Administration Report

Bombay Presidency

1878-79

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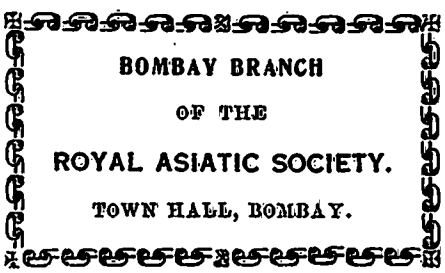

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

133166

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the year 1878-79.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1879.

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PART I.

SUMMARY.

In the following pages is given a general view of the administration of the year, gathered from the facts and statistics detailed in Parts II and III of this Report. Matters of importance that have occurred since the close of the different periods to which the various departmental reports relate, or of a general nature, not falling within the scope of any special department, are also recorded in this Summary.

CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The administration of this Presidency has been conducted throughout the period under review by His Excellency Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I. and C.I.E., who took seat as Governor on May 1st, 1877. On the retirement e Honourable James Gibbs, C.S.I., from the Executive ncil, the Honourable Edward William Ravenscroft, I., was appointed to the vacancy, and took his seat on April 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.

he year 1878-79 has been in many respects an eventful ne in this Presidency, the administration of which, therefore, presents features of more than ordinary importance. The failure of winter showers in 1877 and the combination of a variety of causes during the latter part of 1878, resulted in the re-appearance of distress on two occasions. Between March and September 1878 relief works were opened to a small extent in the Deccan, and in 1879 relief centres as well as works had to be

established, and it was thought advisable to set in motion for a short period, the whole machinery of famine administration which the experience of 1876-77 had proved to be the most efficient. In connection with the partial failure of crops should be mentioned the extraordinary plague of rats in the Deccan and Western Kárnátic, which began immediately after the rainy season of 1878, and which has not yet been totally eradicated. To such an extent were the depredations of these vermin carried, that special measures had to be taken by Government for stopping them, which have hitherto proved successful in reducing the numbers of rats in all the districts most affected. The application of legislation to the relief of the indebted agriculturists of certain districts in the Deccan has been a subject to which this Government has given its earnest attention for more than two years, and during the period under review most of the measures proposed have been incorporated in an Act passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. The question of re-clothing with vegetation the denuded hills of the Deccan, which is one intimately connected with the agriculture of the tract, has been rendered easier of solution by the Forest Act which became law during the year. Its provisions have enabled Government to reserve, or place under protection, large areas which it is of the highest importance in a climatic point of view, should be re-converted into forest by dint of efficient conservancy. With regard to military matters, the year has been distinguished by the despatch from Bombay, under transport arrangements organized by this Government, of an expeditionary force of artillery and Native troops to the Mediterranean. A Bombay force was also employed with the Kandahar column of the expedition against Afghánistán, and on the renewal of operations, this year, the transport and supply arrangements for that column were entrusted entirely to this Government. Although crime, on the whole, diminished during the year, some serious offences were committed by organized gangs, composed of men of the predatory classes in the Poona and Sátára Districts, incited in one

stance by a Bráhman who had been in Government em-
y, and who appears to have conceived the idea of raising
ese classes against the Government; but the steps taken
ave already resulted in the capture and punishment of this
Bráhman and of most of the other leaders with a large
umber of their followers, and the arrest or dispersion of the
est is only a matter of time. Amongst the most noteworthy
ffences committed during the year was the destruction by
ncendiaries of two of the most ornamental and celebrated
f the historical buildings in the City of Poona, used
f late years as schools and Government offices. In this
ase, too, the actual perpetrators of the crime were dis-
overed and punished. The greater part of the year was
haracterized by depression of trade, symptoms of revival
eing apparent, however, towards the end of the period
nder review. Over-production and imprudent specu-
ation caused the failure of several of the larger commer-
cial firms in Bombay, accompanied by the closing of no
less than six of the local mills under the operation of
the bankruptcy law. The administration of the Bombay
Harbour is in course of being improved by the acquisition
the part of Government of the whole of the foreshore
perties, which, when finally acquired, will become
ed in the new Port Trust Corporation, some of the
bers of which are nominated by Government, and
rs elected by the Chamber of Commerce. The neces-
of providing surplus funds to meet the contingency
recurrence of famine, imposed upon this Govern-
t the duty of legalizing additional taxation, which, in
rdance with the general policy of the Empire, took
form of a license fee on trades and industries. This
was levied for the first time in 1878. The last subject
to be noticed in these general remarks is the introduction,
into the educational system of this Presidency, of instruc-
tion in forestry, botany and scientific agriculture, as well
as the diffusion of medical and sanitary knowledge by
the establishment in the interior of special classes in
which these subjects are taught. The leading features
of the year's administration having been thus indicated,

the different subjects will be dealt with in the following pages, as far as possible, according to the order adopted in the body of the Report.

THE FAMINE.

Distress first appeared about the beginning of March 1878 in parts of Násik, Ahmednagar, and Poona, and was met by the opening of a few ordinary irrigation works for purposes of relief. Shortly after, similar measures were taken in Kaládgi, and gratuitous relief prescribed where necessary. The lateness of the opening of the rainy season kept the labourers away from their ordinary occupations longer than was anticipated, but the favourable prospects in August induced Government to suspend relief works at the end of the following month. The highest daily number of labourers engaged on the relief works during this period was 19,544, and the expenditure in connection with them amounted to £28,845.* In addition to the labourers, 2,331 persons, unable to work, received gratuitous relief at the central houses.

In March 1879 distress re-appeared in the South Decca and shortly afterwards in Gujarát. Deficient harv owing to excessive and unseasonable rain, high prices, the injury done to the later crops by locusts, grubs, rats, all combined to bring about the recurrence of calamity. In Gujarát the earth-works of the Bhávna Branch Railway and some minor undertakings were on foot, and in Kaládgi and Sholápur the Bombay East Deccan State Railway, and some of the irrigation proje previously commenced, afforded ample employment those requiring relief. It was, however, found necessary to organize village inspection, relief centres and other measures prescribed by this Government during the famine of the preceding year, whilst a special sanitary and medical staff was detached for duty in the neighbour-

* Throughout this Summary £1 has been taken, in accordance with the usual practice, to be equivalent to 10 rupees.

ıood of the larger works and centres of relief. The ıonsoon of 1879, though rather late in coming, opened avourably, and, in spite of two breaks of considerable luration, the season gave prospects of a fair harvest, causing a steady decrease of the numbers on the works ınd in receipt of gratuitous relief. The highest number on the works was 41,092, exclusive of 18,000 on the Káthiáwár Railway, whilst the maximum number relieved at the various centres was 17,656. The actual cost of relief of both kinds up to the end of September was £73,900.

POLITICAL.

The Native States* under this Administration cover altogether 66,408 square miles, or more than a third of the total area of the Presidency. About two-thirds of them are situated in or near the Province of Gujarát. [redacted] in the Konkan, or narrow strip of country [redacted]he sea and the foot of the Sahyádri range of [redacted]s; a small group lies in the Dáng Forests, to [redacted]t of Khándesh; one is in Sind, and the rest in [redacted]árathi or Kánarese Divisions of the table-land of [redacted]Deccan. The States that pay tribute to the Para-[redacted]unt Power cover an area of 46,361 square miles, the [redacted]tent of the non-tributary States being 20,047 square [redacted]les. Further details regarding the area and distri-[redacted]tion of these States will be found in Part II of this [redacted]port.

The administration of Native States and their relations [redacted]th this Government are watched by political officers, [redacted]ho are either Agents, Superintendents, or Residents, according to the degree of authority with which they are invested with regard to interference in the internal affairs of their charges. It has not been found necessary to appoint such officers for each individual State, except in

* As this Report deals only with such States as are under the administration of, or in political relation with, this Government, the area and statistics of Baroda, which is still under the direct control of the Government of India, have throughout been excluded from consideration.

the case of three, two of which are large and important, and the other situated in rather an isolated position. In some cases large groups of States have been formed under the supervision of a single Agent, and in a great number the political duties of an officer of this sort are performed by the chief executive revenue official of the adjacent British district, assisted in five cases by a special subordinate. In accordance with the system introduced in January 1878, the Commissioners of Divisions have been invested with considerable authority in political matters, and it is only in the case of the larger States or groups that the Agents correspond directly with Government, to whom, however, are still referred all questions of great importance.

As regards local political matters, the year under review has been uneventful. His Excellency the Governor, during his tour, paid visits to the Sávantvádi, Kolhápur, Bhor, Miraj, Sángli, Kurundvád, Mudhol and Jamkhandi, in the Marátha division of the Presidency, and to Rádhanpur, I'dar, Dhrángadra, Morvi, Dhrol, Rájkot, Navánagar, Wadhwán and Gondal in Gujarát.

The unhealthy season in Káthiáwár proved fatal to five of the minor Chiefs there, as well as to the Ministers of Junágad and Dhrángadra, men of long service and considerable influence in their States. The Nawáb of Janjira, too, died in January 1879, and has been succeeded by his son, a minor, sixteen years of age. The retirement from office of Azim Gavrishankar Udeyshankar, C.S.I., Minister and late Joint-Administrator of Bhávnagar, after having filled the most responsible posts for a period of more than thirty years, is also an event which, on account of the high character borne by this officer, has been specially noticed by Government.

States under direct management.

The number of States that are under the temporary management of Government, owing to the minority or incapacity of their Chiefs, has been the subject of detailed

remarks in former Reports. Amongst them may be mentioned Cutch and Kolhápur, the most important States under this Administration; Sávantvádi, Savanúr, Jath, Akalkot, three of the Southern Marátha Jágírs, Lúnávada, Sunth and others in the Rewa Kántha, I'dar in the Mahi Kántha, Bánsda and Sachín in Surat, Wadhwán, Gondal and minor estates in Káthiáwár; and, lastly, Jánjira, which came under management, as mentioned above, on the death of the Nawáb in January last. The system of joint-administration, which proved so eminently successful in the case of Bhávnagar and Morvi, has been extended during the year under review to Gondal and some of the Kárnátic States. The total area under direct control or joint-administration during the year under review was about 18,500 square miles, yielding an approximate revenue of £995,960. The balance invested in Government Securities on account of Native States during the minority of their Chiefs was £892,440, of which £657,780 stood to the credit of the three States of Kolhápur, Bhávnagar and Gondal.

Education of minor Chiefs.

The education of the young Chiefs and other minors of rank, whose estates have come under the direct control of the Paramount Power, is a duty which this Government has always considered of the highest importance. There are special circumstances in some cases which render it impracticable to remove the minor out of reach of the influence of his home surroundings, and in these instances attempts are made, as far as possible, to form round the young Chief a class of fellow-students, of nearly his own age and station, whose rivalry may have the effect of stimulating him to pursue studies and healthy occupations, which, if he were left solely to the companionship of courtiers, he would probably be induced to avoid. The results of such a training, however, are regarded by Government as much less complete and durable than those of a thorough and systematic course of education, in which the essentials to be considered are, firstly, a combination of physical and out-door pursuits with literary studies; secondly, the absence of the enervating and conservative

influence of the Court in which the minor has probably spent his early years; thirdly, the continual companionship and rivalry, both in class and play-ground, of his equals. The establishment, some years ago, of the Rájkumár College at Rájkot has placed a course comprising all the above essentials within reach of every Native Court in this Presidency. This institution is under a European Principal of considerable previous experience in the education of natives of rank. It consists of a handsome set of buildings capable of accommodating fifty boarders with their necessary suite, and horses. The course of instruction is assimilated, *mutatis mutandis*, to that of an English Public School. The studies prescribed are of a practical nature, with special reference to the sphere the Chief will occupy in after-life, and not, therefore, in strict accordance with the standards adopted in ordinary schools, which contemplate a longer course of study, and are judged by results of a very different kind. The earliest age at which a student at this College can be removed has been fixed at 18, though it is the earnest wish of Government that the young Chiefs should continue their course of training as long as the social customs of their class will possibly allow. In some instances it has been found advisable that, on leaving the College, the minor should finish his education by travelling over India, and in one case, a Chief, at his own suggestion, undertook a voyage to England in company with the Principal of the College. As regards the work of the year under review, the report shows an increase of attendance from 35 to 39, and it is worthy of note that the number of Chiefs in parts of the Presidency other than Káthiáwár, who send their sons to be educated at this College, is steadily increasing. This year there were thirteen students from different parts of Gujarát and the Deccan, including the Mahárájas of Kolhápur and I'dar, the Nawábs of Janjira, Sachín and Savanúr, three of the Deccan Sardárs, and the Rája of Bánsda. The studies of the more advanced students comprised parts of Shakespeare, mathematics, and the History of India

and its Princes. Cavalry drill, cricket and other exercises received, as in former years, a due share of attention.

The leading features in the administration of the year will now receive notice, taking, as usual, the Gujarát States first in order.

Cutch.

The season in Cutch, though characterized by an unusually heavy rainfall, was not unfavourable to the crops, but fever and cholera were prevalent to an exceptionally great extent during parts of the year. The disputes, mentioned in last year's Report, between this State and Morvi continued as bitter and far from settlement as ever, in spite of several attempts that were made to bring about an agreement. As the dispute is chiefly on account of lands held by each State respectively within the limits of the other, the suggestion made this year, that an interchange of territory should take place between the litigating States, has been approved by this Government, which could only repeat the recommendation made last year, to the effect that the infusion of a friendly and moderate spirit into the negotiations, together with some concessions on both sides, would go far towards putting an end to relations which have for some time been highly unsatisfactory. The next point that calls for notice with regard to this State is the relationship of the administration to the Bháyad, or kindred of the ruling family. This has been at last rendered satisfactory by the definite limitation of the British Guarantee of 1819 to a certain number of families, and the investiture of a few members only of the whole body of feudatories with judicial powers. The administration has undertaken to supervise, as far as possible, the education of the sons of the leading feudatories, and litigation between the latter and the representatives of the Chief has now virtually ceased. The custom of farming the revenue was abolished last year as far as the land revenue is concerned, with the results of a considerable financial gain. A similar course was undertaken during the period under review with regard to

a portion of the customs duties, and ultimately the system of direct collection will be introduced throughout the administration. The financial prospects of the State improved. Surveys made some progress. Litigation and crime decreased, whilst the efficiency of the police was decidedly greater. The young Chief is studying with a private tutor, who reported favourably of the progress of his pupil during the year.

Káthiáwár. The injury to crops done by the excessive rainfall was aggravated by the loss of property caused by inundations throughout a great part of this peninsula; and as the two previous seasons had been ones of deficient rain, the labouring population and the lower classes of cultivators were reduced to a condition of distress amounting, in some districts, to famine. The Chiefs, however, with the same promptitude and liberality that characterized their action with regard to the distress of the previous year, opened works of relief, and took other measures to mitigate the hardships of the poor, which were increased by the prevalence of fever and other sickness during the winter. The earthwork of the branch Railway from Bhávnagar, and the extension of the system of trunk roads previously surveyed and in progress in different parts of the Province, afforded ample employment to all who applied for it, and the arrangements made for relief were reported to be satisfactory by the special officer whom Government thought it advisable to depute for the purpose of inspecting them. The abundant rain had the good effect of providing sufficient forage for the agricultural stock, little of which was lost, whilst the cold-weather crops turned out successful. The area under cotton increased by 239,115 acres, with a corresponding improvement in the weight and quality of the out-turn. The Civil and Criminal Courts of this charge exhibited the usual effects of scarcity upon litigation and crime—a decrease in the former, with an increase in the latter. Serious crime, however, committed by the organized bands of plunderers that used to infest the Province was remarkably rare. There is little of political

importance that call for remark. The administration of Návánagar showed an improvement as regards finance. The management of Gondal, which had been previously in the hands of a political officer, was entrusted to a joint-administration. Two important disputes between Chiefs and their feudatories were settled amicably by dint of compromises suggested by the political officers, and two more estates came under the direct management of Government. The expenditure on public works was larger than usual on account of the necessity for providing relief for the poor, and £34,101 were spent by the Agency Engineer alone, chiefly on communications. The State of Bhávnagar continues the first in point of enterprise in constructing roads and buildings of public utility, and maintained its financial position throughout the year at its former satisfactory level. The working of the Rájásthánik, or Landlords' Court, during the six years that it has been in existence, has received the special attention of Government, who consider that the total number of cases decided, the small number of appeals, the amount of boundary demarcation, and other survey and miscellaneous work accomplished by this institution, show fully its great value in diminishing the jealousy and ill-will that before its establishment used to exist between the feudatories and their Chiefs. Amongst other points in the general administration of the year under review, it may be noted that the Bahirwatias, or outlawed feudatories, that used to be so numerous in the Province, have, almost to a man, given in their submission, and returned to their homes.

Pálanpur.

The season throughout this group of States would have been a very favourable one for the crops, had not locusts made their appearance in large numbers and materially injured the harvest. Rádhanpur was visited by His Excellency the Governor, who, also, held interviews at this place with the Chiefs of adjacent States. The introduction of the new opium system and the completion of the Western Rájputána State Railway as far as Pálanpur were the chief events of the year. Crime in this

charge decreased, and litigation also fell off slightly. The estate of Tharád, placed under direct management on account of the insolvency of the Chief in 1874, and restored to him during the year under review, is a good example of the effects of careful administration of a small Native estate. When the estate came under management, the revenue was £2,600. By the time it was restored to the Chief the revenue had increased to £4,630. Debts to the amount of £10,860 had been liquidated, and there was a balance in hand amounting to £3,750.

Mahi Kántha. The features of the year in this group of States were similar as regards agriculture to those in Pálanpur just mentioned. His Excellency the Governor visited this charge in December 1878. The arrangements as regards opium cultivation and importation here are similar to those made with Pálanpur and States adjoining it. The Mahárája of I'dar, a first-class State under this Agency, attended the Rájkumár College for the first time during the year, his State being under direct management. Both crime and litigation decreased, and the police, of which an organized force exists in I'dar only, succeeded better than last year in detecting offenders.

Rewa Kántha. In this Agency, also, the new opium system was introduced during the year, and its working has been energetically assisted by the different Chiefs. The failure of the autumn crops in parts of the district caused an increase in the number of offences against property, and, in the case of one State, special measures had to be taken to repress gangs of the labouring classes from other districts, who began to rob some of the villages. The finances of the States of Lúnávada and Bária had this year to bear the additional expenses of the marriage ceremonies of the two young Chiefs, and require especially careful administration, in order that equilibrium may be re-established. The want of communications in these States is being supplied by the connection of several of them with the railway at Páli, the present branch terminus, and with the general feeder system under construction in the neighbouring British district of Kaira.

Smaller States.

The increased indebtedness and laxity of administration on the part of the Nawáb of Cambay have called forth expressions of regret from this Government during the year. The Nawáb has consequently appointed a fresh minister, trained in the service of the British Government. The death of the heir of the Rájá of Dharampor, and the transfer of the Chiefs of Bánsda and Sachín to the Rájkumár College, are the only events that call for mention with regard to the smaller States in Gujarát.

Janjira.

The death of the Nawáb of Janjira has already been mentioned. He left three sons, the two eldest of whom were by a concubine, and the youngest by his legitimate wife. Some of the nobles, in pursuance of an alleged custom, unacknowledged however by Government, proposed to elect as Chief one of the illegitimate sons of the late Nawáb, but the right of succession of the legitimate heir was recognized by the Paramount Power, and the young Nawáb installed in June last. As he is only 16 years of age, he has been sent to complete his education at the Rájkumár College, the administration of his State being conducted, meanwhile, by an Assistant to the Political Agent. Measures were taken during the year to introduce a topographical survey and a system of forest conservancy. The administration of justice, too, showed some improvement under a new minister, whose services have been lent by this Government. The financial administration of this State has for many years been very lax, but measures have been already taken to set it upon a more efficient footing.

Sávantvádi.

This State has been under the direct management of Government for some years, the Chief being now but 16 years old. He attends the Rájkumár College, but the society of other Chiefs there has not yet had the effect anticipated from it of softening his somewhat rough and morose disposition. Regarding the progress of the Chief in his studies, the Principal reports favourably. The survey of this State is being carried on whenever a Government establishment can be spared for the work.

Registration has been introduced, and a municipality established in the chief town. In the State Courts both criminal and civil cases decreased in numbers. The discipline of the Local Corps, part of which is detached for police duties, was thoroughly maintained. The most important public works undertaken were roads in communication with frequented passes up the Ghâts. Education in this State has received considerable extension since the commencement of Government administration.

Kolhápur. Amongst the Deccan States the first in importance is Kolhápur, the Chief of which was for some time at the Rájkumár College during the year under review, but has been recently obliged to absent himself temporarily on account of illness. Under medical advice he has been taken for change of air to Mahábaleshvar, accompanied by his Kárbhári, or Chief Minister, and, according to the latest accounts received, his health has much improved there. The financial condition of his State is satisfactory, in spite of the demands made upon it for relief works during the previous year. The chief town has been provided with well-built public offices and schools, as well as a water-supply from a reservoir at some distance. The chief events of the year were the departure of the Chief, who had previously been educated at home, under a special Political Officer, to the Rájkumár College, and the removal of the Native Infantry Regiment from the chief town, where it is considered to be no longer necessary to maintain a body of regular troops. The season was, on the whole, favourable to agriculture, and there were all the signs of a speedy revival amongst the cultivators from the depressed condition into which they had been cast by the drought of 1876-77. Litigation, for instance, increased, whilst there was a marked decline in the number of the offences that usually accompany the pressure of scarcity on the lower classes. The public health was not, however, as good as usual, owing to the continued prevalence of fever and a slight outbreak of cholera. The revenue of the year increased from £175,486 to £258,020, the new surveys having resulted in a considerable increase of assessments

on land. The expenditure on public works, principally buildings and communications, was £89,342, and the balance to the credit of the State at the end of July 1878, when the accounts were closed, amounted to £273,344. The education of most of the young feudatories has been hitherto conducted along with that of the Mahárája and some of the Chiefs of the Kánarese States. Several of them, however, have been educated at the High School in Kolhápur, and those that have come of age are now entrusted with the greater share of the administration of their estates. The ladies of the Chief's family, together with the young wives of some of the feudatories, are being educated under European supervision at Kolhápur, and the Political Agent gives a highly favourable account of their progress and of the interest they take in reading and in needle-work of European fashion, in which they are becoming proficient. Government have also noticed with pleasure that this advance upon the ordinary idea current in a Native Court, as to the fitting employment of a lady of rank, has been fully appreciated by the young Chiefs to whom these ladies are related.

Satára Feudatories.

The small group of States under the supervision of the Political Agent at Sátára were severely affected, especially in the southern portions, by the famine of 1876-77 and the partial failure of crops in 1877-78. The estate of Jath, in particular, which is now under the direct management of Government, in consequence of the indebtedness of the Chief, suffered extensively both as regards crops and revenue, so as to retard considerably the gradual liquidation of the Chief's debts, a task which has now been rigorously taken in hand by the Political authorities in charge. The season of 1878-79 was a favourable one, on the whole, and, as in Kolhápur, the agricultural prospects of this charge showed a decided improvement, as compared with those of the preceding year. The survey of Jath was completed, and that of Bhor undertaken. The returns of the work of the Criminal and Civil Courts in this group show that the number of offences decreased, whilst a good many more suits were filed than last year.

The Bhor State and some parts of Phaltan were subjected to the depredations of organized gangs of robbers, which infested the Poona and adjacent districts during the early part of 1879; but beyond this, serious crime was rare. The Chief of Bhor, in whose territory the rivers Mutha and Níra take their rise, has undertaken the conservation of the forests at the head-waters of these rivers upon the system adopted by Government. The acquiescence of this Chief in the suggestions made by the authorities on forest matters has been viewed with satisfaction by Government, on account of the great assistance that will be afforded by this course to the extensive and important irrigation works that have been undertaken by Government lower down these rivers, to which the supply of water will, by this means, be rendered ample and unfailing. The progress of education has been somewhat slow in these States, and the efficiency of the schools is reported by the Educational authorities of Government to be below the ordinary standard. In this respect, as with regard to other questions of administration, Government can only regret, as on former occasions, the hold which hereditary officials and their anti-progressive influences have had upon the disposition of the Chiefs.

Southern Marátha Feudatories

Similar tendencies are noticeable in the administration of the States in the Western Kárnátic, whose Chiefs are of the same race as those of the Sátára feudatory estates. The revenues of most of the States of this group were subjected to a severe strain during the late famine; but, with few exceptions, there was no necessity to resort to loans to provide for the extraordinary expenditure on relief. His Excellency the Governor visited five of the States whilst on his tour in the Deccan. The season was, on the whole, favourable to the crops, which, however, suffered severely from the inroad of rats, which appeared in large numbers soon after the rain ceased in 1878. The police force has been re-organized and placed on a better footing in the States under the direct management of Government, though it is still wanting in efficiency

in some of the other States. Crime showed a large decrease throughout the group, especially as regards petty offences against property, whilst here, as in Sátára, the work of the Civil Courts revived. Municipal administration has been introduced into eleven towns, and in many of them shows signs of flourishing. Most of the States have been, or are to be, surveyed. Registration, too, has been introduced into all but two of the States. The Government Educational authorities inspected the various schools, and found them, on the whole, better than those in the Sátára group.

Minor States.

The administration of the year in the rest of the States presents no features calling for special mention in this review. The young Nawáb of Savanúr attended, for the first time, the Rájkumár College, whilst the Chief of Akalkot continued to study at Kolhápur. Little is known of the details of administration in Khairpur, as the Mir still governs on the patriarchal system that prevailed throughout Sind under the Tálpur *régime*, and it is not expected that any changes will be introduced during his lifetime.

Aden.

The settlement of Aden, though not foreign territory, has political relations with eight Arab States on the mainland, as well as with the island of Socotra and the Somáli coast. Its administration, therefore, is always considered with that of the districts over which the legislative authority of Government does not extend, in the political section of this review. Two small expeditions were undertaken during the year, one against the Biraimi, a sub-tribe of the Sabaihis, amongst whom Abdulla Mohsin, uncle of the present Sultán of Láhej, was endeavouring to excite hostility against the Abdali; the second expedition was made with a view to secure the person of Sultán Hussain, who last year murdered his brother, Sultán Haidara, of Fudhli. He fled to the Al Hasana tribe for refuge, and from thence commenced intriguing with the hill tribes of his late brother's dominions. His efforts in that and other directions were so far successful, that considerable annoyance was caused to the

Fudhli by the raids on their caravans, undertaken at his instigation. Finally, the place in which he had sought protection was taken by assault by the Aden troops, and Hussain himself deported from Aden to Bombay. He has since been interned as a political prisoner at Ahmednagar. There were minor disputes during the year between the tribes in the neighbourhood of this settlement, but none calling for remark here. The ports of Berbera and Bulhár on the Somáli coast still continue open, and from them a considerable trade in supplies is carried on with Aden.

The internal administration of the settlement was conducted as usual, without any event of special notoriety. The deportation of a considerable number of the Somáli population led to a decrease in crime, and owing to the strength of the Judicial establishment being fuller than last year, there was an increase in the number of civil cases decided. The water police and the sanitary police have been amalgamated, both forces being maintained at the cost of the Port Fund. The introduction of the A'bkári Act of 1878 resulted in a largely increased revenue from excise. The total trade of the settlement somewhat fell off in value, and will be noticed hereafter in connection with the general trade of the Presidency. The number of vessels that touched at Aden was 1,002, or 49 less than in 1877-78, the proportion of British to other shipping being about the same. More pilgrim vessels touched on their way up the Red Sea, and no infringement of the law relating to over-crowding of passengers was discovered. One of the vessels on the return voyage introduced small-pox to a slight extent, but fortunately the speedy measures taken were successful in preventing an epidemic.

General review.

The season throughout the Gujarát group of States was, for the most part, below the average, though a great improvement in the cotton crop was apparent in the districts where this product is chiefly grown. In Káthiáwár and the Rewa Kántha the distress amongst the lower classes, aggravated by the prevalence of fever to an

abnormal extent, called forth all the energies of the Chiefs, and Government again recorded their recognition of the success of these efforts to stop the progress of famine.

In the Deccan States the season, though not very good, was sufficiently favourable to allow the cultivators to recover, to a considerable extent, from the position in which they had been placed by the famine of 1876-77 and the partial failure of crops in the succeeding year. The principal feature of the season in this part of the country was the plague of rats, to which allusion will be made again, when reviewing the condition of the Presidency as a whole. In the Konkan the circumstances of the year, as regards both administration and condition, were favourable to the prospects of the States.

Returns are furnished by most of the Political Agents of the details of the administration of criminal and civil justice, as well as of the working of the police in their charges. From these it appears that the number of offences reported decreased in the aggregate from 37,757 to 35,024, whilst the declared value of property stolen rose from £77,237 to £90,557. The percentage of the value recovered to the total stolen fell from 35·9 to 31·, the same ratio as in 1876-77. Out of 73,204 persons brought to trial before the Courts having criminal jurisdiction, 39,149, or 53· per cent, were convicted. There are about 373 places of confinement in the Native States for which returns are available. Many of them, however, are no more than lock-ups in which convicts are detained only when sentenced to very short periods of imprisonment. In all the larger States the Chiefs, or administrative bodies, have recognized the necessity of building at least one prison on approved modern principles, in which the majority of convicts can be confined under efficient supervision and with due regard to sanitation and proper employment. The number of prisoners returned for the year under review was 38,477, as compared with 32,612 last year, and the expenditure on jails was £39,566 against £34,970.

As regards civil litigation, the returns show a slight decrease in the number of suits for disposal and in cases decided. The arrears, however, were also reduced. Last year, out of 46,653 on the files, 36,583 were disposed of and 10,070 left undecided at the end of the year. This year the number disposed of was 35,810 out of 45,733, leaving 9,923 in arrears.

Surveys are being made of the larger States, in some instances by means of independent agency, but generally by parties detached from one of the divisions of the Government department as opportunities arise. The municipal system has been introduced into nearly twenty of the larger towns. Vaccination is performed in every State by operators under the supervision of the Sanitary Commissioner of this Government, and the returns for the year under review show the number of primary operations performed to have been 192,944, and re-vaccinations 6,795, as compared with 251,754 and 7,234 respectively in 1877-78.

Education has already made considerable progress in Káthiáwár and some other of the Gujarát States, and shows signs of revival in the Deccan, where its progress was temporarily checked as in the adjacent British territory by the late famine. The total expenditure on this object for the year was £49,536, of which £17,684 were from funds administered by Government, and the remainder on institutions merely under inspection. The number of primary schools supported is 1,050, and of High Schools or others teaching up to the Matriculation standard of the Bombay University 6. There were 52,689 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year, or 3,588 less than at the corresponding period of 1877-78.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The system of land tenure in this Presidency, according to which the settlement of the rent-charge is made directly with the cultivator, draws Government into very close relations with the agricultural classes, and necessitates, on both fiscal and political grounds, a more minute

supervision of their condition and wants than might be held to be advisable or required in the case of rayats holding land on different terms.

The indebtedness of rayats in parts of the Deccan.

In the general review of the administration of this Government for 1877-78 it was stated, with regard to the condition of the cultivating classes in certain districts of the Deccan, that a recent inquiry into agrarian riots that had occurred there, disclosed an amount of indebtedness that urgently called for the remedial measures, which, in the opinion of this Government, could be provided by means of legislative action. As, however, the whole subject was at that time under discussion only, it was obviously inopportune to do more than indicate, in general terms, the points with regard to which His Excellency the Governor in Council considered legislation was required, and the nature of the measures proposed to be introduced. By the embodiment of most of the views of this Government into an Act recently passed on the subject in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, what was then a mere proposal has now been rendered a *fait accompli*, which on account of the importance of the question, and the nature and extent of the interests concerned, and changes introduced, constitutes one of the most prominent features in the administration of the year.

Legislation on this subject.

Locality to which the Act extends.

Indebtedness to a certain extent is no doubt to be found in most parts of the Deccan, but in the four districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Sátára it is known to be especially aggravated by the causes which it is considered can be adequately dealt with by the State, and it is to these four districts accordingly that the remedial Act has been applied. The area covered by these districts is altogether 21,049 square miles, containing a population of 3,460,209 souls. The assessed gross rent-charge during the year under review amounted to £666,031. A considerable part of the surface is occupied by hills and forests, and the soil of the remainder is generally of a light dry variety, yielding but one crop a year. The whole of the Eastern portion lies within the

region of uncertain rainfall, where the harvest is precarious,
The debtors. and drought of periodical recurrence. The cultivators are, for the most part, Marátha Kunbis, simple and contented with little; industrious, but uneducated. The late famine afforded abundant evidence of their thrift, as well as of the patient endurance with which they passed through long seasons of hardship and distress without a sign of
The creditors. turbulence or discontent. Their creditors are generally men of the trading classes from Márwár or Gujarát, who have no desire to obtain landed property as a means of acquiring political or social influence, nor any intention of investing their capital or enterprise in improving the estates that may come into their hands in the course of their business. Of alien origin, few of them ever contemplate permanently residing in the village where they may have established a business, and when their object—that of making their fortune—has been attained, they return northwards to their native country, and are succeeded by others of the same race. As they are distinctly a non-agricultural class, land is to them merely a fair security, easily transferable by process of law, and affording great facilities for sweating the occupant who has become indebted to them.

Causes of indebtedness. (1) *General.* Such being the classes specially affected by the enactment in question, the indebtedness of the one to the other is found to be attributable to causes, some of which it is not within the power of the State to eradicate, and only to modify to a comparatively small extent. Others, again, are such as will, it is to be hoped, be effectually removed by the measures now taken. The extension of primary education renders the cultivator less liable to be induced, through his ignorance, to execute bonds of which he does not appreciate the object and significance. Debt is necessarily incurred, from time to time, by a peasant proprietary, possessed individually of small capital, and cultivating, as in the present case, under unfavourable conditions of soil and climate, and it is in great measure to the uncertainty of the harvest in these districts that is attributable the improvidence (as distinguished from

extravagance), which has been noticed as one of the characteristics of the Deccan peasantry. By the extension and conservation of forests wherever they are likely to be useful in a climatic point of view, by the execution of irrigation works when on a scale too large to be undertaken by private enterprise; and, lastly, by the diffusion of a knowledge of scientific husbandry,—this Government is doing all that lies within its sphere to improve the prospects of cultivation in these districts, which must, however, depend beyond this upon the growth of intelligence amongst the agriculturists themselves. To social observances a comparatively small portion of the total burden of the rayat's debt is, in the opinion of this Government, to be attributed, since, in the Deccan, as in many other countries, the number and cost of marriages, the most expensive ceremony amongst the Marátha peasantry, is found to vary with the harvest. The unrestricted obligation on a son to pay the debt incurred by his father, in accordance with Hindu law, is an important factor in the indebtedness of the Kunbi, and provisions for an equitable treatment of this liability have been made in the new enactment.

(2) *Special.*

Amongst other causes that have tended to bring about the present state of indebtedness may be mentioned, too, the increased credit that followed a reasonable and certain form of tenure and moderate assessment. A series of good harvests, a large expenditure by Government on works of public utility, such as roads and railways, and a special demand for cotton and other produce, helped to raise the standard of living of the cultivator, whilst the brisker competition of capital and facilities of recovery afforded by the Civil Courts rendered the money-lending class more ready to advance loans. Then followed a reaction. The rayat having neglected to replenish the land with the qualities he had drawn out of it by an exhausting system of agriculture, found his fields becoming less productive. Added to this was a series of unfavourable seasons, together with cessation of the high prices due to the temporary demand created by the Civil War

in America. Last among the causes of the indebtedness of the rayat, to which allusion need be made here, is the procedure in the Civil Courts and the law administered by them, both of which have been found to be powerful instruments in the hands of an educated and intelligent money-lender against an ignorant agriculturist. This result is due partly to the great weight that is given to a bond, irrespective of its history and the circumstances under which it was executed. On this account the creditor has learned to rely almost entirely on these instruments, which frequently contain the most extravagant conditions concerning interest and instalments, besides covering by the mere fact of execution (beyond which the Court does not as a rule inquire) the often fraudulent nature of the antecedent transactions. The limitation law, also, has been found to necessitate a frequent renewal of such transactions, advantage being taken on each occasion to secure compound interest, and ignore any intermediate repayments. The suit, moreover, can be disposed of *ex parte*, and as the cultivator is often summoned to attend a distant Court at a critical period of the season, and is often unable to afford the legal aid which the elaborate and technical system of procedure renders necessary, in more than half the total number of suits decided in the four districts in question he neglects to put in an appearance at all. The money-lender was till recently empowered under the decree thus obtained not only to secure the attachment of the whole of the debtor's property, but also to proceed against him by way of arrest and imprisonment. It has been found that the greater part of the warrants issued were used simply as threats, or means of extorting fresh bonds on harder terms, and were never intended to be actually executed. The decree, again, was not terminable for a period of twelve years, so that pressure could be applied by virtue of it from time to time, whenever the prospects of the rayat seemed a little brighter, thus crushing all incentive to improve or even do justice to his estate. Another point in which the procedure seemed to this Government to be defective was with regard to

insolvency, to which recourse could not be had by a debtor until after actual arrest in execution of a decree against him.

In proposing remedies for the existing state of affairs amongst the agriculturists of these districts, this Government has never lost sight of the real interests of the money-lenders, a class whose aid is an essential factor in the social system of the Deccan, and whose value and utility became manifest to a remarkable degree in the recent famine. The principal object of legislation in this matter has been throughout to reinstate the transactions between lender and borrower on an equitable basis. The aid of the State is withheld in the case of demands manifestly unfair and extortionate, and is rendered more speedy and efficient in the recovery of all just dues. Credit is thus restricted, as far as possible, within the limits set by the prospects of a certain recovery of the value of the amount actually lent. The first step considered necessary is to take precautions against fraud, on the side of either lender or borrower, in the original transactions, and this has been provided for by the appointment of village registrars, by whom every instrument to which an agriculturist is a party must be written, attested and recorded, and who are to be under the supervision of the officers of the Registration Department. Before the creditor can commence litigation in the regular Courts, he must bring his claim before a Conciliator, a functionary, analogous in some respects to the *Juges de Paix* of the French system, whose duty it will be to endeavour to effect a friendly arrangement of a non-judicial character. These officials are to be selected by Government from amongst the village officers, or other persons of local status and influence. The next point, which it was held could be adequately dealt with by legislation, is the rendering of the Civil Courts more within reach of the cultivating classes, and less technical and expensive. With this view village Courts are to be established under the headman, or other person selected, with summary jurisdiction in suits in which amounts

not exceeding £10 are involved, saving thereby the time of the trained Subordinate Judges These latter will be invested with summary powers in the class of suits in which agriculturists are usually concerned; their numbers will be increased, and a special Judge temporarily appointed, who will have power to revise and inspect their work and that of the Conciliators and Village Munsifs, and for this purpose will have the assistance of two selected Assistant or Subordinate Judges. In order to insure the hearing of both sides in a suit, the appearance of the defendant has been rendered a *sine quâ non* before final disposal, except under special circumstances, and, as the increase in the number of the Courts will considerably diminish the extent of the local jurisdiction of each, no inconvenience will ensue from the above provision. The simple and summary procedure to be adopted has rendered the assistance of professional legal advisers at once superfluous and inadvisable, and they have accordingly been excluded altogether from the Courts of the Conciliator and Village Munsif, and also from all cases before the Subordinate Judges in which the subject matter of the suit is below £10 in value, unless for special reasons the Subordinate Judge considers professional assistance necessary. It has also been held necessary to allow no appeal in the class of suits to which the new Act refers, as the provisions made for scrutiny and revision form a sufficient safeguard against carelessness or injustice on the part of the subordinate Courts.

The changes, however, made in the law itself, and not so much those in the machinery by which it is administered, are the means whereby it is expected that the greatest improvement in the desired direction will be effected. The most important of these changes is that which renders it obligatory on the Court to inquire into the history and merits of any claim brought before it, with a view of discovering whether the whole transaction has been open and *bonâ-fide*, and also in order to take an account between the parties. Interest, too, is not to be awarded to an amount exceeding that of the principal,

as ascertained on taking the account. With reference to execution of decree, the views of this Government have been accepted as regards the exemption of the person of the agriculturist from arrest or imprisonment. His land, too, can no longer be attached or sold unless it has been specifically mortgaged for the repayment of the debt to which the decree relates and the security still subsists, this being one of the main points on which this Government considered legislation to be necessary. A further provision has been added in the interests of the creditor, empowering the Court to make over the holding of the agriculturist debtor to the management of the chief executive revenue authority of the district for a period within which the debt is likely to be liquidated. The limitation in respect of suits of money has also been extended, and an alteration has been made in the law of insolvency, by which an agriculturist can now obtain his discharge either summarily when his debts do not exceed £5 in amount, and in other cases without his having been actually arrested in execution or without even a decree having first of all been passed against him.

Under these provisions the rayat will be in a position to understand the full purport of every bond to which his signature is affixed. Before entering upon a law suit with its inevitable expense and annoyance, the means of arriving at an amicable settlement will be within the reach of both parties. In case of litigation, a summary and equitable inquiry, conducted at no great distance from the homes of the parties, will be followed by a speedy settlement promptly and efficiently enforced. An agriculturist entirely without the means of payment will now receive his discharge, instead of living on in constant dread of arrest or imprisonment, unprofitable to his creditor or the land.

Surveys.

The next subject to which attention is directed, in connection with the administration of the land, is the progress and working of the various surveys in operation in this Presidency, and, in the first place, to the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments.

Revenue Survey. A.—Measurement and classification.

Of the five departments at work in this Presidency, only two were in full operation during the period under review, two of the rest were engaged in work with other departments, and the third in process of re-organization. Thirty-seven parties were employed, or two more than in the previous year. The out-turn of acres measured was 1,826,209, being less than that of 1877-78 by 333,850 acres, the falling off being apparent in Sind and Gujarát. The number of acres classed was 1,538,414, showing a net decrease of 21,101 acres, though this important branch of the work of the department made great progress in Poona, Násik, Ahmednagar, and Ratnágiri.

B.—Settlement.

Revised rates were introduced into three sub-divisions of the Collectorates of Kurrachee and Hyderabad in Sind, the financial results being, as usual in that Province, not ascertainable beforehand, since they depend on the area of land actually cultivated each season and not merely taken into occupation. In Gujarát part of the Dohad sub-division of the Panch Maháls was settled, the results showing an increase of revenue amounting to about 41· per cent. In consideration of the low class of the cultivators, and the partial failure of their autumn crops during the last two seasons, Government, after postponing the introduction of the new rates for a year, have decided to sanction them at first for a period of five years only.

The revision of the *Násik* Sub-division of the Collectorate bearing that name was continued during 1878-79. The circumstances of the villages settled this year were in no way different from those of the tract into which the new rates were introduced during 1877-78. The increased assessment resulting from the revision amounts to 21· per cent over that of the original survey. In the Bhimthadi Sub-division of the *Poona* Collectorate the improvement during the original survey guarantee has been more marked than in Násik, both as regards area taken into cultivation and the general condition of the agricultural classes. The increase of revenue arising

from the revision this year of 16 villages in the neighbourhood of those settled last year, amounts to 26·3 per cent on the old assessments. In the Purandhar Sub-division of the same Collectorate there is a considerable area irrigated from small weirs across the mountain streams in the western districts. In revising the rates a higher assessment was fixed for such land, raising the actual increase of assessment by 52· per cent. Excluding, however, the special rates, the increase is only 31·7 per cent, a difference which is easily covered by the improved condition of the district as regards communications and prices.

Two sub-divisions were re-settled in the *Dhárwár* Collectorate, the increase in assessment being 39· and 39·8 per cent respectively. In the old Kod sub-division cultivation has increased 95· per cent since the original rates were introduced, and in the Dhárwár sub-division, also, the improvement has been most marked. This tract of country is as well provided with local markets and communications as any in the Presidency, and is, moreover, within reach of the ports of Kárwár and Kumta.

In *Kánara* the original survey is still in progress, and, in spite of the very short working season of which the unhealthy climate admits, a considerable number of villages were prepared for the introduction of the rates next year. Litigation arising out of the survey has altogether ceased since the appeal made to the Privy Council in the representative suit on the subject was dismissed.

Survey operations in Native States.

Detached parties of the Government Survey Department were at work for some parts of the year in the States of Bhor, Sávantvádi, Kolhápur, Sángli and Jath. In the case of the two first mentioned States the necessity of pushing on specially urgent work in Ratnágiri compelled the Survey authorities to recall to that Collectorate the parties at work elsewhere. Twenty-five villages in Sávantvádi were, however, completely settled, the result being an increase of 43· per cent. in the assessment. In Jath the introduction of the new rates led to only a slight increase of revenue, owing to the unfavourable

seasons of the last few years. In Sángli, also, the new rates, though high as compared with those that would have been fixed on Government land of the same quality, produced but a slight difference in actual revenue. Villages were prepared for settlement in one sub-division of Kolhápur, but it was considered advisable to defer the publication of the new rates until the whole of those in the neighbourhood could be also settled. It may be noticed here, as has been done in the departmental reports, that in the case of Native States the revised rates have almost invariably to be pitched at from 15· to 25· per cent higher than those in adjacent British territory, in order to avoid the loss of revenue that would otherwise be incurred.

Financial results.

The total expenditure of the Revenue Survey Department was £73,647, of which £68,015 was paid by Government, and the remainder by the Native States in which parties were employed. The increased revenue resulting from the settlements effected amounted to £18,212 in British territory and £4,378 in Native States. The additional revenue to Government accruing from the revision of rates effected in the six Collectorates re-settled amounted to £121,190 during the year under review, or cumulatively, since the first revision was undertaken, to £595,097, the total cost of these operations having been £184,185.

City Survey.

In ten towns of this Presidency a survey has been undertaken under the provisions of the local Act of 1868. In four the operations have been completed, and in four others the actual measurements and plans have been finished, and the work remaining consists of the inquiry into titles and the distribution of deeds to those whose titles have been settled. The law with regard to this settlement having been found defective, it was amended in the Land Revenue Code, which was passed during the period under review. The work of settlement has been completed in Broach and in the towns of Surat, Bulsár and Ránder in the Surat District.

In the three principal towns in Sind, the preparation and distribution of title-deeds is all that remains to be done. In Ahmedabad good progress was made during the year in the work of inquiry, whilst in the two towns in Dhárwár into which the survey has been introduced, the measurements and plans are nearly ready, but inquiry into titles has been delayed on account of the inability of Government to depute an officer to conduct it, as long as there remained any pressure of work in the districts lately affected by famine.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

A.—Topographical.

Five parties of the Topographical Survey were at work in different parts of this Presidency during 1878-79. One of these was in Khándesh, two were in the Deccan and two in Gujarát. The aggregate out-turn of work was 642 square miles completely surveyed on a scale of one-inch to a mile; 7,100 square miles of country were completed on the two-inch and 720 on the four-inch scale. The operations also included the triangulation of 7,316 square miles in advance, a survey of the Dhond and Manmád State Railway, as well as those on a large scale of the towns of Sangamner and Sátára. Work was carried on in the British districts of Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Sátára, Poona, Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Surat, and in the Native States of Janjira, the Rewa Kántha, the Mahi Kántha, Bánsda, Baroda, the Sátára Jágírs, and the peninsulas of Káthiáwár and Cutch.

B.—Tidal and levelling.

The tidal observations commenced under this department last year have been carefully conducted at the ports of Bombay, Kurrachee, Kárwár and Aden, and tables will be prepared for all these places by 1881, if not before. Some delay occurred in setting up the new apparatus at Aden, and in obtaining a similar set of instruments for the Kurrachee Harbour, at which some observations have been recorded for the last ten years. Those taken at Kárwár have already been utilized in the preparation of the chart of that harbour. Levelling operations began this season on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway south of Poona, and the line was carried to Sátára, where

the work of the previous year had been brought to a close. From this point it was continued through Kolhápur and Belgaum to the marks on the proposed Hubli and Kárwár Railway, which had been already connected with the sea-levels at the latter port. The irrigation marks on several important projects were also tested and connected by means of branch surveys with the marks on the main lines.

Alienations. The conclusion of the work of inquiry into alienations, whether of cash or land, throughout the Presidency, with the exception of the unsurveyed districts, led to the abolition of the post of special inquiry officer. In the Panch Maháls, however, it was found that a good deal of the work done required revision, which has, accordingly, been ordered by Government to be carried out by the Local Revenue Officers. The number of decisions passed in summary inquiries was 694, and 13,053 title-deeds were issued by the Collectors of the different districts.

Waste lands. Of the total area assessed under the revenue survey as arable, 21,260,808 acres were this year returned as occupied, and 2,141,183 remained still available for cultivation. Thus the area taken up exceeded that of last year by 387,449 acres, and the available area not yet in occupation decreased by 97,089 acres. This, however, excludes from consideration the areas in Sind and unsurveyed districts.

Wards' Estates. The number of estates administered during the minority of their owners by the Collectors was 141, or 20 more than last year. The balance of income at the end of the year amounted in all to £9,353, out of which £13,440 consisted of investments in Government securities. The operation of the two Encumbered Estates Acts in force in Gujarát was much impeded by the unfavourable season in Broach and Ahmedabad, in consequence of which less progress than usual was made in the liquidation of claims against the Tálukdárs' estates under administration. In Sind the working of the Encumbered Estates Act of 1876

seems to have been successful in weeding out the *bonâ-fide* debts from amongst a number of claims, a large proportion of which the creditors appeared to consider unlikely to stand the test of an official investigation. The amount actually paid off up to July 1879 was £46,775, in addition to the receipts on account of land leased out for the benefit of the estate, amounting to £60,406.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

Five Acts were passed by the Local Council and received the sanction of Their Excellencies the Governor and Governor-General respectively during the official year. Of the eight Bills introduced within that period, six were subsequently passed and sanctioned; of the two others one was rendered unnecessary owing to legislation on the same subject in the Council of the Governor-General, and the other has not yet been formally placed before the Council. Three of the Acts passed were described in last year's Report, and relate respectively to the Bombay Municipality, the manufacture and sale of country liquor and the adulteration of cotton. A fourth supplemented the Bombay Municipal Act, and the fifth extended the provisions of the Local Municipal Act to the Province of Sind. The most important of the Bills that became law after the end of March are the Land Revenue Code, the Irrigation Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Consolidation Act. Upwards of twenty Acts relating to the revenue system of this Presidency are incorporated in the first, and many questions of doubt and difficulty connected with the land revenue administration of this Presidency have been cleared up by it. The second is based on the canal laws in force in Bengal and Northern India, and legalizes, for the most part, existing rules and customs, besides providing for other measures essential to the successful extension of irrigation works. The object of the third was to legalize the acquisition of the whole of the foreshore of the Bombay Harbour, with a view to its being placed under the administration of the Port Trust, the constitution of the latter body being also amended so as to

render it representative of the commercial interests concerned. The sum required for the purchase is to be paid by the Port Trust by means of securities to be issued by that corporation. By other Acts passed during the period under review, vaccination was rendered compulsory in Kurrachee, as had been previously done in Bombay the year before, and provision made for the levy of fees at Government landing-places in the Harbour of the former town.

POLICE.

The force.

The total strength of the police force employed in the districts, in Bombay City, and on the two lines of railway, was 21,665 men, exclusive of Commissioners and superintending officers. The cost was £361,129, of which £306,262 were paid from Provincial revenues and £54,866 from Municipal or other sources. The ratio of police to area varies from 1 man to 3·14 square miles in the Northern Division, to 1 to 11·05 square miles in Sind, the average for the whole Presidency being 1 to 6·92 miles. The proportion of police to population also shows considerable variations, and averages 1 to 860 for the Presidency as a whole. Exclusive of guards, escorts, municipal and cantonment police, the number of men available for general police duties was 12,802, or 59· per cent. As regards weapons, 45· per cent were provided with fire-arms and 33· per cent with swords, with or without truncheons. The remainder had only the latter. About 31· per cent of the force could read and write. The ratio of men punished to the total number was 20·5 per cent, or 2· per cent more than last year. The number of posts imposed as a punitive measure on villages in which the inhabitants had been proved to have frequently committed offences or sheltered criminals, rose to 156. Of these, 149 were established on the two branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in consequence of the number of grain robberies, to which allusion was made in last year's Report. A special post, too, was established in Surat after the riots that took place there in connection with

the License-tax. The number of permissions granted to possess or carry arms was 2,435, besides 234 licenses to deal in arms or ammunition.

The number of offences reported during the year was 82,582, being less than in 1877 by 1,576 cases, but still far above the number reported in 1876, before the famine. There is, however, a large decrease of 5,574 offences of the class into which the police can inquire without the intervention of a magistrate. Crime followed, as usual, the course of distress. Last year the greater part of the increase in the number of offences was found to have occurred in the Deccan and Western Kárnátic, whereas this year crime was less frequent in those districts, but increased considerably in Sind and Gujarát, where the failure of crops produced great hardships amongst the lower classes. In the Southern Division criminality amongst the population may be said to have receded to its normal limits, though in the Central and Northern Deccan it was still in excess. The proportion of crime to population, taking into consideration none but the offences into which the police can inquire without warrant, varied from one case to 534 people in Ratnágiri to one to 106 in the Panch Maháls, where the population is sparse, and the pressure of distress was this year considerable. The average for the Presidency was one offence to 271 of population. Offences against property, by which the pressure of scarcity can, in a manner, be gauged, showed a large increase in Sind and Gujarát, with a still larger decrease in the Deccan and southern parts of the Presidency. Crime.

The number of thefts decreased by 51· per cent in the Southern Division, and by 23· per cent in the Northern and Central Deccan, whilst in Gujarát they increased by 42· per cent. In Sind this offence very frequently takes the form of cattle-lifting, of which 1,847 cases occurred. Robberies, both ordinary and in gangs, increased in Gujarát, but decreased to a large extent in the Southern and Central Divisions. The latter tract, however, was

the scene of several daring raids by organized gangs of the predatory classes, such as Rámosis and the lower ranks of Kolis, necessitating the employment of several parties of Native Infantry and Cavalry under European officers to aid the ordinary Police force in pursuing these gangs, and establishing confidence in the power and determination of Government to repress them. The only considerable gang still about is being completely hemmed in, and will, it is believed, be very soon overpowered. One of the first gangs was organized and for some time directed by a Bráhman, named Wasudev Balvant Phadke, who had been in the service of Government, and shortly before he joined the gang was holding an appointment in the Military Finance Office at Poona. He relied at first on raising the general community of Rámosis and Kolis, by beginning operations with some successful gang robberies, and thereby holding out the prospect of obtaining a large and valuable booty. He soon found, however, that the sole object of the men he had got together was to plunder, and that they left him as soon as they had made a little money in that way, whilst his own aim was the wild one of raising the country against the British Government. He struggled for some little time to keep his band together and increase its numbers, but at length, baffled and disappointed, he suddenly deserted the gang he had collected, and going first to a shrine in the Belári District of the Madras Presidency, and from thence into the territory of His Highness the Nizám, he opened negotiations with the leaders of some Rohilla gangs with a view to obtaining their assistance in his enterprise. But, just at the time that the Rohillas were agreeing to join him, information of his whereabouts was obtained by the Poona Police, and he was soon after captured in a temple in a village of the British district of Kaládgi in this Presidency. He was tried at the Poona Sessions on charges of conspiring against the Government, as well as of engaging in dacoities, and, being convicted by the unanimous verdict of the jury, was sentenced to transportation for life. The only Bráhman accomplices he

had, (three or four in number,) were mere school-boys, one of whom has been already punished, but the others are still at large. The most energetic of the other gangs were, in a short time, dispersed, and their leaders captured. Amongst other notorious offences during the period under review was the setting fire to two of the largest and most valued historical public buildings in Poona, used of late as Government offices, and containing records of importance, both Judicial and Educational, which were all destroyed. The perpetrators of the offence were discovered, and admitted their guilt.

Police operations.

The success of the police in detecting crime, as judged by the ratio of cases in which conviction was obtained to the total number investigated, was greatest in the Northern Division, where 89· per cent. of the cases and 83· per cent of the persons sent for trial were found guilty. The average ratios for the whole Presidency were 77· and 75· per cent respectively. In serious cases the percentage of success varied considerably. In murder, for instance, it was 69· in the Southern Division and 35· in the Central. In the latter Division the police were most successful in thefts, and in the Northern Division in gang robberies. Considering the small value of the property stolen in a majority of the cases reported, the ratio of the number of cases in which it was recovered to the total number of thefts investigated, forms a better criterion of the success of the police in this respect than the ratio of the value recovered to the declared value stolen, more especially as the latter is liable to be wrongly estimated. According to this test, the success of the police averaged 78· per cent for the whole of the Presidency, whilst the value recovered was only 51· per cent of that stated to have been stolen. Compared, however, to the value recovered of that stolen in cases in which the police were not employed, the above percentage is satisfactory.

Bombay City.

Crime increased materially in the town of Bombay, not so much amongst the resident population, however, as

amongst those who had come from Káthiáwár and the Deccan in search of labour, and found themselves scarcely able to find a subsistence. The increase in the number of offences amounted to 17· per cent, but serious crime was not more prevalent than in the previous year, and the excess was found chiefly in cases of nuisance, breach of Municipal rules, and petty thefts. The long detention of vessels in port, owing to slackness of trade and consequent difficulty in getting a full cargo, led to a considerable increase in the number of offences by merchant seamen, especially as regards refusal to work, and similar misdemeanours. Beyond this fact, and the large increase in the number of juvenile offenders convicted, there is nothing else in the year's administration requiring special notice. It may be remarked, however, that the number of vagrants arrested was considerably more than double what it was in 1877.

PRISONS.

There were 125 prisons in this Presidency in 1878, as compared with 150 last year. Twenty-six lock-ups, which had been temporarily constituted subordinate jails during the famine in order to relieve the pressure in the regular places of confinement, were removed from the list during the period under review.

The number of convicted persons received into jail was 34,860, or 17· per cent fewer than in the previous year, and the total number confined was 57,336 against 61,309. In consequence of the increase in the length of sentences passed, the daily average rose from 11,718 to 12,946, or nearly 10½ per cent. The admissions throughout the tract affected by the famine of 1876-77 decreased considerably in number, showing in some cases a variation amounting to 64· per cent. In Gujarát, on the other hand, the high prices of grain and general scarcity throughout the northern districts tended, as usual, to fill the prisons. The number of convicts that escaped from prison was 82, or 31 more than last year. Forty-seven were recaptured, as well as 17 of those who

had escaped in previous years. At the end of the period under review there were 127 still at large. The number of prisoners confined, who had been convicted on previous occasions, was 4,592, or 8· per cent on the total. Nearly two-thirds of these had been before convicted once only, and then for petty grain thefts during times of scarcity. Except in Bombay itself, few belonged to the habitual criminal class. The number of Europeans confined shows a considerable increase, attributable to the cases under the Merchant Shipping Acts in Bombay, to which allusion was made in the preceding paragraph; but the convictions for ordinary offences were less numerous. Including day-labourers, 58· per cent of the convicts were non-agriculturists, and 34· per cent connected directly with cultivation. The number of punishments amongst the convicts for criminal offences and breaches of prison rules was 3,185, or more than a thousand in excess of those inflicted during the previous year. The form of punishment most frequently used was solitary confinement with reduced diet, though recourse to corporal punishment seems to have been necessary more often than in 1877. The number of convict warders employed was 697, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the average daily strength. The system is found to have worked well, and its extension has been recommended by Government.

The health of the prisoners, like that of the population in general, was this year below the average. The daily average of prisoners in hospital was 548, whilst the death-rate on the daily strength rose from 5·8 to 12·4. A considerable part of both the mortality and the sickness was due to the exceptionally unhealthy season throughout the Presidency, and to some extent, also, is attributable to the low physical condition of the convicts when they were first admitted.

As regards employment, unremunerative tasks are only enforced in places, such as Bombay, where it is impracticable to set the convicts to useful labour. Of 15,340 prisoners employed, 45· per cent were engaged in manu-

factures, 20 per cent in extramural unskilled labour, and about a similar proportion on jail building and gardening. Their aggregate earnings amounted to £11,504, or an average of £1-6-8 for each effective hand employed, the corresponding results in 1877 having been £1-15-10.

In the Civil Jails both the total number and the daily average increased, whilst, owing to reductions ordered by Government, there was a considerable reduction in expenditure on prisons of this class. In the two juvenile prisons, 146 convicts were confined, and placed under instruction in carpentering and other useful trades. The instructions of Government regarding the infliction of sentences of a length sufficient to allow the full effects of reformatory training to manifest themselves, were duly carried out this year in the different Criminal Courts of the Presidency proper, and were also made applicable to the Province of Sind.

The gross expenditure under all headings amounted to £123,256. Deducting from this sum the amount of receipts from convict labour and manufactures, the net cost was £94,195, as compared with £101,214 last year. The higher daily average of prisoners, the extension of the extramural gang system, and the increase of sickness, caused a larger expenditure on rations, guards, and hospital charges respectively. The net cost of each prisoner was this year £7-6-0 against £8-12-0 in 1877.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

In the town and island of Bombay, in addition to the ordinary and special jurisdiction of the High Court, there is a Small Cause Court, consisting of four divisions, and three Presidency Magistrates. In the interior there are few Courts of exclusively criminal jurisdiction, but in 647 power to deal with criminal matter is combined with revenue or civil jurisdiction. There are also 114 Courts invested with exclusively civil powers, and 42 which exercise these powers in addition to those in criminal or revenue cases. The total cost of these tri-

bunals, including those in the Presidency Town, with the exception of the magisterial ones, was £389,811, of which £214,978 was covered by the stamp and other receipts. The Small Cause Courts in Bombay and the subordinate civil tribunals in the interior gained respectively 32· and 39· per cent over their gross cost. Excluding from consideration the above, as well as the non-productive Courts of village officers invested with petty jurisdiction in criminal matters, which is exercised but rarely, the aggregate receipts of the rest of the Courts amounted to 18·6 per cent of their cost.

Criminal Justice.

Considering first the working of the Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction, the returns show that the total number of offences brought before them for trial was 78,138, including those reported in previous years. This was a decrease of 5,701 cases, as compared with the results of 1877. The number of persons dealt with was 130,223, or a decrease of 14· per cent. The ratio of those convicted to those brought to trial was 52, showing an improvement of one per cent over that of last year. The nature of the crime dealt with has been indicated in sufficient detail above, in reviewing the work of the police. It may be noted, however, that the ratio of convictions was highest in nuisance cases, when it reached 89· per cent., and lowest in malicious offences, false evidence, and breaches of the public peace.

As regards punishments, it appears that in 55· per cent of the cases fine was inflicted, in 38· per cent the person convicted was sentenced to imprisonment, and in 5· per cent to whipping. The percentage realized of the fines inflicted was 57·, out of which 10·5 per cent was paid in compensation by order of the trying authority. The decrease in the number of petty offences against property was accompanied by a nearly equivalent falling off in the number of sentences of whipping. There was a large decrease in the number of short sentences of imprisonment not exceeding one month, whilst those for six months constituted, as last year, about two-thirds of the total number inflicted. There were 5,425 appeals and applications for revision in criminal cases, of which 23·

per cent were rejected, and in 40· per cent the original sentence remained unaltered.

Litigation. The working of the Civil Court of this Presidency has formed, this year, the subject of a special report, prepared, under the direction of Government, by a judicial officer. Litigation showed symptoms of revival from the depressed condition into which it had been cast by the unfavourable seasons of 1876-77 and the succeeding year. The most remarkable feature, however, in the results of 1878 was the falling off in the number of applications for the execution of decrees, and the great increase in the number of the latter unexecuted. These variations are attributed chiefly to the working of the Code of Civil Procedure as amended in 1877, which is not yet thoroughly understood by the creditor class, who are, therefore, slow, at present, to take advantage of its provisions.

The total number of suits instituted was 147,565, or 1,673 more than last year, but less than in 1876 by 33,700. Similarly with regard to the applications for the execution of decrees which were 76,000 fewer than in 1876, and decreased by over 19,500 even as compared with 1877. The number of suits disposed of, exclusive of those in the Bombay Small Cause Court, was 147,181, or about 6,000 less than last year. The aggregate value of the subject-matter of the suits disposed of was £1,466,747 against £1,542,249 in 1877, and the cost on each suit somewhat under £1. The proportion of suits instituted to population was 1 to 110.

In reviewing the work of the different classes of Courts it is advisable, for the sake of clearly indicating the nature and distribution of the suits, to take the Courts in Bombay separately. The High Court disposed of 59· per cent of its original work, including proceedings in insolvency. The ratio of cases contested and decided *ex parte* was 7· and 75· per cent respectively. In regular suits contested 66· per cent were decided in favour of the plaintiff. Of the appellate work 67· per cent was decided, the decisions of the lower Court being confirmed in nearly half the cases heard.

The administration of the Bombay Small Cause Court, both as regards the amount of work done and in a financial point of view, has been conducted to the entire satisfaction of Government, who have already expressed their approval of the general results. The number of suits instituted was 33,943, or 2,133 more than last year, and rendered the period under review the busiest on the records of the Court. This result is evidently due to the increased grain traffic with the districts affected by famine and afterwards by high prices, as well as partly to the general depression of trade. The aggregate value of the suits instituted rose, but, owing to the increase in numbers, the average value of each suit fell from £7-8 to £7-4. The number of suits disposed of was 34,587, and in 65 per cent the plaintiff was successful. The financial results of the year were, as mentioned in the beginning of this paragraph, very satisfactory, the cost having been £15,960, and the receipts £21,169, showing a surplus of £5,209. The greater part of the litigation in the rural districts of the interior is conducted in the subordinate Courts, and, as it is to their action that is attributed some considerable portion of the present indebted state of the agricultural classes in the parts of the Deccan to which special legislation has been applied, it is advisable to show the results of their working separately. The number of suits instituted in these Courts during 1878 was 120,074,* which, though exceeding slightly that of 1877, is far below that recorded in 1875. There were 119,410 suits disposed of, as compared with 125,927 last year. The contested suits numbered 22,437, or 18 per cent, and of these 84 per cent went in favour of the plaintiff. Twenty-eight per cent were dismissed or compromised, and no less than 49 per cent were decided *ex parte*.† The average duration of contested suits was 256 days, and of those decided *ex parte* 150 days. As regards the value of the suits instituted, it may be noticed that 97 per cent were brought for sums less than £50, and in 76 per cent the

* These statistics are taken from the Special Report.

† In 1874, before the new rules for the service and execution of process were in force, the ratio was 59 per cent.

subject matter was valued at less more than £10. The value involved in each suit decided was, on an average, £10-4.

Appeals.

The appellate work of the High Court comprised 36 appeals from the decisions of division Courts, all of which were disposed of, and the original judgment confirmed in 11. The regular and special appeals for disposal numbered 836, of which 540 were instituted during the year. Two hundred and three were decided *ex parte* and 367 contested.

In the District Courts 3,000 appeals were instituted, or 626 fewer than in 1877, and about 14 per cent on the total of original suits contested.

Government litigation.

Sixty-four suits were instituted against Government during the year, being 15 more than in 1877, and 60 fewer than in the preceding year. Twenty of these were brought in a single district. It is satisfactory to have to report this year that a compromise has been effected in the Ratnágiri District, whereby the questions raised regarding the Khoti tenure will be finally withdrawn from the Civil Courts. An appeal in the representative survey suit from Kánara, which had been made against the decision in favour of Government passed by the High Court, was dismissed by Her Majesty's Privy Council, so that litigation on this subject, also, may be considered at an end. Of the total number of suits instituted in 1878, one-fourth were to establish personal rights. The next most numerous class was that in which immovable property was concerned. There were altogether twenty-six suits for money.

Arbitration Courts.

Arbitration Courts have been established of late years, chiefly in certain districts of the Deccan, though there are a few also in Gujarát. The details of the work performed by these bodies are not available for this Report.

REGISTRATION.

The number of registration transactions was larger in the year under review than it has been in any previous year since this department was organized in 1865-66, and exceeded that of 1877-78 by 8 per cent. The increase was chiefly apparent in transactions in which registration

was compulsory, and not, as last year, in those in which it was optional. Taking both classes of transactions together, the total number of registrations was 97,559. The declared value of the property affected by these transactions was in the aggregate £4,570,225, or more than that recorded last year by £56,620. The average value of each transaction somewhat decreased, being not more than £47, as compared with £50 in 1877-78. A great portion of the general increase of business in this department is attributable to general causes, such as the maintenance of high prices and the revival of credit amongst the cultivating classes, whilst local causes have also been operative in certain districts, such as Ratnágiri and Sind. In the former, the settlement of villages held on the Khoti tenure was in progress during the year, and led to the execution of a considerable number of documents, the registration of which was necessary or advisable. In Sind the effects of the working of the Encumbered Estates Act were mentioned in last year's Review as one of the chief causes of the increase in the number of transactions in this Province, and to these must be added the acquisition of land for the Indus Valley State Railway, necessitating the execution of a number of documents required by law to be registered. The financial position of the department has improved along with the extension of its operations. The receipts amounted to £29,086, and the total expenditure to £24,024, showing, under the former heading, an increase, as compared with 1877-78, of £2,450, accompanied by a decrease in charges amounting to £195. The excess of receipts over expenditure, therefore, was £5,062, or better than the results of 1877-78 by £2,646.

MUNICIPAL.

There was some delay in holding the elections under the amended Act in the Bombay Municipality, in consequence of which the members of the former Corporation remained in office till December 1878, and the new Council was formed in 1879. The House, Police and Lighting rates have been consolidated under the Act of 1878 into a single rate, which yielded a slightly larger revenue than

the separate assessment system. The gross valuation of property fell by nearly £5,000, and the net ratable value by £4,466. The actual receipts amounted to £314,515, of which 72· per cent was derived from taxation, 15· per cent was on account of service rendered, 7· per cent from Municipal property, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources. The expenditure was £327,022. The total liabilities of this Municipality amounted, at the end of the period under review, to £991,993, and the assets to £1,111,280, of which £15,490 was the cash balance at the end of the year. The drainage works, for which a fresh loan was contracted, were begun shortly after the close of the official year. Water from the Tulsi Reservoir was admitted during the year, and the supplementary water-works made good progress. A serious landslip took place at the Vehár works, but precautionary measures were at once taken, and but little actual damage occurred. The other public works undertaken during the year were chiefly in connection with the improvement of communications and drainage. The tramway was again extended this year, and a new and more convenient pattern of public conveyance introduced. The cost of the Health Department was £71,316, or (taking into consideration its earnings) a net sum of £43,591. The general health of the population, though showing some improvement as compared with that in the previous year, did not reach the standard of the year before the famine in the Deccan. The influx of labourers and destitute families that set in from above the Ghâts in 1876-77, was followed in the two succeeding years by immigration of people of a similar class on a large scale from Gujarát and Káthiáwár, and owing partly to the low condition in which they arrived, partly to the insufficient accommodation they could obtain in Bombay, the mortality amongst them raised the death-rate considerably above the average of the ten years preceding their arrival.

District Municipalities.

Two changes of importance were accomplished during the period under review with regard to Municipal ad-

ministration in the interior. The first was the application to the Province of Sind of the local Act, under which all the District Municipalities in other parts of the Presidency are constituted, and the second was the abolition of the system of farming out the right to collect octroi, or town duties. This system had previously been in force in the greater number of the Municipal towns of this Presidency, and it was found impossible under it to ascertain, by means of trustworthy accounts, whether the incidence of the impost fell, as was intended, on the inhabitants of the Municipality alone, or whether, owing to the neglect or absence of liberal rules regarding refunds, it operated at all as a transit duty on the general trade of the country. Inquiries were instituted by this Government with regard to each Municipality, and, with the introduction of the direct system of collecting town duties, an opportunity was taken of altering, where necessary, the rules and schedules of taxation in accordance with the principle to which allusion has been made above. The adverse circumstances of the season as regards crops and internal trade renders it difficult to state whether, or, if at all, to what extent, the decrease in the revenue from octroi during the year under review is attributable to the change of system. The total income of the District Municipalities in this Presidency amounted to £342,883, derived chiefly from town duties (£117,816), taxes on houses and lands (£20,668), tolls, wheel-tax and miscellaneous sources. The expenditure, amounting to £225,495, was distributed in the following proportions:— Conservancy, 18·9 per cent; Communications, 11·per cent; Water-supply, 7· per cent; Lighting, 6·8 per cent; Police, 6· per cent; Education, 3·5 per cent; Collection, 6·4 per cent; and Establishment, 8· per cent. The working of these corporations is at present closely watched by the executive authorities in the different districts, and supervised by the Commissioners of Divisions. Considerable improvements, both in the way of sanitation and public works, have been effected during their operation, and in the larger towns great interest is taken by the local members in the administration of their resources.

MILITARY.

The strength of the army attached to this Presidency at the end of the official year was 34,906 men, of whom 10,442 were European and 24,464 Native troops. Exclusive of heavy ordnance mounted fortifications there were 87 guns distributed in 22 batteries. The total cost of the army was £2,681,533, or more than last year by £208,696, in consequence of the dearness of grain and forage, as well as the unanticipated expenditure of £152,452 on the Bombay force attached to the Kandáhár Column of the Cábul Expedition. The principal event of the year in this department was the despatch of the Mediterranean Expedition in twelve steamers and sixteen sailing vessels within the space of eight days. The speed and efficiency of the transport and supply arrangements made on that occasion have been specially acknowledged by this Government as well as by His Excellency the Viceroy. Assistance was also rendered in facilitating transport and commissariat on the occasion of the passage of the Kandáhár Column in October 1878, and on the renewal of operations against Afghánistán in 1879, the organization of those services was entrusted exclusively to this Government.

Additions were made to the armaments at Aden and Bombay, and improved carbines issued to the different batteries as well as to some of the Native cavalry regiments. Several necessary extensions and improvements of the accommodation for troops, both European and Native, were completed, but several had, for financial reasons, to be temporarily suspended. Native troops have been withdrawn from Kolhápur and Sholápur, where their presence was not immediately necessary. The continuation to Rutlam of the Holkar and Neemuch and the completion of the Indus Valley State Railways has much facilitated the movements of troops during the past season. Instruction in musketry, signalling and garrison duty was conducted as usual, and though the total attendance at the regimental schools somewhat declined, owing partly to the unhealthiness of the season and the greater number of movements effected, the efficiency of the teaching seems to have been maintained.

MARINE.

The fitting out of the transports engaged for the Malta Expedition constituted the most noteworthy work of the year in the Bombay Dockyard, and was effected at the cost of £25,134. The local reliefs of troops were carried out, as usual, by the three Indian Government vessels attached to this Presidency, aided, in the case of the Expedition to Cabul, by the charter of private vessels for the voyage to Kurrachee. The receipts of this Department were £72,366, and the disbursements £149,909.

The Port Trust, to which allusion can most conveniently be made in connection with this Department, show an income of £164,554, and expenditure amounting to £73,212, or a net revenue of £91,342. The net income somewhat fell off, as compared with that of the previous year, in consequence of the contraction of the traffic in food-grains to its normal limits after the cessation of the famine in Madras and the Deccan. After paying the full amount of interest due (£85,582), a net surplus remained of £5,760 for the repayment of loans. The chief events of the year in connection with the administration of this Trust were the opening of the Prince's Dock by His Excellency the Governor, and the reconstitution of the Port Trust under the new Act, to which allusion has already been made elsewhere.

THE SEASON AND CULTIVATION.

The practice of taking systematic meteorological observations at all stations where the requisite agency can be found has for the last few years been followed in this Presidency, with the results of furnishing material for not only a comprehensive account of the various phenomena of the season, but also for calculations of high practical and scientific value. The general and abnormal features of the season under review, from a meteorological standpoint, have been collected and described in detail by Mr. Chambers, the Meteorological Reporter attached to this Government, who has furnished for this report a *resumé* of the results of the observations taken at the different

stations. This valuable contribution will be found at page 193 of Part II, to which reference is requested.

The principal features of the cultivating season may be summarized as follows :—

The showers and storms that usually precede the monsoon were particularly light, except in the Western Kárnatic. In June the average quantity of rain fell in Gujarát and the Konkan, but not in any other part of the country, and the holding off of the regular monsoon caused some apprehensions amongst agriculturists of another failure. In July, however, the rainfall was everywhere, except on the Ghâts, above the average. Twice the normal quantity fell in the North Deccan and Sind. In the following month the excess was still more remarkable, amounting to thrice the average in Sind, and over twice in the Konkan, Gujarát, North, South and East Deccan, whilst it fell but slightly short of this excess in the western parts of the last-mentioned tract. The month of September was similarly characterized by exceptionally heavy rain except in Sind, more than twice the average quantity being registered throughout the Deccan and Western Kárnátic, and a considerable excess in Gujarát. In October the rainfall was comparatively less in excess, but in no district, except Sind, did it fall to the average, and in parts of the Deccan continued at nearly the same ratio as in the preceding month.

The deficiency of rain at the time of sowing the autumnal crops, followed an excessive fall when they were coming into ear, and again later, when the cold-weather sowings should have been in progress, rendered the season, on the whole, considerably less favourable than the average in Gujarát, parts of the North and East Deccan and the Western Kárnátic. In the Konkan, where the principal early crop is rice, and there is, comparatively speaking, little cold-weather cultivation, the season was highly favourable to the crops. In Sind the exceptional rainfall produced an abundant supply of forage for the cattle; but as the crops are dependent upon artificial irrigation throughout nine-tenths of the Province, and the

inundation of this year was abnormally high, the results, as a whole, were below par, except in the case of the cold-weather and later harvest. In addition to the unseasonable rainfall, parts of the country, especially in Gujarát, were visited by locusts and other destructive insects, which did much damage to the young grain and cotton crops. In the Deccan and Kárnatic the extraordinary multiplication of field rats is attributed in part to the abnormally heavy rain in October. These vermin began to appear in greater numbers than usual, almost immediately after the end of the monsoon, attacking wheat, cotton and garden crops. As they increased at a rate which rendered useless the efforts of the cultivators themselves to repress them, Government offered rewards for their destruction. Since then, over 12 millions have been killed, principally in Dhárwár, Kaládgi and Sholápur.

Until the whole Presidency is completely surveyed, the actual culturable area cannot be accurately ascertained. Taking into consideration the surveyed portions of Ratnágiri, Sind and the Panch Maháls, and excluding Kánara, for which the returns are not yet available, the arable area is 29,246,904 acres. It is better, however, to show, as last year, that of the unmeasured districts separately. In Ratnágiri and Sind, then, the area in occupation was 1,005,524 acres and 2,678,061 acres respectively against 1,004,523 and 1,740,055 acres last year. The rest of the Presidency, exclusive of the above two portions, contained an occupied arable area of 21,427,735 acres, exceeding that of last year by 130,145 acres, the increase being chiefly in the Central Division. The total area returned as culturable for these divisions amounts to 23,733,425 acres, so that about 90· per cent of it is already in private occupation. This, however, does not imply actual cultivation to that extent, but merely that the above proportion of land bearing assessment is entered in the name of holders responsible for the rent-charge on it.

The area under crops was about 83· per cent, 17· per cent being left fallow, or reserved for grazing. The ratio of dry-crop land to the total was 94· per cent.

Cereals were grown on 86 per cent of the area cropped, the two sorts of millet occupying the chief place, and next to them rice and wheat. Compared with last year, there was an increase in the area sown with all these grains, except jowári (great millet), which was sown to a less extent in the Western Kárnátic and North Gujarát. The cultivation of pulses and oil-seeds showed a decided increase. As regards the districts in which the chief products were grown, it may be mentioned that Shikárpur, Ahmedabad, Násik and Khándesh show the largest areas under wheat. Rice is grown chiefly in the Konkan Collectorates of Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri and Kánara, as well as in Shikárpur. Jowári forms the staple crop in Kaládgi, Sholápur and Khándesh, and is also largely cultivated in Ahmedabad and Broach. Bájri (the spiked millet) is mostly grown in the northern parts of the Deccan and in Ahmedabad. Pulses cover a considerable area in all the divisions, except Sind, where comparatively little is grown. Oil-seeds, on the other hand, are more cultivated in the latter Province than elsewhere, though sesame and other crops of a like nature, exclusive of linseed, are sown to a considerable extent in the North Deccan.

The area under cotton was 2,980,196 acres, including Sind and Native States, showing an increase of 116,890 acres, as compared with the previous year. It is, however, still far below that of 1875-76, when the area under this product was 4,516,587 acres, whilst the average of the five years preceding the famine of 1876-77 was over 4,000,000 acres. The increase this year over the area under cotton in 1877-78 is entirely due to the more extensive sowing of the Dhárwár-American variety in the districts of Khándesh and Dhárwár. The crop, on the whole, was lighter than last year by about 6 per cent, a decreased yield being apparent in the Central and Southern Deccan and Western Kárnátic. The quality of that sent from Broach and parts of Dholera was much approved in the Bombay market, but the prices fetched by the Khándesh and saw-ginned Dhárwár varieties were below the average. Out of 62 prosecutions under

the Cotton Frauds Act, 55 arose in the districts of Ahmedabad and Khándesh alone. In nearly all the cases the accused were convicted.

As regards improvement of the staple, it may be mentioned that new cotton-seed was imported from America during the year, and distributed in the Dhárwár District. The experiments with Nankin cotton in Khándesh, and with the Bamieh variety both in Khándesh and Sind, showed that no improvement of the staple kinds already used in those districts was to be expected from the introduction of the two above mentioned.

Experimental Farms.

The season was highly unfavourable to the rest of the experiments carried on at the two Government farms open in this Presidency. At Saláru in Sind the value of jowári (millet), as a forage crop, was found to be greater, as far as that Province is concerned, than that of the *Sorghum saccharatum*, which has succeeded so well in other parts of the country. The *Reana luxurians*, again, which has been introduced as forage with success in Khándesh, turned out a comparative failure when tried in the Poona District. The two most interesting experiments of the year at the respective farms have been, firstly, the growth of nágli (*Eleusina coracana*) at Saláru, where the soil had become too impregnated with saline matter to produce any other crop; and, secondly, the attempt in Khándesh to gauge the deteriorating effect upon the soil produced by continual irrigation. As regards the latter point, more time is required before the results can be considered satisfactorily ascertained. Experiments in sericulture were continued during the period under review both in Khándesh and Poona. Several species of trees, which had not been tried before, were found to yield abundant and wholesome food for the grubs.

Horse breeding and stock.

The want of discrimination shown by native breeders, especially in the Deccan, with regard to the stallions by which they allow the mares to be covered, has induced Government to distribute their stock of horses as widely as possible throughout the breeding districts of this Pre-

sidency. There were during the period under review 56 stallions at 16 stations. The number of mares covered amounted, in the aggregate, to 1,825, or 132 less than last year. The average covered by each horse, however, was higher than in the preceding year, so that the decrease is due only to the smaller number of stallions available. The cost of keep of each stallion averaged £3-8-9 *per mensem*, and of each mare covered £1-2-9. Horse-shows were held at four different places during the year, at three of which the attendance was average. The quality of the animals shown at two of these was reported by the judges to be good, but at the third show the judges remarked upon the deterioration that was apparent as compared with the horses exhibited some years previously.

The abundance of forage that followed the heavy rain of 1878 led to a material improvement in the condition of agricultural stock throughout the Deccan, and the slight decrease in numbers that is shown in the returns given in Part II of this Report is in satisfactory contrast to the large falling off in 1877, as compared to 1876, to which allusion was made last year. It must be pointed out, too, that the annual village census, the statistics of which are used in this Report, was taken in the month of July, before the favourable season of 1878 had had its full effect upon the cattle. In some districts of Sind the requisite agency for taking an annual census of this description does not at present exist. Epizootic disease was rife to some extent in the upper districts of the Province, and from the increased number of hides and skins exported, there was apparently considerable mortality amongst the cattle. The demand for transport animals, too, on the frontier, took away a large number of the animals used in agriculture in this Province.

Advances to cultivators.

The sums advanced to agriculturists for the purchase of seed or stock amounted in all to £8,103, as compared with £27,949 in 1877-78. For permanent improvements to land, advances were made to the amount of £839 only, against £1,495 last year. This decrease under both heads is attributable chiefly to the revival of agricultural pros-

pects in the districts where the cultivators availed themselves most of State advances during the scarcity of 1877-78.

Prices. The high prices that originated during the famine and continued through 1877-78 were maintained, one or two local fluctuations excepted, throughout the period under review. The staple food-grains were, on the whole, a little cheaper during the early part of the year in the Deccan, though wheat and rice improved throughout nearly the whole Presidency. Short crops kept up the home demand, and the rates ruling in this country were high enough to give a serious check to the exportations of wheat, which decreased by about £520,000 in value. To this cause can be added in Sind the demand created by the Kábul Expedition, which absorbed a large quantity of the home-grown produce of that Province. The exports of rice, chiefly stores of the preceding harvest, showed an increase; but, it is to be noted, that the rise in price, which took place in this Presidency, only affected the commoner sorts used by the labouring classes in the coast districts as their staple food.

Wages. Wages of skilled labour showed variations only in ten districts, and there but to a very slight extent, chiefly in the direction of improvement. Unskilled labour showed still less change, having varied in five districts only. It must, however, be noted that in the rural districts of this Presidency remuneration of this class of labour is rarely in cash, but almost always in kind. It is regulated, moreover, to a great extent by local custom, and does not, therefore, follow the fluctuations of the price of the staple food of the wage-receiving classes. On this account it is not easy to reduce the amount of wages received to its cash equivalent.

FORESTS.

A new departure has been taken in forest conservancy during the period under review, which is also marked out by the introduction of legislative measures by which the system of forest administration has been placed on a well-defined and secure basis. The forests in this Presidency,

of greatest value with reference to the timber they contain, are those in Kánara and the Dángs, the former of which have been for some time under efficient conservancy, whilst the latter, which are only leased to the British Government by the Bhil Chiefs to whom they belong and who reside within their limits, have been much damaged by reckless cutting on the part of the half wild tribes that inhabit them. Measures for their more careful preservation are, however, under the consideration of Government.

The urgent necessity, however, of regarding the forest question not so much with reference to the value of the timber grown, but from a climatic point of view, has been brought prominently before this Government during the last few years, owing to the extent to which denudation has been carried on some of the hill ranges of the Deccan, more especially those which contain the sources of the rivers from which the large irrigation works now contemplated, or in progress, draw their water-supply. Under the provisions of the new Act, large areas have been added to the already existing forests wherever they seem to be climatically useful, or required for the supply of firewood and small timber of the adjacent districts. Inquiries as to rights and privileges connected with forests are being carried out by officers specially appointed for the purpose in the different districts, and arrangements are in progress for the preservation of forest grazing-grounds by the restriction of the privilege of grazing to the seasons when it can be exercised most profitably to the cattle and least detrimentally to the surrounding vegetation.

The total area under forest, both reserved and protected, at the end of the official year, was 13,618 square miles, of which 6,020 square miles have been added during the period under review, in accordance with the provisions in the new Act regarding notification and administration. In Sind, where the area under forest will probably be considerably extended before long, the erosion caused by the fluctuations in the course of the Indus is one of the chief sources of injury against which precautions are

necessary. During the year under review, although a considerable area under forest was washed away as usual, it is satisfactory to find that measures had been previously taken to remove from it all trees of value. Natural reproduction is being fostered, as far as possible, in this Province, whilst in the other parts of the Presidency steps are being taken to re-clothe all hill slopes and denuded tracts with brushwood and ordinary indigenous trees, the seed of which is collected by the departmental agency by whom its subsequent growth is also supervised. In favourable situations nurseries have been formed, from which young plants are annually removed to forests or road sides; but this system being expensive, has been adopted only in the case of the more valuable descriptions of trees.

The departmental system of collecting gall-nuts (myrabolams) in the southern forests has again proved successful, though the net receipts were less than in the preceding year, owing to the slackness of demand in the European market for this description of produce. This system has the additional advantage of securing the co-operation of the forest tribes in preventing and extinguishing fires, and has been, during the year under review, extended to the collection of other forest produce. The decreased demand for squared timber, owing to the hard times in the Deccan of late years, has again affected adversely the financial results of the working of the Kánara saw-mills, the net profits from which were only £388 against £1,881 in 1875-76. The financial results of the administration of the year, as a whole, show a net profit of £18,241, as compared with £40,322 last year, the decrease being owing not so much to less receipts as to increased expenditure on protection and conservancy.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on public works, including establishment, was £691,246 in the roads and buildings branch, and £274,777 in the Irrigation Department, or £966,023 in all. Of this, £415,870 were provided from

Imperial Funds, £289,808 from Provincial, and £182,069 from local sources. Contributions from Native States or private individuals amounted to £62,996, and the grant-in-aid from Local Funds was £15,279. The percentage of the cost of establishment upon the total expenditure in India, including that from local sources and contributions, was 29·3 in the roads and buildings branch, and 36·3 in the Irrigation Department.

The outlay on military and naval works was £120,297. Improvements were made both in batteries and ordnance on the Bombay Harbour Defences, and some alterations and additions were completed at Aden. Three batteries were under construction at Kurrachee, of which two were finished within the year. Important improvements were carried out in the way of accommodation for troops at Ahmedabad, Poona, Aden and Kirkee. The expenditure on civil buildings amounted to £88,805, the most noteworthy items under this heading being the university and scholastic buildings in Bombay, which are approaching completion. The High Court was also finished, and improvements effected in the European General Hospital. In the interior no works requiring special notice were undertaken. Amongst miscellaneous public improvements, however, may be mentioned the Kolhápur water-works, costing £23,987, which have been completed in accordance with the original plan, but are to be enlarged during the current year.

The outlay on communications, including bridges and rest-houses, as well as tree-planting by the sides of roads, amounted to £241,725. Seventy-three roads were taken in hand, of which twenty-two were Provincial and the rest in Native States, or paid for from local resources. The system of railway feeders in Kaira was nearly completed, and now extends into the adjacent Native territory of Lunaváda, Bária, and other States in the Rewa Kántha. The main thoroughfares in the cotton districts of the Western Kárnátic, and the approaches to the passes in the Sahyádri range from the coast on the

one side, and the Deccan on the other, were extended or improved. The principal work in South Gujarát was the road connecting the Dáng forests with the railway and the local timber depôt. The eleven-arch masonry bridge over the Krishna, costing £47,064, was nearly finished, and will be the largest of this description in the country. A fine bridge over the Panchganga at Kolhápur was completed at a cost of £18,919.

RAILWAYS.

The length of line open during the official year was 2,071 miles. On the relinquishment by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company of the working of the Wardha, Berár, and Nizám's State lines, these railways were placed under the management of the administration of the Central Provinces and the Resident, Hyderabad, respectively. The length of line open of guaranteed railway is 1,702¼, and of State Railways, 368¾. The earth-works of the Káthiáwár and Bombay Eastern Deccan State lines on the metre-gauge were undertaken as relief works during the period under review, and a re-survey was made of part of the Kárwár-Hubli line. The Bori Bandar terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has made considerable progress as regards roofing and platforms, and on the Baroda line seven out of the twenty-six piers of the new Narbada bridge were fixed, and 13 more were in progress. The Gaikwár's State line was extended for 10⅝ miles, and the construction of the bridges on the Dhond and Manmád State line was pushed on so as to get the foundations of several of them laid before the beginning of the rainy season. The Western Rajputána State line has been opened as far as Pálanpur, and that by Ratlám to Neemuch opened for traffic as far as the former place. The net increase in the number of passengers carried was 759,068; the coaching receipts were £765,588, showing an improvement of £32,382. The goods traffic decreased in weight from 2,306,047 tons to 2,003,659, a difference of 302,388 tons, and the receipts were only

£2,594,423 against £3,087,321, the falling off amounting to £492,898. The decline in goods traffic is due to the cessation of the exceptional activity of the grain trade which took place on the G. I. P. Railway during the famine, as was noticed in last year's Report. The gross receipts amounted to £3,664,949, or less than in 1877 by £500,892. The expenditure was £1,827,561, showing also a decrease of £155,469, and bearing a ratio of 49·87 per cent to the receipts, as compared with 47·60 last year. The net receipts fell off by £345,423. The capital account shows an increase in the amount of capital authorized of £347,590. Capital received, too, increased by £941,418. The increase in final expenditure and that on stores and under suspense heading amounted to £1,051,613, and £1,160,225 were expended on open line in excess of last year. The amount of capital received was overdrawn in the case of the G. I. P. Railway by £108,170 during the period under review. As regards interest on capital, the results of the year show a net revenue of £1,683,991, against which interest is to be charged to the amount of £1,632,893, leaving the net revenue £51,098. Owing, however, to adjustments, there was a deficit of £130,064 to be made good by Government.

IRRIGATION.

Twelve works connected with irrigation were opened for the purposes of relief of distress during the year ending March 31st, 1879. The maximum daily number of persons on the works, both labourers and those in receipt of gratuitous relief, was 23,108, and the total outlay £31,577.

Twenty-three works were open for irrigation in Gujarát and the Deccan, commanding 313,623 acres, of which 218,349 are irrigable. About 8· per cent of the latter area was actually irrigated. This is five per cent less than the year before, owing to the character of the season, which was favourable to the growth of autumnal crops without any need of artificial irrigation. The assessments, however, showed by their increase, that irriga-

tion is becoming gradually more used in the cultivation of the most remunerative descriptions of crops, such as sugar-cane, manilla-nut and other garden produce. The works are classed as follows:—One, the Mutha canal system, is fed by rivers rising in the Sahyádri range, the supply to which is rendered permanent by storage. Nine are fed by rivers rising in the same range, but the supply to which, owing to the absence, at present, of storage works, lasts only till about December. Reservoirs in connection with three of these works are under construction. The third class, to which three works belong, are situated on or fed by rivers with large catchment areas, but not rising in the Sahyádri range. A fourth class includes nine works of the same description as the above, but connected with rivers having smaller catchment areas. There remains one work which does not fall under any of these denominations, as it is situated on a river rising in the Western Ghâts, and has a storage reservoir in connection with it, but not containing an unfailing supply of water. It is with reference to the large class of works dependent upon the rainfall on the range of the Sahyádri mountains that this Government has laid so much stress upon the necessity of at once undertaking the re-clothing with forest of the sides of these hills which have been denuded of vegetation to an extent that must necessarily affect considerably the success of irrigational projects of this nature. The latter, it may be pointed out, are calculated to compensate in part for the capricious and often deficient rainfall of the Eastern Deccan, where the famine of 1876-77 was most felt, and the cultivating classes generally are worse off than in most other parts of this Presidency.

In the Province of Sind cultivation is everywhere dependent upon irrigation with the exception of the delta of the Indus and parts of Thar and Párkar towards the desert. The floods and exceptionally high inundation caused a good deal of injury to the works and banks of the canals, and, in a few instances, the water hardly subsided in time to admit of the execution of the necessary

repairs. The expenditure, therefore, upon silt clearings, repair of breaches and strengthening of embankments, was very heavy; but notwithstanding this, new works and extensions made good progress on the larger projects.

In the forecast of irrigation expenditure during the five years ending 1883-84, which has been submitted during the year under review to the Government of India, works have been entered estimated to require a gross capital of outlay for both direct and indirect charges, amounting to £3,216,887. Up to the end of the year 1878-79 the outlay for direct charges on account of these works was estimated at about £944,551, leaving a balance of £1,853,562 to complete. Provision has been made in the forecast for an expenditure of £1,717,500, so that the sum of £136,062 will be afterwards required to complete the series, all the works in which are expected to be in operation by the end of 1885-86. They are situated chiefly in the Deccan, and are fed by streams having their sources in the Sahyádri range. The area protected will be 1,231,834 acres, out of a culturable area of 1,398,923. The gross direct revenue will be about £288,691, the working expenses will amount to £57,013, and the interest charges to £144,759, leaving a net revenue of about £86,918, or 2·7 per cent on the total gross outlay of 7· per cent return on the net expenditure.

The capital outlay and revenue from the various works, both in Sind and in the rest of the Presidency, will be mentioned in connection with the financial administration of the year.

There is little in the administration of the Telegraph and Postal Departments to call for remark. The business of the former department increased both in the Presidency and on the Indo-European line. On the latter and in Sind the inundations caused more interruptions and damage than usual, but not to an extent to interfere seriously with communication on any occasion for more than a short period. The net profits of the Overland Parcel Department amounted to £10,136, or

£8,080 more than in 1877-78. The working of the system of insuring registered articles and parcels turned out successful, as the public availed themselves to a large extent of the facilities thus afforded to them. The work of the District Post somewhat decreased.

MANUFACTURES.

The year has not been a prosperous one, on the whole, with the manufacturing industries of this Presidency. The number of mills was the same as last year, but no less than seven were closed during the period under review; six by order of the High Court, and one by resolution of the shareholders. The business done by the remainder was also contracted to some extent, owing to the depressed condition of the market. The nominal capital engaged in these mills was £2,557,475. The number of spindles and looms increased a little, though all were not at work for more than a short period. The number of hands employed daily was 33,220, and the quantity of cotton consumed 741,104 cwts., or less than half that of last year. Thirty-two of the forty-two mills are in Bombay or its suburbs, and most of the rest in Gujarát. The number of cotton gins and presses decreased, especially in Broach and Ahmedabad. The practice of full-pressing up-country has led to the decrease, noticed for the last two years in succession, in the number of steam-presses in Bombay. The inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers is carried on by a Government official, who reported this year a general weakness in the metal of the boilers tested, whilst the quality of the new engines examined was found satisfactory. The enactment under which this department was originally constituted having been found defective in certain points, it is about to be placed on a better footing by legislation.

The out-turn of cotton manufactured goods from the local mills is not ascertained by Government, but the general results of the year's transactions in this description of merchandise can be judged by the movements by sea and land of twist, yarn and piece-goods from Bombay.

The returns published by the Mill-owners' Association in Bombay for the twelve months between April 1878 and March 1879, inclusive, show increased exports of foreign piece-goods to the amount of 3,612 packages, and decreased exports of foreign twist to the amount of 2,161 packages. The exports of native twist exceeded those of the previous year by 7,646 packages, and native piece-goods were exported to the amount of 10,128 packages more than in 1877-78. By sea, the exports of piece-goods of both foreign and native manufacture increased by 4,577 packages, and those of twist, chiefly native, by 11,807 packages. The exports of piece-goods by land increased by 9,163 packages, and those of twist decreased by 6,316. The imports by sea of foreign piece-goods amounted to 320,851,510 yards, and the exports of similar articles to 133,309,078 yards. Those by rail are entered only by weight. The imports of foreign twist by sea were 6,853,431 lbs., and the exports by sea and land exceeded this quantity by 2,713,637. The quantity of foreign twist and piece-goods exported by land exceeded that of native goods of similar description, whilst the exports of native twist by sea exceeded those of the foreign article. The total exports of native goods, owing entirely to the transactions in twist and yarn by sea, were 5·8 per cent higher than those of foreign goods.

TRADE.

Under this head it will be more convenient to consider the Sind and Aden transactions apart from those at Bombay and the Continental Ports of this Presidency.

Port of Bombay.

The value of the entire trade of the Port of Bombay during the year under review was £56,418,047, showing a decrease of about 11⅓ millions sterling as compared with that of 1877-78. The private trade in merchandise and treasure was valued at £55,076,198, or a falling off amounting to £11,172,537, or 16· per cent. Excluding the trade with British ports within the Presidency and transactions in treasure, which will be mentioned separate-

Private Trade.

ly hereafter, private transactions fell off by about 4⅘ million sterling in value, the decrease being apparent chiefly in exports of home produce. Re-exports of foreign merchandise increased slightly, and imports, though less than in 1877-78 by about 1¾ millions, exceeded those of the preceding year by about £600,000. Distributed according to the locality of the ports with which trade was carried on, private transactions with foreign ports show a falling off of £3,750,099; those with British ports in other Presidencies declined by £913,510, and with foreign Indian ports by £158,525.

The falling off in the private import trade, exclusive of treasure, amounts in all to £17,50,059, owing partly to the weaker demand consequent upon the recent distress in parts of the Presidency supplied through this port, and partly to the exceptionally large importations of locomotives and rolling stock that took place in 1877-78. Imports.

The principal articles which were imported from foreign countries in larger quantities than in the previous year were silk piece-goods, glass, kerosine oil, woollen piece-goods and sugar, the increase being especially marked in the case of the three last named. The use of kerosine oil in small glass lamps imported specially for the Indian market is becoming more and more extended in Bombay and the rural districts each year. The demand for woollen piece-goods was stimulated by the military expeditions that took place during 1878; whilst the decreased demand for Mauritius sugar in England and the short crop of cane in India led to the importations of this article being increased from £774,243 to £1,419,901. The improvement of trade in the above respects, however, was out-weighed by the large falling off in the importations of the following articles:—Cotton twist and yarn, especially of the descriptions known as mule 40s, water 30s, as well as of the lower counts exempted from duty in March 1878; grey, white and coloured piece-goods, owing to a weaker demand caused by high prices of food, short crops and the failure of important local firms. It may be noted that the value

of the importations of cotton and cotton goods of all descriptions was 4,942,659. Importations of dyes, ivory, liquors, metals, excepting iron, paper, tea, railway plant and rolling stock, and raw dates all decreased. As regards the trade with other Presidencies, it need only be mentioned that the imports from Bengal fell off by £730,000, owing to smaller transactions in rice, sugar and manufactured jute. A decrease in imports from foreign Indian ports is also noticeable, especially in those of cotton from Cutch and Káthiáwár.

The year under review completes the sixth quinquennial period since 1849-50, and the average importations exceed those during the preceding period in the case of twist, metals, sugar and tea, not to mention the variations in articles imported to a less extent. Transactions in silk, wines and spirits show a decrease. The importations of the above principal articles of trade, during the year under review, exceed the average of the quinquennium in which it is included and that which immediately preceded it in the case of metals and sugar only.

Exports. The decrease in the exports of home produce amounted to about £3,335,000. The falling off in the transactions in raw cotton continued, and this year reached 2½ millions sterling in value. The short crop in Gujarát is the chief cause of the decline. Exports of the following produce increased in value :—coffee, raw wool, oils and spices. The amount of opium exported decreased, but the value rose considerably, in consequence of the short crop in Málwa. The exports of cotton twist and yarn continue to increase, especially in the transactions with China and Japan. Grey and coloured piece-goods were also exported in largely increased quantities to Africa, Hongkong and the Treaty Ports of China. As regards decrease of exports, the most extensive falling off, as has been mentioned above, is that which has taken place in raw cotton. The decline has, moreover, been continous since 1874-75, when the export value was £12,649,403, to the year under review, when it was only £5,698,815. The exports of

wheat, too, exhibit a great falling off, especially in transactions with the United Kingdom, where they decreased from £542,500 to £47,500, owing to the improvement in the prices ruling in the Indian market. Exports of rice showed a considerable increase. The bad harvest in the Central Provinces and the oil-seed growing districts of this Presidency resulted in smaller exportations of linseed and gingelly. The improvement in the condition of the cattle in the Deccan and other districts affected by famine in the previous year led to decreased mortality, and, consequently, to considerably fewer exportations of hides and skins.

As regards transactions with foreign Indian ports and British ports in other Presidencies, it may be noted that the demand for grain in Káthiáwár and Goa caused an increase of exports in the former case, whilst there was in the case of the latter class a small variation of about £100,000, due merely to the ordinary fluctuations of commerce. As compared to the previous quinquennium, the average exports of the five years ending with the period under review, taking Indian produce only, show a large increase under the heads of twist, seeds, grain, hides and skins, with a smaller one in oils and spices, and a decrease in those of cotton and wool. The year 1878-79 shows an increase, as compared with the quinquennium in which it is included and the one preceding it, in the exports of twist, oils, wool, hides and skins. The exports of raw cotton from the whole of British India to foreign external ports during the period under review amounted in the aggregate to 2,966,060 cwts., or a decrease, as compared with 1877-78, of 493,017 cwts. From this Presidency the exports were, in all, 2,087,464 cwts., and it is worthy of note that those to the United Kingdom have been for the last five years decreasing, whilst Continental European nations have taken a proportionally larger quantity.

Re-exports of merchandise both increased by £88,170. The chief item in this trade is cotton twist and piece- Re-exports

goods. Transactions in the former declined, and those in the latter increased to foreign external ports, but fell off to Indian ports, British as well as foreign.

Treasure.

The total value of the transactions in private treasure was £8,427,719. Of this £5,221,486 consisted of imports and £3,206,233 of re-exports. As compared with last year the imports fell off by £6,926,670, whilst the re-exports increased by £1,191,546. The transactions in gold, amounting to £3,214,602, increased, whilst those in silver, Rs. 52,131,171, fell off by more than 56· per cent. Transactions with foreign external ports showed a decrease in imports, chiefly of silver, amounting to £7,102,252. The re-exports of gold increased by £1,205,508, and those of silver by £93,203 only. Both imports from and re-exports to British ports in other Presidencies decreased. Imports from foreign Indian ports increased in the case of both metals to the aggregate amount of £180,097, owing chiefly to the large grain transactions with Cutch and Káthiáwár. Re-exports of both metals fell off in amount.

Balance of trade.

The exceptionally large importations of silver during 1877-78 caused a considerable excess of the value of imports over exports, contrary to the usual result of the year's transactions at this port. Trade, however, resumed, during the year under review, the course it had held for the seven years preceding 1877-78, and the net results of the year showed an excess value of exports over imports amounting to £4¾ millions sterling, the transactions resembling, on the whole, those of 1875-76.

Countries trading.

Of the total imports of merchandise from foreign countries, 66· per cent came from the United Kingdom, 9·6 per cent from Mauritius, and 7½ per cent from China. The last-named country took 42· per cent of the total exports, and about 20 per cent went to the United Kingdom. Re-exports were made in the largest quantities to Persia (38· per cent). On comparing the transactions of 1878-79 with those of the previous year, there appears a net decrease in the foreign import trade of

£7,694,094, and in the foreign export trade of £1,859,545. Transactions with the United Kingdom show a decrease both in imports and exports, amounting, in the aggregate, to £8,547,122. The falling off of 8⅕ millions in imports is due to the abnormal transactions in silver last year as well as to smaller dealings in cotton piece-goods and twist. The decline in exports is the result of short crop of cotton, grain and seeds. Next to that with the United Kingdom the China trade is of the most importance to Bombay. Transactions with this country show largely increased imports of silver and silk piece-goods, whilst cotton manufactures and opium were exported to a higher value. The variations in transactions with most of the other principal trading countries are traceable in import dealings in treasure, cotton manufactures, and in the exports of Indian produce. The high prices obtainable in this country discouraged exportation.

Coasting trade.

If the coasting trade be considered apart from that with foreign countries, it appears that, exclusive of Government transactions, the value of the import trade was £7,624,465, or less than last year £1,309,666, whilst the export and re-export trade amounted to £7,099,318, or a decrease of £309,231.

Continental Ports.

The continental ports in this Presidency are chiefly used as distributing centres of foreign merchandise and centres of collection of native produce. The transactions at them declined from £7,969,765 in value to £7,061,919, or 13 per cent. The foreign trade increased, however, by £53,948. The imports from foreign countries increased by £324 only, whilst the export rose from £581 to £54,204, owing to a single transaction in cotton with Russia. The private trade between continental ports and other Indian ports shows a decrease of £677,622 in imports and of £284,171 in exports.

Shipping.

The number of vessels that entered Bombay with cargo from foreign ports was 928, of the aggregate burden of 705,282 tons, showing a decrease of 119 vessels and 80,254 tons. The number of those that were cleared

from the same port was 650, of the burden of 1,161,860 tons, or less than last year by 138 in number and 104,261 tons. There was an increase of 70 in the number of vessels cleared to foreign ports in ballast owing to the slackness of trade during a great part of the season. The vessels engaged in the coasting trade that entered in cargo were fewer than the year before by 1,962, and there was a decrease, also, in the number that cleared in cargo. At the continental ports the results were very similar, and here, too, very few vessels engaged in direct foreign trade enter or clear.

Sind. The private trade of this Province fell off by £1,631,264, and transactions in Government stores and treasure decreased by £1,464,014, showing altogether a difference of £3,095,278 as compared with last year's results. Excluding Government transactions, the imports, amounting to £2,010,927 in value, declined by £517,898, and the exports, of which the total value was returned as £1,848,375, fell off by £1,113,366. The increase in foreign imports was £144,526, chiefly in coal machinery, cotton twist and railway materials. Foreign exports of home produce fell off to the amount of £674,927. A decrease was also perceptible in the coasting trade as a whole. The principal countries trading with Kurrachee, in addition to the United Kingdom, are those lying near the Persian Gulf, with all of which, except with the Mekrán coast, the transactions of the year showed an increase. The bad season and high prices in the Province itself, coupled with the demand for food-grains on account of the Afghán war, checked the export trade; whilst the continuation of the State Railway, and the commencement of the Láhore water-works, tended to increase the importations of machinery and plant. The number of vessels that were entered and cleared in cargo and in ballast fell off considerably. The Suez Canal trade direct with this port showed some signs of decline owing to the unfavourable season as regards exports.

Aden. There is little trade at this port but that which passes

through on its way to other countries. Private imports by sea declined by £14,981, or from £1,686,528 to £1,671,746. Export trade, too, decreased from £1,301,371 to £1,259,066, or by £42,305. Amongst the articles imported, coffee shows the large increase of £89,447, and was exported to the value of £125,775, and the trade in sugar, fruits and provisions also improved. On the other hand there was a considerable decrease under the head of ivory and spices, which are now shipped direct from the exporting countries, and also in transactions in grain, cotton, twist and treasure. Imports from Bombay, the United States and Mauritius increased, but those from Austria, Zanzibar and the East Coast of Africa fell off considerably. Exports to the United States, France and Mauritius improved to a large extent, especially in the trade in hides and coffee to the first-named country, but there was a considerable decline in the dealings with Bombay, the United Kingdom, Zanzibar and Abyssinia. The inland trade again fell off in the number of loads that were brought into Aden from Yemen, but the value of the transactions increased. The total value of the trade of all kinds at this settlement increased slightly as compared both with that of the year before and with the average of the preceding quinquennium.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The only important change that was made during the period under review in the financial system in force in this Presidency, was the incorporation, in the general accounts of the Empire, of the transactions of such Local Funds as are at the free disposal of the Provincial Government for expenditure in any part of its jurisdiction. By this means the whole of the resources administered are shown in one account, such funds only being excluded as cannot be expended by Government except under special restrictions or within certain local limits. The transactions of the incorporated Local Funds are now recorded, therefore, under the new heading of 'Provincial rates'.

The total revenue of this Presidency during the year under review amounted to £11,420,749 under the different heads shown in the margin. Excluding from consideration the Municipal receipts, which are administered by local authorities, the general results show a net increase of £289,069 over the revenue of the previous year. The expenditure under the same heads during this period amounted to £8,552,509, or less than in 1877-78 by £499,635, leaving a net surplus of £2,628,933, which exceeds that at the end of the previous year by £788,704. This result is due partly to the realizations from the new License Act, partly from increased revenue from salt, and partly to diminished outlay on famine relief and works.

	£
Civil Imperial ...	8,418,244
„ Provincial ...	1,903,774
„ Local Funds ...	350,114
Imperial Postal Department ...	148,380
„ Military ...	204,150
„ Public Works ...	13,404
„ Irrigation... ...	22,602
„ Telegraph ...	120,770
Total	£11,181,442
Add Municipal	239,307
Grand Total	£11,420,749

Civil Imperial transactions.

The Civil Imperial revenue shows a net increase of £126,760 over the actuals of the preceding year, and of £784,744 over the estimates for the year under review The actual expenditure decreased by £684,255, exclusive of the assignment to Provincial Services, and was less than the Budget estimate by £202,428. The results, therefore, were, on the whole, better than those of the previous year by £811,015, and by £987,172 than was anticipated when the estimates for the year were framed. The improvement in revenue was most marked in the case of salt, assessed tax and receipts from land, but there was a decrease in receipts from opium, customs and mint transactions. These variations will be explained below. The expenditure decreased considerably under the heads of famine relief, and in some degree under political agencies, refunds and drawbacks, mint and administration, but showed a large increase as regards

forests, salt, loss by exchange, superannuation allowances and marine transactions. The transactions under debt and remittance heads consisted of £46,290,736 in receipts, as compared with £57,752,083 last year, the expenditure having been £52,295,528, against £62,141,435. New loans were made to the amount of £444,309, and £74,538 recovered on account of those granted in previous years. The total gross payments on account of the drawings of the Secretary of State amounted to £3,468,100 against £3,321,950. Deducting the loss by exchange, the net amount charged to account current, London, was £2,850,220, in addition to a remittance in gold to the amount of £246,895. Last year the net amount charged was £2,876,358, the loss by exchange having been £ 445,571 against £617,879 during the year under review. The opening balance at the beginning of the financial year was £3,160,978, and it was reduced during the year to £2,221,948, at which amount it stood on the date of closing the accounts.

Paper Currency.

The average value of the notes in circulation increased considerably both in Bombay and in its sub-circles of Akola, Nágpur and Kurrachee. As regards transactions with the public, the issues amounted to 1,381,535 in number, and £14,971,056 in value. The number of the notes received was 1,421,392, of the value of £21,981,888. The cancellations numbered 824,115, or about 57·9 per cent, varying from 83·5 per cent in Kurrachee to 54·6 in Bombay. Coin transactions decreased in Bombay and Akola, but increased in Kurrachee, and amounted in the aggregate to £3,897,466 in receipts and £4,704,517 in issues. The notes outstanding are about 9 per cent on the total issued since the commencement of operations in these circles.

Land revenue.

The amount brought to account under this head in the Imperial books was £3,038,204, or more than last year by £41,166. The revenue assigned under the financial arrangements of September 1877 to the control of the Provincial Government was £674,395, exceeding

last year's receipts by £9,086. The expenditure under this head on Provincial account was £661,631, showing a decrease of £15,775. The above sums, however, are those for the financial year, whilst the detailed accounts of land revenue are kept, under the system in force in this Presidency, for the year ending 31st July, instead of 31st March, and it is to the revenue accounts to which reference will be made hereafter.

The gross land revenue amounted to £3,839,911, and exceeded that of the previous year by £154,681, most of the difference having taken place in the Province of Sind. Remissions were granted to rather a larger amount than in 1877-78, on account of the unfavourable season and inundation in the same Province. Alienated revenue, which must also be deducted from the gross amount, was £669,793, or 17 per cent on the total, quit-rent to the amount of £309,107 having been charged upon the gross assessment alienated. The actual net rent charge on Government land, exclusive of subordinate items, amounted to £2,727,865. The total sum settled for collection was £3,125,344 on account of the current year, and £298,444 on account of dues outstanding from previous seasons. Of this total sum of £3,423,789, £3,108,712 were realized or written off, leaving an uncollected balance of £315,076. The collections amounted to £94,334 more than last year, though owing to smaller realizations on account of arrears the outstanding balance shows a slight increase. The number of cases in which compulsory measures had to be taken with regard to defaulters, declined considerably, and the increase in the amount of ordinary revenue realized was distributed fairly throughout all the Divisions, except the southern, where collections somewhat fell off.

Canal revenue.

The revenue from irrigational works in operation in this Presidency during the period under review was £335,960, or more than last year by £11,445. The capital outlay in Sind during 1877-78 on works from

which irrigation was actually carried on and on which Government had spent large sums, amounted to £33,192, or a total outlay up to date of £807,774. The net revenue from these works was £37,966, or a return of 4·90 per cent on the capital expended. The total capital outlay on works of this class in Gujarát and the Deccan amounted to £1,279,733, and they yielded a net revenue during 1877-78 of £10,288. The progress of irrigation in these districts has been of late years highly satisfactory, and the extension of the use of the facilities provided by Government since the experience of the seasons of 1876 and 1877 has been most marked.

Customs.

The total amount realized from customs duties was £623,737, or less than last year by £41,805. The general depression of trade during part of the season and the exemption from duty of some articles of merchandise largely imported into this Presidency, seem to have been the causes to which the falling off in this branch of the revenue is attributable. The realizations on this account at the Port of Bombay amounted to £584,738, showing a decrease of £37,764, which was most apparent in the import duty on cotton piece-goods, provisions and raw silk. Export duties increased by £6,944 in consequence of larger transactions in rice. The percentage of duty on the aggregate value of private trade in merchandise was 2·75 in the case of imports, and ·080 in the case of exports. The amount of drawback paid was nearly equal to the average of the previous quinquennium, and was chiefly paid on transactions in cotton, piece-goods and sugar. The duty realized at Kurrachee and the smaller ports in Sind amounted to £29,187, or £3,304 less than in 1877-78. The land customs yielded a revenue of £4,021.

The operations at the Mint were abnormally large in 1877-78, and this year the amount of coinage executed showed a decrease of £6,142,258. The number of tenders increased, whilst the amount diminished. Out of about £4,880,000 received, 42· per cent came from Europe, 23· per cent was presented in the form of native silver

ornaments, 20 per cent came from China, and 14 per cent consisted of local native coinage. One of the chief features of the year was the success in restoring the weight to light coins and reducing that of heavy ones by the use of an electro-magnetic process, adapted and supervised by one of the Assistants in this department. The net gain on the Mint operations amounted to £4,646.

Miscellaneous.

Home Money Order transactions decreased both in number and value, owing to slackness in trade and the introduction of a postal insurance system. The results of the overland system showed an increase in numbers of orders both received and payed, though the value of the latter decreased slightly. Transactions with Australia and Continental European nations show an increase in remittances, with a decrease in orders paid in India. The withdrawals from the Government Savings Banks aggregated £27,289 more than the deposits. Last year also the results were somewhat similar, the difference, however, being a good deal larger.

Opium.

The revenue from opium amounted to £2,393,277, or less than last year by £357,954, which again showed a falling off as compared to the year preceding it of £194,739. The decrease in pass fee revenue is owing to a short crop in Málwa. Arrangements in favour of the Imperial revenue from this source were made with the Native States in Gujarát, the full effects of which will not be apparent till the end of the current year, though the imports from those districts into Ahmedabad showed a material increase during the period under review. The exports to China fell off by 6,821½ chests as compared to those in the previous year, which in turn showed a decrease of 6,347 chests in comparison with the number exported in 1876-77. The receipts on account of license fees for the retail sale of opium amounted to £12,659, or less than in 1877-78 by £1,309. Part of this difference is attributable, especially in Bombay, to the change of system introduced during the year. The amount of opium purchased by the licensed vendors was 29,147 lbs.

valued at over £30,000. The expenditure charged against this item of revenue was £2,056 leaving a net revenue of £237,271.

Salt.

In addition to the salt revenue, the customs receipts at frontier stations and continental Indian ports in this Presidency, as well as the country spirit distilleries in the neighbourhood of Bombay, are under the supervision of the officers of the Salt Department. The gross collections on account of salt alone amounted to £1,441,634, or an increase of £333,006 over those of last year. About £270,000 of this improvement are to be attributed to the enhancement of the rate of duty. The receipts from duty on salt imported by sea increased by £6,953. Those on importations from land also increased. The quantity of salt actually manufactured somewhat decreased owing to low prices and a large stock on hand. The quantity, however, delivered from the works, increased. The Khárághoda works sent out a considerably larger quantity of the large-crystalled article, the use of which extended as far as Chunar on the Ganges. The number of cases of smuggling increased, but the ratio of convictions of the offenders arrested fell off to the extent of 3· per cent. The removal of the preventive cordon between the Native States of the Mahi and Rewa Kántha and the district of the Panch Maháls from the Native territory of Rájputána and Central India was the chief event of the year in this department, and resulted in a considerable saving to Government both in establishment and in the supply of salt at reduced rates to the Chiefs within whose territories the line was maintained.

Provincial Services.

The balance credited to Provincial Services at the beginning of the year was £60,000; the receipts during the year amounted to £1,903,774, to which must be added a contribution from Imperial revenues to the amount of £1,525,748. The expenditure, including the contribution to Local Funds, was £3,367,978, and the closing balance £121,544. As compared with the transactions of the previous year, the receipts show an increase of

£159,412; the Imperial allotment was less by £29,326 and the expenditure increased by £128,541. The closing balance, too, exceeded that at the end of 1877-78 by £61,544. As compared with the Budget estimates the results showed a net improvement of £ 56,695. The increase in the actual receipts, as compared with those of the preceding year, was most marked in the case of assessed taxes, excise and stamps, book variations under other heads not being taken into consideration. Expenditure decreased in the Provincial branch of the Salt Department, Law and Justice, Education, and Police. The chief item in which an increase is shown is Public Works, where the variation arose from the transfer of a portion of the famine expenditure in 1877-78 to the Imperial accounts, whereas no such transaction took place during the period under review.

Excise. The new Acts regulating the manufacture, transport and sale of country-liquor were in force during part of the year under review. Receipts brought to account as excise amounted to £419,736, or £14,205 more than last year. Import duties on spirits and fermented liquors brought in a revenue of £105,426, an increase of £291. The receipts from fees for the sale of country-liquor in Bombay and the rural districts showed, on the whole, considerable improvement, due to the decrease of distress amongst the people, and the more favourable competition amongst farmers or contractors of excise revenue.

Stamps. The revival of credit amongst the agricultural population, and the increase of litigation consequent upon improved harvests and transactions in grain, caused a net increase of £21,339 in stamp revenue, which rose from £396,160 to £417,500. The receipts from stamps on judicial transactions increased by 9 per cent, whilst those from general stamp dealings rose by only ·03 per cent. The charges against this head of revenue increased by 7·3 per cent, the greater portion of which, however, is due to the larger amount refunded, owing to the increase of litigation. The percentage of net receipts from non-

judicial and judicial transactions on the total was 58· and 41· respectively.

License-tax.

The license fees levied under the local Act III of 1878 produced a gross revenue of £249,066, of which about £160,000 was credited in the Imperial accounts and the remainder to Provincial Services. The cost of collection was £5,425 and the refunds amounted to £9,492. There were altogether 425,799 individual assessments, and, as is inevitable under similar circumstances, the number of assessments in the lower classes is greatly in excess of that in the case of persons assessed at a higher rate, and the proportion realized considerably less. The details and ratios of each class to the total number of assessments and receipts realized are given in Part II of this Report.

Local Funds.

The new classification of the Local Funds at the disposal of this Presidency into incorporated and excluded has been alluded to above. The receipts on account of the former were £350,407, or nearly £20,000 less than last year. The expenditure decreased by £48,895. The transactions under the second class of these funds resulted in a slight decrease in receipts and a considerable one in expenditure.

Municipal Revenue.

Allusion has been made to the subject of municipal finance in another section of this review.

VITAL STATISTICS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The supervision of the work of the village officers in compiling an annual return of vital statistics falls now within the scope of the Sanitary Department, by the officers of which the village returns are tested and scrutinized. The accuracy of the results, however, though showing considerable improvement of late years, specially as regards registration of deaths, leaves still much to be desired. The number of births registered during the period under review, which includes the calendar year 1878, was

243,253, showing a decrease of from 19·26 to 15·04 per mille, distributed amongst 21 of the 24 registration districts. The highest rate was 24·65 in Surat and the lowest 3·42 in Kaládgi. The number of deaths registered was 532,951, or a decrease of 94,757. The rate was 32·94 per mille, against 38·79 in 1877. The mortality was highest in the Panch Maháls, where it reached the ratio of 75·65 per mille, and lowest in Upper Sind. Of the total number of deaths, 18·23 per cent took place amongst the children of from 1 to 6 years old and 13·53 per cent amongst persons over 60 years of age. The fewest were registered amongst people of from 12 to 20 years old. The deaths from cholera were 46,743 in number, or fewer than last year by 10,509. This epidemic visited nearly the same number of districts as in 1877. It reached its height in June, and declined rapidly from July to the end of the year. Small-pox shows the remarkable decrease of 83· per cent in the number of cases that terminated fatally, there having been 4,475 against 27,369 last year. The greatest number of deaths from this disease took place in March. This year, as last, more deaths occurred from fever than from any other cause whatsoever, and show a ratio of 22·08 per mille on the population recorded at the general census of 1872, or 67·05 per cent on the total number of deaths during the year. The greatest number of cases that terminated fatally occurred in the months of October and November, during and after the heavy rain that characterized the end of the monsoon of 1878. The number of deaths from bowel-complaints decreased with the cessation of distress in the Deccan, but increased in the parts of Gujarát, where the lower classes were compelled by the failure of early crops to have recourse to unwholesome food till the later harvest was ripe. The deaths from snake-bite were 983 in number, or 198 fewer than in 1877.

Medical Institutions.

There were 177 medical institutions open during the year under review, of which 42 were civil hospitals, with accommodation for in-door patients on a large scale,

and 133 dispensaries, which are frequented mostly by out-door patients. The number of patients of the former class decreased; whilst the out-door patients were more numerous by 161,352, or 17· per cent. The ratio of deaths to admissions in the case of in-door patients, was 11·5 or about 1· per cent more than in the preceding year. The cost of these institutions was £94,424, or a total cost per patient treated of £0-1-10¼ against £0-2-1½ last year.

Vaccination

The work of vaccination has received a severe check owing to the unhealthy nature of the last two seasons. The decrease in the number of operations this year was 15·95 per cent as compared with those performed in the previous year. Primary vaccination declined to the extent of 16·13 per cent, but the ratio of success attending this class of operation rose from 94·11 to 94·53. Re-vaccination showed somewhat less of a falling off in point of numbers, but the success of the operations decreased by 3·19 per cent. The rate of protection afforded by primary vaccination was 21·19 per mille, or somewhat below that recorded last year. Vaccination from animals is kept up in Bombay and Poona. Cow lymph was obtained from Belgium and turned out successful in its working, as also did the lymph received from England. The total expenditure on vaccination was £23,370, or about £266 less than in 1877, and was provided in the proportion of 43· per cent from provincial, 23· per cent from local, 7· per cent from municipal funds, and the remainder by Native States.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The number of educational institutions of all grades and classes in this Presidency at the end of the year under review was 4,605, with 242,851 pupils on the rolls, and an average monthly muster of 243,837. The proportion of schools to area was one to 39·05 square miles and 12·6 villages, and the ratio of pupils to population was 1·07 per cent. The average daily attendance somewhat decreased. Of the total number of schools 3,810 are Government, 203 aided, and 592 unaided institutions.

The total cost of all these institutions, including subsidiary charges, was £298,161. Of this sum £229,209 was administered by Government, and the remainder not under the control of the Educational Department. Out of Provincial Funds £105,172 were assigned. The contributions from Native States amounted to £17,610. The proceeds of the local cess were £71,365, and the remainder was derived from fees, interest on endowments, municipal contributions and miscellaneous sources.

Finance. The funds administered by Government were less than those of last year by £7,784. Considerable reductions in expenditure were made under the heads of Direction and Inspection as well as Instruction. The distribution of the expenditure was as follows:—On Direction $1\frac{3}{5}$ per cent, Inspection 8·, Buildings $5\frac{3}{5}$, the University $1\frac{2}{5}$, Colleges $10\frac{1}{4}$, High schools $12\frac{1}{3}$, Middle-class schools $7\frac{3}{5}$; Normal schools $2\frac{1}{10}$, Technical schools $1\frac{1}{2}$, Primary schools for boys $40\frac{1}{4}$, for girls $3\frac{1}{5}$, Scholarships $3\frac{2}{5}$, and miscellaneous $2\frac{9}{10}$ per cent.

Variations. There was a decrease during the year under review of 5,289 in the number of pupils in attendance, but an increase of 188 schools. Taking the institutions according to the degree of their connection with the State, Government schools show an increase of 201, but the attendance at them fell off by 5,129. Aided and inspected schools decreased in number, but there was an improvement in the attendance at the former, and a decline in the case of the latter. Taking, now, the institutions according to the quality of the instruction given, there appears an increase in the number of primary, high, technical, medical and girls' schools; one new college was also opened. The number of middle class schools, however, decreased. There was an improvement in the attendance at medical schools, schools of art, technical, high, girls' and normal schools, but the falling off in this respect at primary schools was considerable, and a decline was apparent also in that at colleges and middle class schools. Much of the diminished attendance at primary schools is due to the effects

of the famine, so that with the improved prospects of the present season, a revival of education as well as of agriculture may be expected amongst the cultivating classes.

Pupils.

As regards the comparative appreciation of education amongst the different classes of the native community, judged by the attendance at the institutions connected with the State, a reference to the tables at page 387 of Part II of the Report will show that 83· per cent of the pupils on the rolls were Hindus, 10· per cent Muhammadans, 3· per cent. Pársis, and 2· per cent Christians. Taking the different classes of schools separately, it will be found that in the case of Muhammadans and Hindus of the cultivating and artisan classes, the attendance varies inversely as the grade of instruction, the ratio to the total muster being largest in primary schools. The reverse is the case with Bráhmans and Pársis, especially the latter race. The former bear the highest ratio to total attendance in every class of institutions. The average percentage to the total under instruction of the pupils attending Government schools was 86·5, being highest in the case of Muhammadans and trading and cultivating Hindus. Pársis avail themselves largely of aided institutions, and only a little more than half the total number of pupils of this race are in Government schools. Information regarding the social position of the parents of pupils attending the high and middle class schools is given on the page to which reference has been made above. About 29· per cent of the pupils were sons of Government servants, the next largest classes being those of persons of property, clerks and merchants. In the schools maintained out of the local cess in the rural districts, about 28·9 per cent of the pupils were sons of persons living by agriculture alone. The number of pupils learning English in institutions of all grades shows an increase of 2· per cent, and there was also a rise in the number of those who studied a classical or modern language other than their vernacular.

Primary schools.

Reviewing, now, the different classes of educational institutions in the order of their grades, the first point that calls for notice is the working of primary schools. These, though more numerous than last year, showed a falling off in attendance, owing to the cause already specified. The ratio of sons of cess-payers to the total muster of pupils was 63· per cent, though only 28·9 per cent, as before observed, were sons of real cultivators, and 47·5 per cent were sons of persons who either sublet their land or did not own any land at all. The returns show that 83· per cent of the average number of pupils in daily attendance were presented for examination, and that, of these, 48· per cent passed under all heads. The ratio of those who passed in the higher standards, however, to the total number successful was very small. Night schools of this class were not so well attended as last year, and 9 were closed during the period under review. The returns regarding indigenous schools are defective in some respects, and it is difficult to ascertain how many of this class of primary schools were in existence during the year. Many are known, however, to be of no more than a temporary character set up by an itinerant master merely as long as he can retain the support of the villagers. Few schools of this class are brought under the notice of the Departmental Inspectors with a view to obtaining for them assistance from the State. In the Southern Division alone these hedge-schools seem to be popular and adapted to the purpose of imparting rudimentary knowledge of the class which the cultivator deems it desirable to possess.

Middle class schools.

The number of Anglo-Vernacular schools as well as the attendance at them somewhat declined. They seem most efficiently maintained in Bombay and the larger towns of the rural districts, and passed, in the Presidency as a whole, 48· per cent of the pupils who were examined under the standards taught in them, though in the places above mentioned the ratio of success was as high, in some instances, as 80· per cent. Another test of the working

of schools of this class is the examination for certificates qualifying the successful candidate for subordinate posts in the public service. The results of this examination for the last six years show that 34· per cent of those who presented themselves under the Anglo-Vernacular standard obtained certificates, but lower class certificates were granted in no more than 30· per cent of the candidates.

High Schools.

The attendance as well as the number of the high schools connected with Government showed an increase this year, and the fees received from the pupils bore a proportion of 17· per cent to the total expenditure. The annual examinations resulted in the success, under all heads, of 41· per cent of the candidates who presented themselves. The final test of the efficiency of the teaching in schools of this grade is the entrance examination of the Bombay University. In 1878-79, 932 presented themselves, as compared with 1,030 in the previous year, and 28· per cent passed against 21· per cent in 1877-78. The decline in the number of candidates dates from the year 1875, when there were 1,225. During the twenty years that the University has been in existence, 12,462 candidates have been examined for entrance, and 28· per cent passed; of these 69· per cent were Hindus and 21· per cent Pársis.

Arts Colleges.

A new Arts College was opened at Ahmedabad, supported in great measure out of funds subscribed by the inhabitants of that town and by other gentry in the Province. The attendance at the Elphinstone College again showed a decrease, whilst that at the Deccan College slightly increased, and the success of the pupils of both these institutions in the University examinations was as satisfactory as in former years. Pupils from the aided College of St. Xavier's, too, in addition to passing the examinations in usual numbers, carried off three of the University prizes.

Special College and Schools.

The attendance at the Law School somewhat decreased, whilst that at the Grant Medical College was maintained at its usual average. A new medical school was opened

in connection with the Sassoon Hospital in Poona, with the aid of a liberal donation of a house and an endowment on the part of a Pársi gentleman of Bombay, and of an additional endowment by a Hindu gentleman. A similar class was also established at Ahmedabad after the close of the official year. The ordinary work of the Civil Engineering College continued to be carried on as efficiently as usual, and two new classes were opened at this institution, one for instruction in forestry, the other for the purpose of extending the study of scientific agriculture in connection with proposed changes in the University curriculum. Lectures on botany were also delivered here and at the Deccan College by the Superintendent of the Ganesh Khind Botanical Gardens. The School of Art is now installed in the building recently erected for it in Bombay, and showed an increased attendance and popularity. The pottery established in connection with this school has developed into a remunerative concern, which it is now the object of Government to further improve by appointing a trained workman to supervise the workshop, and remedy some of the defects in native handiwork pointed out with reference to the productions of this school at recent exhibitions.

The University.

A change was made during the period under review in the method of conducting the Matriculation Examination, which now takes place at different centres, conveniently situated with reference to the high schools sending up candidates. The general result of this examination have already been alluded to in connection with high schools, and it need only be mentioned here that Government schools sent up 41· per cent of the total number of candidates, and passed 51· per cent of the total number of those who were successful. The number sent up by aided schools was 32· per cent on the total, and 39· per cent of the successful candidates belonged to institutions of this class.

For the First Examination in Arts 57 passed out of 133 candidates. Forty-two also passed out of 93 for the Bache-

lor's degree in Arts, and three out of seven candidates obtained their Master's degree in Arts. The proportion of successful candidates to the number examined was higher in the case of degrees in medicine and civil engineering. At page 395 of Part II of this Report will be found a table showing the details of University Examinations for the last twenty years. From this it appears that 1,321 candidates have been examined during this period for University degrees, out of whom about 47· per cent have passed. The ratio of success varies from 25· per cent for the Master in Arts degree to 72· per cent for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. Including the First Examinations in Arts, Medicine and Civil Engineering, only 44 per cent of the candidates passed, of whom 63· per cent were Hindus, 25· per cent Pársis, and 5· per cent Eurasians or Native Christians.

Normal and training institutions.

The number of these was the same as in 1877-78, whilst the attendance shows a slight increase. The results of the annual examinations were average, and the proportion of trained masters at work in the village schools of the Northern and Central Divisions is satisfactory. The trained school mistresses are also well spoken of by the Inspectors as efficient and popular.

Education of Muhammadans.

It may be seen from the ratio of Muhammadan pupils to the total number on the rolls how little way education, except in its lower branches, has made amongst this community. Since the establishment of the University in 1859 only 37 Muhammadans have matriculated against 2,466 Hindus and 762 Pársis. Even in the high schools their attendance is numerically very small. There are, in addition to nearly 100 special schools, classes attached to several vernacular schools for instruction in Urdu, but the advance made by these institutions is remarkably slow, and the Director of Public Instruction reports that he is in consultation with some of the leading Muhammadan gentlemen of the Presidency with a view of providing some more popular means of diffusing education amongst the members of their community. Even in Sind the pro-

portion of Muhammadans to others in the schools is by no means equivalent to the ratio they bear to the general population of the Province.

Female education.

There has been an increase this year as there was last in the number of girls' schools and the attendance at them, especially in Sind and the Central and North-Eastern Educational Divisions. The numbers fell off slightly in Gujarát and the Western Kárnátic. The education of the ladies of the family of the Chiefs who are under the guardianship of the State is a matter to which this Government attaches great importance, and which receives all the attention possible from the Political Officers in charge of the administration of the minor's estate. In Kolhápur the results have given satisfaction both to Government and to the Chiefs themselves, and in other large States, too, efforts are being made in the same direction.

Education in Native States.

Education has made considerable progress in many of the Native States under this administration, especially in Káthiáwár, which contain several high schools, as well as nearly 500 primary and 13 middle class institutions. The fact that many of the ministers and leading officials of the States have received an education under the British Government, by means of which they attained their positions, induces them to encourage the diffusion of popular education amongst the subjects of the Chief whom they are serving, as far as the finances at their disposal will allow. In the northern States of this Presidency the efficiency of the schools under the inspection of Government is reported on favourably by the officers of the department, but much remains to be improved in the Deccan and more southern States. The total expenditure on schools under inspection in Native States during the year was £49,536, of which £17,684 was administered by Government, and the rest uncontrolled by them.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

There were 908 books, pamphlets or periodicals registered in the catalogue published by the Reporter on the

native press during the year under review, being 76 more than last year. The number published in Oriental languages was 801, and 107 were written in English, Latin or Portuguese. Thirty-seven per cent of the Oriental works are classed as original, and 55 per cent as reprints. Biglott publications on the ancient Hindu religious works were numerous, especially those by Marátha writers. Dramatic works, fiction and poetry were more numerous in Gujaráthi. Four more libraries were registered than in 1877-78, so that there are now 84 in all. There are 77 vernacular papers published in this Presidency, or eight more than in 1877-78. Forty-three are Maráthi or Anglo-Maráthi, 31 are Anglo-Gujaráthi or Gujaráthi, one is published in Persian, Urdu and Kánarese respectively. Sindhi is as yet unrepresented on the native press. Original articles in English are written in about ten of these papers. Most of the latter appear weekly, though in Bombay there are three Gujaráthi dailies. The issue of six papers is of more than 1,000 copies, the highest being nearly 1,700, but most of the others are said to print less than 360 copies at each issue. Bombay, Surat and Poona contain the largest number of papers, and there are only four districts, all in Sind, which are as yet unprovided with a local journal. The cheapest paper now issued costs £0-1-7½ per annum, the subscription to nine is not more than two shillings and the most expensive costs £2-4. No less than forty-eight have been in existence for less than ten years, and the majority of them for under six. The oldest paper has been published for some 60 years, and two others have had a life of over 30 years. In the whole body of the native press, journals of two distinct classes are to be found. The first, comprising the organs of the better educated persons of the native community and their associations in the large towns, are edited very fairly, and usually contain at least one good leading article on a well-chosen topic of the day. The opinions of the society they represent are, as a rule, moderately and ably set forth, though there are special subjects in writing on which habit has given them

Native Press.

an objectionable tone not found in articles on other topics. The second class of papers stand on a lower level, and appeal to the sympathies and intellects of a less educated section of the native public. The criticisms passed on official views or actions by journals of this class are frequently couched in a tone of jealous opposition, indicating discontent rather than actual disloyalty. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 continues to form the subject of occasional lamentations on the part of papers of the lower class, some of which appear in a purely English form in order to evade liability under its provisions. The loss of subscriptions is the less regarded, as few of them are self-supporting, but are maintained during their generally ephemeral existence by means of the capital of those who promote them in order to publish their own views or to gain notoriety amongst their acquaintance.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Tributary States.

THE Native States under the political supervision and control of the Bombay Government form several distinct geographical groups, which correspond, moreover, for the most part, with the divisions into which they would fall linguistically. Including the two peninsulas of Cutch and Káthiáwár, the Province of Gujarát contains more than two-thirds of the total area under native rule, the continental States within these limits being further sub-divided according to their position north or south of the river Tápti. The Marátha group comprises the small States of the Dáng forests and that of Jawhár, at the foot of the Sahyádri range of hills. The Peint State, similarly situated, which used to be treated in this class, lapsed to Government during 1878, and is, therefore, no longer within the scope of this section. Two small States are situated on the coast south of Bombay. Three groups, comprising the Marátha States, properly so called, lie above the Ghâts, in the Deccan, whilst the remainder are situated more to the south, in the Western Kárnátic. There is one State only in the Province of Sind; and the settlement of Aden, which has relations of considerable political importance with tribes on both sides of the Red Sea, is treated, on this account, as a politically administered district. In the following section the administration of the various States and groups of States will be reviewed in the geographical order in which they are set forth in the table given below. The large State of Baroda, being still under the supervision of the Government of India, has, in accordance with the practice of the last few years, been omitted from the list of States falling within the scope of this chapter:—

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue in Rupees (1878-79).
1. GUJARA'T—			
A.—*North*:			
Cutch	6,500	487,305	15,23,602
Pálanpur	8,000	502,586	12,79,500
Mahi Kántha	4,000	447,056	11,11,089
Káthiáwár	20,338	2,312,629	1,02,22,450
Cambay	350	88,494	3,50,000
Rewa Kántha	4,792	505,732	18,04,100
Nárukot	143	6,837	6,741
B.—*South*:			
Dharampor	704	74,500	2,50,000
Bánsda	342	32,154	1,48,108
Sachín	45	18,154	1,78,369
Total ...	45,204	4,470,447	1,68,73,959

* The statistics of area and population are those authorized by the Secretary of State in despatch to Government of India No. 48 of 15th June 1876.

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District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue in Rupees (1878-79).
2. Mará'tha States—			
A.—*North*:			62,610
The Dángs	3,840	39,111	63,312
Jawhár	634	37,406	
B.—*Coast*:			5,20,161
Janjira	325	71,096	3,07,617
Sávantvádi	900	190,814	
C.—*Deccan*:			9,32,878
Sátára Feudatories	3,010	336,227	2,[illegible]3,384
Akalkot	498	81,068	25,80,203
Kolhápur	3,184	802,691	
D.—*Western Kárnátic*:			24,87,840
South Marátha Feudatories	2,734	610,434	62,795
Savanúr	70	17,288	
Total ...	15,095	2,187,035	71,26,820
3. Sind—			
Khairpur	6,109	127,000	3,53,817
4 Aden	21	19,289	94,455
Grand Total ...	66,429	6,803,771	244,49,051

GUJARA'T STATES.

CUTCH.

Area, 6,500 square miles; Population, 487,305;
Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 15,23,602.

Cutch.

The Chief of this State being a minor of little over 12 years old, the administration is being at present conducted by a Council of Regency, composed of the Agent, the chief minister, one of the principal feudatories, and one of the leading merchants. The system itself, and the reforms which have been inaugurated under it, have contributed materially to the improvement of the State and to the settlement of several grievances of long standing. The highly unsatisfactory relations subsisting between Cutch and the Morvi State, in Káthiáwár, have been remarked upon in this Report for several consecutive years. The disputes seem to arise entirely from the fact of there being land in Cutch belonging to Morvi, whilst the former State has also possessions within the territory of its Káthiáwár rival. A special commission has been appointed by Government to investigate the chief boundary questions still in issue, whilst the claim of the Chief of Wándia, a Cutch feudatory, to jurisdiction in Jinghi, a Morvi possession, has been carried before the Secretary of State. The suggestion originating with the Cutch authorities, that arrangements should be made for such an interchange of territory as will extrude each State entirely from the other's boundaries, is one which has received the approval of Government, and will, it is hoped, be loyally and amicably carried into execution. The relations of Cutch with its other neighbours were as cordial as could be desired. Those with the "Bhayád", or feudatories of the Chief, seem also to show much improvement and a better state of feeling on the part of the guaranteed landlords towards the administrative body. It is satisfactory to learn that no efforts are being spared to secure for the sons of these members of the ruling class an education fitting them for the more efficient performance of the duties they owe to their State.

Five Bhayád estates are under attachment or supervision, *Vinjan, Lakádia, Roha, Kanthkot* and *Lakhánia*, the last-mentioned having been placed under direct management at the end of 1877-78. A small Wághela property, *Gedi*, has also recently been brought under the administration of the State officers. The revenue of the *Vinjan* estate was Rs. 5,661, as compared with Rs. 6,638 last year. The expenditure, Rs. 6,408, was rather more than that of the year before, owing to the marriage ceremonies of the young Chief having been performed; in other respects the finances have been carefully supervised; the *Lakádia* estate paid off Rs. 8,046 of its debt from a revenue of Rs. 32,043, or Rs. 4,633 more than last year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,788. The heir to the estate has been sent during the year to the Rájkumar College. Estates under management.

The young Chief of *Roha* has been associated with the State manager in the administration of his property. Rs. 14,512, out of a total remaining debt of Rs. 60,123, have been paid off during the year. The revenue was returned at Rs. 27,062, and the expenditure at Rs. 16,129.

In *Kanthkot* nothing of importance took place this year, beyond the transfer of the dispute with Morvi to the Joint Commission for disposal.

Lakhánia shows an income of Rs. 5,596, and an expenditure of Rs. 2,879. There seems to be no debt on the estate.

The out-turn of survey work this season was 50,033 acres, at the cost of Rs. 7,399, or Re. 0-2-2 per acre. Three hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight acres of measurement and 106 maps have now been completed. Cash settlements were sanctioned during the year for a few villages. Surveys.

The chief minister reports that there is a probability of the waters of the Indus escaping from a natural dam formed by an earthquake, and that they will thus fertilize a part of the Runn, near Lakhpat. In other parts of the State efforts are being made to induce colonists or cultivators to take up the large areas of land still remaining untilled. Waste land.

There is little to record under the head of Legislation this year. An Opium Act was passed, and an additional section added to the rules of the Jádejá Court calculated to obviate the great inconvenience that has been sometimes occasioned by the irregularity of attendance on the part of the members. The first digest of existing customs in matters of commerce and girás was prepared by the special committee appointed last year, and, after obtaining upon it the opinions of the leading members of the official and mercantile community with their suggestions, it will be published by the State as a book of reference. Protection. (1) *Legislation.*

The strength of the police was slightly reduced during the year, and the force now consists of 201 mounted men and 401 foot. The men reduced from the mounted branch have been transferred to the preventive establishment of the Opium Department. It is proposed to gradually introduce into this branch the siledári (2) *Police.*

CUTCH.

system, and the administration has also re-established the former "Horse fund" which was in abeyance for some time. The number of offences reported was 1,704, instead of 2,063 as last year. Two thousand one hundred and thirty-five persons were arrested, of whom 2,111 were sent for trial. Here, too, there is a decrease, as compared with 1877-78, when the numbers were respectively 3,349 and 3,189.

The recorded value of property stolen was Rs. 39,353, as compared with Rs. 35,108 last year, whilst the percentage of recoveries was 49·8 against 48·5 in State territory, and 60·9 against 29·5 in the domains of feudatories. In the latter, however, the greater portion of the recoveries seems to have been due to the exertions of the State police force. The average percentage throughout the State was 52·60, as compared with 45·6. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested was 88·4, a considerable improvement on last year. Robberies were only 10, as compared with 14 last year, and 16 in 1876-77. In six of these cases the offenders were found and arrested. There was no dacoity. The proportion of police to population is one to 809·5, and of crime to population 3·5 per mille. The water police worked satisfactorily throughout the year, and it is in contemplation to organize an establishment of village police in the territory held by subordinate Chiefs and feudatories.

(3) *Criminal justice.*

A High Court was established during the year with full civil and criminal jurisdiction under the presidency of the Naib Diván, the sentences in certain criminal cases being subject to the confirmation of the Council of Regency. The number of offences reported was 2,950 against 4,050 in 1877-78. Out of 7,117 persons dealt with, 2,736, or 38 per cent, were convicted, whilst 34 remained untried at the end of the year. The offences were mostly of a minor description, only 84 accused having been sentenced to over six months' imprisonment. The amount of fines recovered was Rs. 11,900. There were 326 appellants during the year, but the applications of 107 of them were summarily rejected. In the case of the remainder, 109 sentences were confirmed, 66 modified, and 21 reversed. Further inquiry was ordered in 15, and 8 remained unheard at the end of the year.

(4) *Prisons.*

There are altogether 11 prisons in Cutch, into which the admissions during the year numbered 2,230. These, with the convicts remaining from the previous year, make a total number in confinement of 2,528. The daily average was 226 against 201, and 206 remained in the jails at the end of the year. The total cost was Rs. 18,084. Fifty-six deaths occurred, principally owing to an outbreak of cholera, which carried off 50 convicts. A hospital has been built within the enclosure of the chief jail.

(5) *Litigation.*

There are 16 State Courts, 5 Courts of Small Causes, and 1 Jádejá Court in Cutch. The work in all classes has considerably decreased this year, the number of suits for disposal being 4,479, as compared with 6,520. The number disposed of was 4,265 against 5,871, but the arrears have been reduced from 649 to 214. The appellate work has decreased in the Diván's and

High Court, and slightly increased in the Courts with which the Jádejás are concerned. The number of appeals filed during the year was altogether 813, making, with arrears, a total of 956, against 1,266 last year. Eight hundred and twenty-eight were heard, leaving 128 against 143 at the end of the year for disposal. The value of suits on the file was Rs. 4,05,937, or Rs. 30,513 more than last year. The Divisional Jádejá Court, after completing its work of clearing off the arrears of suits, was abolished during the year.

(6) *Registration.*

Registration, under the Act introduced last year, is making some progress. Forty-six documents affecting property valued at Rs. 18,746 were registered.

(7) *Municipalities.*

There were four municipalities in working order during the year, the revenue and expenditure of each of which is shown below :—

NAME.	Municipal Population.	Income.	Expenditure.	Incidence of Taxation per head.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Bhúj	23,818	8,984	10,213	0 6 0
Mándvi	35,988	7,499	10,190	0 3 4
Mundra	7,952	1,690	1,691	0 3 0
Anjár	12,944	1,881	1,648	0 1 5
Total ...	80,702	20,054	23,742	0 3 10
Total, 1877-78 ...	80,702	21,915	21,548	0 3 9

Two others were established, but have not yet had time to make manifest the effects of their administration.

Season.

The season was, on the whole, a favourable one as far as crops were concerned. The average rainfall was 34·73 inches, varying between 53·58 and 23·18 inches. This is considerably above the usual fall in this State, and was followed by an epidemic of fever, which carried off no fewer than 14,412 persons. Cholera, too, appeared for a short time, and proved fatal in 1,304 cases. Some damage was caused in parts of the district by the flights of locusts which appeared in the autumn.

Manufactures.

The proposal to start a cotton mill at Mándvi has been abandoned for the present, in consequence of the declining state of the Bombay industry. Trade in silk and cotton fabrics throughout the State was very slack during the year. The manufacture of alum, on an improved method, has been undertaken, and will be developed next year.

Trade.

At Mándvi the revenue from sea-customs was Rs. 1,94,298, as compared with Rs. 2,08,643 in 1877-78, and Rs. 2,09,580 the year before. Twenty-three new vessels were built during the year, making in all 267 vessels, of the aggregate burden of 38,010 kandies. The arrivals in port were 1,624, and the departures 1,406,

CUTCH.

as compared with 1,641 and 856 respectively in the preceding year. The customs revenue derived from ports other than Mándvi was Rs. 1,85,000. The land trade between Cutch and Rájputána on the one side, and Sind on the other, declined this year, owing in the former case to the continued diversion of the traffic to Ahmedabad, and in the latter to the absorption of camels for military purposes in the Afghán war.

Public works.

The expenditure on public works was as follows:—

	Rs.
The Ráo's new palace...	21,199
Construction and repairs of roads and buildings ...	1,24,761
Water-supply and irrigation	23,726
Harbour works...	1,42,004
Total Rs. ...	3,11,690
Total of the previous year...	3,29,842

The sum spent on the palace was chiefly on account of the darbár hall, clock and interior. The Mándvi breakwater has been completed as far as a length of 400 feet, and it is expected to be finished during 1880-81. The main road between Mándvi and Bhúj has been improved, and rest-houses are in course of erection along it. Considerable attention is being paid by the administration to the question of artificial irrigation from both reservoirs and wells.

Revenue and finance.

The State receipts for the year under review were Rs. 15,23,602, as compared with Rs. 14,79,677 the year before. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,87,485, showing a surplus of Rs. 1,36,117. The ordinary expenses amounted to Rs. 9,28,956, as against Rs. 9,77,323 last year, whilst those classed as special, or extraordinary, were Rs. 4,58,529. The estimates for the year showed an income of Rs. 13,44,121, and expenditure of Rs. 12,55,263, or a surplus of Rs. 88,858, so that the actuals are better, on the whole, than the estimate by Rs. 47,259. The estimated revenue and expenditure for the coming year are set down at Rs. 15,19,136 and Rs. 14,72,414 respectively. The financial position of the State, therefore, shows considerable improvement. The substitution of the departmental for the farming system of realizing land revenue has been attended in every way with success. The revision of the land and sea-customs tariff is under consideration.

Forests.

There are as yet no regular forest reserves in Cutch, though one range of hills was set apart this year for the purposes of conservancy. Tree-planting is being carried out by the State, and encouraged amongst the cultivating classes.

Public health.

The number of births was 4,902, and of deaths 17,494. The excessive mortality was due, as has been observed above, to a particularly malarious season, as well as to a slight visitation of cholera. One case of infanticide was traced, and the offenders punished. There were three dispensaries at work during the year, and one opened shortly before the close in the A'bdása District.

The work done by each is shown below:—

	Total Number of Patients.		Average Daily Attendance.		Total Cost.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Bhúj	11,818	23,839	214·	366·	11,378	13,341
Mándvi	17,248	19,483	342·	318·	4,480	6,081
Anjár	...	9,795	...	234·	...	3,874

Of the total number, 552 were treated as in-door, and 52,571 as out-door patients; 45,062 were returned as cured. To combat the epidemic fever that was prevalent in the autumn and early winter, branch dispensaries were opened, and travelling medical assistants deputed to visit different parts of the town of Bhúj with supplies of medicines. In the lunatic ward attached to the hospital 21 persons were treated, of whom. 2 were discharged cured, and 15 died, leaving 4 at the end of the year.

Vaccination.

The number of persons vaccinated was 11,763, as compared with 13,747 last year; 10,715 of the operations were successful. Re-vaccination was performed in 451 cases. The decrease in the work of this department is attributed to the general ill-health of the population throughout the State.

Education.

There are 71 schools and 3,969 pupils; 3 schools were added during the year, and the numbers on the rolls increased by 124. The average monthly attendance was 3,251, or 68 per cent of the total number registered. Receipts from fees rose from Rs. 2,125 to Rs. 2,426, and the total expenditure on education from Rs. 28,590 to Rs. 31,696. The progress of all grades of schools has been reported as satisfactory by the inspecting authorities, the only exception being in the Alfred High School. The Administration show active interest in promoting education by liberal grants for scholarships, prizes, and rewards for well-written works in the vernacular language of the State.

There are three libraries in Cutch, the largest of which contains 747 volumes. A reading-room was also opened at one of the smaller commercial towns this year.

The School of Art has attracted a fair number of pupils, and a system of scholarships has been added to this institution, which will probably turn out to be of great use in fostering the artistic taste for which some classes of Cutch artisans are renowned.

PA'LANPUR.

Area, 8,000 square miles; Population, 502,586;
Revenue (1878-79) about Rs. 12,79,500.

PA'LANPUR.

This charge, lying between the northern British districts of this Presidency and Rájputána, contains ten executive sub-divisions under the supervision of a Political Superintendent. Two of the States, Pálanpur and Rádhanpur, are of the first class, with which

PA'LANPUR.

the relations of the Superintendent are diplomatic only. Of the rest, the most important estate is that of Tharád, now under the direct management of Government on account of the insolvency and mal-administration of the Chief. There is one other small State, that of Wav, the ruler of which, like the one of Tharád, possesses jurisdiction in minor cases, the Superintendent being invested with residuary powers with regard to others. The small States of this charge are grouped into six sub-divisions, each of which is presided over by a subordinate Political officer. The whole area is also divided into two divisions, each under an Assistant to the Superintendent, and containing one first-class State.

The season was a favourable one, but the crops in the west and south-western portions of the charge were much damaged by flights of locusts, which, in some cases, destroyed as much as one-half of the harvest. The rules under the Opium Act have been this year introduced into these States, accompanied by the prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium. The system of retail sales, or the price of the drug, is to be regulated in accordance with the practice in British territory. Opium for consumption within the limits of the States is to be obtained free of Government duty, and compensation for loss on account of the abolition of transit duties, and the cesses on the manufacture and exportation of this drug, will be awarded to the Chiefs concerned.

The telegraph line was extended to Pálanpur in March 1879, and since then carried on to Deesa. The State of Rádhanpur was visited in November 1878 by His Excellency the Governor. No other events of political importance occurred.

Survey.

The revenue survey of the Pálanpur State was begun in January 1878, and the out-turn of work during the year under review consisted of 12,441 acres measured, and 4,172 classed, the total cost of measuring averaging 2 annas an acre.

States under management.

There were 38 estates under direct management at the end of the year. Most of these were placed in charge of the Political officers on account of debt, or in satisfaction of decrees of Civil Courts.

Tharád.

The estate of Tharád was placed under special management in 1873-74, and the attachment on it was removed in January 1879. The debts of the Chief have during this period been liquidated, and the annual revenue raised from Rs. 25,690 to Rs. 50,354. The heir to this estate is being educated at the Rájkumar College.

The administration of the minor States was carried on as usual, and calls for no remark. Two attachments were removed during the year, and one fresh one imposed.

Protection. (1) *Police.*

The police duties are performed chiefly by a mounted detachment of the Gaikwár's contingent, numbering 686 sabres. In some portions of the charge these men are reported by the Superintendent to have done good service; but, as a body, he is of opinion that their efficiency is greatly impaired by the absence in

Baroda of the officer responsible for their conduct and discipline, his duties being left entirely to a resident Deputy.

A comprehensive measure for the establishment of a really efficient and organized body of local police is under the consideration of Government and the States.

The number of offences reported to the police in the Thána Circles was 2,171, or very slightly more than last year.

The number of persons arrested was 2,047, all of whom seem to have been sent for trial, and 56 per cent convicted. The value of property stolen was returned at Rs. 1,22,167, as compared with Rs. 73,839; only 5 per cent against 11 last year was recovered. Laxity on the part of the village police and the prevalent custom of exacting compensation from the inhabitants of the place, to which the foot-steps of the offenders have been tracked, are said to be the principal causes of this very unsatisfactory result.

(2) *Criminal justice.*

The Courts of the Superintendent and the Thánadárs dealt with 2,064 persons, of whom 1,172, or 56 per cent, were convicted, and 53 left untried at the end of the year. Ten cases were committed to the Sessions held by the Superintendent. There was a slight increase in cases of robbery and theft, and a large decrease in the number of minor offences against the person. The appellate work consisted of the disposal of 17 cases, in 7 of which the original sentence was confirmed, in 9 reversed, and modified in the remaining one.

The crime recorded this year seems, on the whole, to correspond with that reviewed in the Report of 1877-78.

(3) *Prisons.*

The persons convicted by the Courts of the Superintendency are still confined in the Pálanpur State Jail, pending the completion of a building now under construction. The total number of prisoners confined during the year, including 95 remaining at the end of 1877-78, was 570; 121 remained on the last day of the year under review. The daily average was 144, or considerably higher than that of 1877-78. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 6,998 against Rs. 3,894, the increase being due to the larger average number of prisoners and the higher rates of provisions. The State jails of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur show 1,258 prisoners, 352 of whom remained at the end of the year; 9 deaths occurred amongst the convicts in the three jails, and 2 prisoners escaped.

(4) *Litigation.*

Five hundred and sixty-three suits were filed during the year, making, with those already received, a total of 1,131. Five hundred and seventy-five were disposed of, the value of the property involved being Rs. 41,528. Last year, 792 suits were decided, involving property valued at Rs. 54,652. Forty-three appeals were heard out of 49 on the files, showing an increase of appellate work over that of 1877-78. Similarly with original political cases, which numbered 3,124, of which 1,950 were disposed of. The settlement of boundary disputes did not make much progress, owing to the pressure of work in regard to other matters. There are 119 of these cases remaining for disposal.

PA'LANPUR.

(5) *Chief's Courts.*

The returns furnished by Chiefs possessing jurisdictionary powers show a total of 3,251 persons tried, of whom 66· per cent were convicted. Last year the figures were respectively 3,145 and 55· per cent. The number of original civil suits disposed of was 1,304 of the value of Rs. 1,19,575, and 90 appeals. The Pálanpur Administration established a Court of special appeal during the year, which began work in December 1878.

Season and crops.

The rainfall was heavier than usual, being 28·53 inches against 9·15 the year before, and 20·88 in 1876. The crops were very good until the locusts came; but in the districts, where the flights of these insects alighted, about half the crop was destroyed, and the prices of food-grains became double what they had been for some months previously.

Public works.

The expenditure on public works in the States directly under this Superintendency was Rs. 20,889, most of which was spent on civil buildings. The section of the Western Rájputána State Railway that passes through this charge has been vigorously pushed on towards completion, and plate-laying has been begun on parts of it. The Diván of Pálanpur has begun a road between the railway station of his chief town and the town itself.

Public health.

Cholera broke out with some severity in the hot weather, especially in parts of Rádhanpur. The number of seizures were reported as 689, of which 335 proved fatal. The two dispensaries, at Pálanpur and Rádhanpur respectively, relieved 14,351 patients, as compared with 11,758 last year. The increase was due to the prevalence of fever, both malarious and of a typhoid type. The camp at Deesa was attacked by a fever of the latter description, but speedy measures were taken to establish isolated camps in the neighbourhood of the station. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 15,150, against 17,831 in 1877-78. The cost was about 2 annas a head.

Public instruction.

The number of schools is 21, or one more than last year, and the register showed an increase in pupils from 1,130 to 1,153. The daily attendance improved still more, being 840 against 795. The expenditure on this account was Rs. 6,321, and the receipts from fees Rs. 560.

MAHI KA'NTHA.

Area, 4,000 square miles; Population (1872), 447,056; Revenue (1877-78), Rs. 11,11,089.

MAHI KA'NTHA.

This charge, under the supervision of a Political Agent and his Assistant, comprises 59 Native States, large and small. It occupies the greater part of the territory lying between the Ahmedabad District and Rájputána on the north, and Central India on the east. The number of the estates under the direct management of Government is now 16, and amongst them is included I'dar, the largest and most important in this charge. The revenue of these estates amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 4,18,674, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,16,077.

The district was visited by His Excellency the Governor in December 1878. Arrangements regarding the cultivation of

MAHI KA'NTHA.

the poppy, and the manufacture, sale and importation of opium were concluded similar to those in the States under the Pálanpur Superintendency, described in the preceding paragraph of this chapter. Beyond these two events, nothing transpired of interest in a political point of view. Some progress was made in settling the outstanding boundary disputes; but, owing to the inability of the Rájputána Political officers to attend, no Border Courts were held during the year.

Survey. Survey operations are in progress in the I'dar State, and the question of the rates to be introduced is now under consideration. The out-turn of work for the year was 1,281 acres measured, and 461 acres classed, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 7,293.

Estates under management. There are now 16 estates under the direct administration of Government on account of either the minority or indebtedness of their Chiefs. This is one more than last year.

I'dar. The only first-class State amongst them, or indeed in the Agency at all, is that of I'dar, the Chief of which, now 17 years of age, has, after considerable trouble and discussion, been sent to finish his education at the Rájkumar College. The gross revenue of this estate for the year under review was Rs. 3,60,616, including a loan of Rs. 75,000. The expenditure amounted to the same amount, showing an increase of Rs. 90,502 in income, and Rs. 97,945 in expenditure, as compared with last year. The marriage of the sister of the Chief to the Maharána of Udepur was the cause of the greater portion of the excess expenditure.

Other estates. The gross revenue of the smaller estates under management amounted to about Rs. 58,058, and the expenditure to Rs. 55,461. Nothing of special moment took place in these charges during the year.

Protection. (1) *Police.* I'dar is the only State that keeps up an organized police force. The strength this year was 30 mounted and 418 foot police, and the cost Rs. 38,398. The village police system is in force in this charge to a certain extent, and includes a force of 1,656 village headmen and 3,408 subordinate police. The number of offences reported was only 3,066, as compared with 3,400 the year before, the decrease being attributable to the greater plentifulness of food-grain and general cheapness of living in the district. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested was 87·5 against 84·21. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,02,643 against Rs. 93,241, and the percentage recovered only 16·11, as compared with 22·5.

Infanticide. The population, to whom the provisions of Government to prevent infanticide have been extended, numbered 2,128. Forty-one male and 40 female children were born amongst them this year, of whom 11 boys and 8 girls died. The proportions being, thus, 26·82 deaths of boys, and 20· per cent of girls; the average percentage of the last four years seems to be 19·55 and 26·01 respectively. The receipts of the Infanticide Prevention Fund were Rs. 1,046, and the disbursements Rs. 647.

(2) *Criminal justice.* The Criminal Courts dealt with 3,705 persons against 4,504 in 1877-78. Of these 2,305, or 62 per cent, were convicted, and

MAHI KA'NTHA.

234 accused were awaiting trial at the end of the year. Two executions took place; 146 persons were sentenced to more, and 1,262 to less, than 6 months' imprisonment. Cases committed to the Sessions Court were more numerous, being 23 against 13. Appellate work, on the other hand, diminished. Out of 29 appeals lodged, 26 were heard, and one rejected. In 12 the decision of the lower Court was confirmed, in 6 modified, and reversed in the same number.

(3) *Prisons.* There are altogether 26 places of confinement, of which, however, two only are jails, properly so called. The total number of prisoners confined was 1,233 against 872 last year; but the daily average fell from 201·10 to 186·68. The cost of maintenance and diet was Rs. 20,925, or Rs. 3,149 more than in 1877-78.

(4) *Litigation.* The number of original suits for disposal, including 585 from last year, was 1,869, or 113 less than in 1877-78. Of these, decision was passed in 1,355, and 514 left over at the end of the year. There were 51 appeals, of which 35 were disposed of during the year, and 16 left pending, as compared with 13 at the end of the year before. The value of the property involved in the 1,355 cases disposed of, was Rs. 90,126. Six hundred and ninety-eight political cases were settled, leaving a balance of 844 against 865 in 1877-78. Thirty-six boundary disputes were settled, or double the number decided last year.

(5) *Registration.* Registration shows a very slight advance this year, the number of documents registered being 34 against 30. The fees amounted to Rs. 285.

Season and crops. In spite of an excessive rainfall and the visitations of locusts that did a great deal of damage to the autumnal harvest, the season may be said, on the whole, to have been not unfavourable to the agricultural population, for the cold-weather and mowra crops were remarkably fine.

Trade and manufactures. The quarries at Ahmednagar produced a slightly less income than in the year before. Five hundred and fifteen maunds of opium, manufactured and exported before the new system came into operation, realized as duty the sum of Rs. 8,096. The town of Pethápur exported during the year to Siam 469,336 women's wrappers. The transactions at the two important fairs held annually in this district are shown in the marginal table for the last three years, as an indication of the effective demand of the lower classes of the people for articles, chiefly of luxury, under the varying conditions of the last few seasons.

NAME.	Year.	VALUE OF	
		Brought for sale.	Goods sold.
		Rs.	Rs.
Samláji ...	1876 ...	12,13,247	9,06,933
	1877 ...	7,59,394	2,89,752
	1878 ...	3,51,751	2,30,532
Bramha Khair ...	1876 ..	1,11,029	79,240
	1877 ..	1,18,140	65,335
	1878 ...	1,38,593	86,621

MAHI KA'NTHA.

Public works.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 11,606, as compared with Rs. 10,707 in 1877-78. This sum was allotted chiefly to the improvement of communications and the water-supply, and partly to the completion of some schools and rest-houses previously undertaken.

Revenue and finance.

The total revenue of all the States under this Agency during the year in question was Rs. 11,11,089, and the expenditure Rs. 11,88,532; last year the revenue and expenditure were returned at Rs. 7,91,717 and Rs. 8,22,294 respectively. The increase is chiefly due to the inclusion in the total, for the first time, of the figures for the I'dar feudatory estates.

Public health.

Cholera was prevalent during part of the year in I'dar, where 1,562 cases proved fatal. Fever, too, caused more deaths than usual, owing partly to the unhealthy season, and partly to the hardships through which the lower classes of the population had passed during the scarcity of the previous year. The number of births registered was 9,578, or 1,975 less than in 1877; whilst the number of deaths was 14,146, or double that registered last year. It is doubtful, however, whether registration of vital statistics is correctly carried out in many parts of the district. The Sádra dispensary cost Rs. 3,572, and the attendance at it increased from 4,219 to 5,454, the daily average being 55·16. At the I'dar institution 1,520 patients received treatment against 1,957 last year, but the average daily attendance rose from 16·5 to 26·2. The cost of this dispensary was Rs. 2,000. Vaccination decreased from 10,738 operations to 9,948, of which 293 were cases of re-vaccination; 9,580 cases were reported to have been successful.

Public instruction.

There were 65 schools open during the year, or 13 more than in 1877-78, but the number of pupils on the rolls was 2,666 only, against 2,899. The average daily attendance was 1,999·6 against 2,170·4. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 14,013. The education of the Chief of I'dar has been carefully attended to, and his transfer to the Rájkumar College will, in the Agent's opinion, be in every way beneficial to his prospects.

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Area, 20,338 square miles; Population (1872), 2,312,629; Revenue about Rs. 1,02,22,450.

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This important charge comprises, with the exception of a small portion, the whole peninsula of Gujarát, and consists of no less than 186 different States, varying in size from 3,800 square miles down to little more than a single village with the lands appertaining to it. The Chiefs of these estates are grouped, with regard to their jurisdictional privileges, into seven classes, and again into three classes with reference to their position as regards the Paramount Power; with those of the first class the relations of the Agent are chiefly diplomatic, and, except under special circumstances, no interference is exercised by him in the internal management of their States. Chiefs of the second class are subject to more close political supervision, whilst in the case of the last class the

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administration of the States is virtually vested in the Political officers. These smaller States have been grouped into administrative sub-divisions under officials directly subordinate to the Agency. Of these "Thána Circles", as they are termed, there are now 16, with an aggregate of 528 villages. The tendency of these sub-divisions is to increase, in consequence of the gradual disintegration by inheritance and partition of all the smaller estates. The Political Agent, besides a Judicial Assistant, has four Assistants in charge of Divisions of the peninsula, four deputy Assistants, similarly distributed, and a station officer, with judicial powers, in Rájkot, the head-quarters of the Agency. Each of the "Prants", or Divisions under a separate Assistant, contains the following number of States, classified according to jurisdiction:—

Jhálávád, in the north-east, comprises one first-class State, (Dhrángadra,) 3 second, 3 third, 2 fourth, 2 fifth, and 6 thána circles, with 229 villages.

Hállár, to the north-west and centre of the peninsula, comprises Navánagar, a first-class State, 4 second-class, 3 fourth, several minor ones, and 2 thána circles, with 94 villages.

Sorath, south-west and south, contains Junágad, a first-class State, 1 second, 2 third, a number of petty estates, and 3 thána circles, with 50 villages.

Gohelwád, to the east and north-east of Sorath, contains a first-class State, Bhávnagar, 1 second, 2 third, 1 fourth, and 5 thána circles, with an aggregate of 147 villages.

The States under management of their Chiefs occupy an area of about 18,400 square miles, with a population of some 2,056,820 souls. Those administered by Government comprise an area of about 1,900 square miles, and a population of 263,809 souls.

Visit of His Excellency the Governor.

The Province was this year again visited by His Excellency the Governor on his way back from Sind. Landing at Navánagar, His Excellency passed through the States of Dhrol and Morvi to Rájkot, from whence he visited Gondal State which is now under the direct management of Government. He then proceeded to Wadhwán, at which station he received the Chiefs of the Jhálávád Division. After this, he visited Dhrángadra, returning to Wadhwán on his way to Bombay.

Season.

The season was characterized by heavy unseasonable rain in August and September, causing much damage to the standing crops, and in some districts producing inundations, which carried away bridges, breached roads, and submerged whole tracts of country. In the early part of September, too, large flights of locusts spread themselves over the Province, destroying a great portion of the autumnal crops. The cold weather, as it came on, brought with it a malarious fever of a fatal type, the effects of which were intensified by the enfeebled state of the labouring and lower classes generally, who had in great measure been supported on charity and relief works up to within a short time of these untoward occurrences.

Excepting, however, for these classes of the population, the season, on the whole, was not an unfavourable one. There was abundance of forage, and the heavy rainfall filled up the numerous wells which had been excavated as relief works during the previous hot weather. The irrigation thus rendered available was the means of providing a supply of both food-grain and fodder during the dry season of 1879; whilst the excessive moisture, by cooling the ground, and the inundations, by the fine deposit of silt they left behind them, gave a stimulus to the late-sown crops of wheat and gram that made the out-turn of this harvest fully compensatory for the failure of the autumnal one of millet and similar grain.

With the lower classes it was otherwise. The mortality was very great during the winter of 1878, when, throughout certain districts of the Province, efficient field labour was scarcely to be got in sufficient quantity. Measures of relief were set on foot, and the general administration of them inspected by an officer specially deputed for the purpose by Government, with the result that the condition of the labourers showed a gradual improvement up to the end of the year.

There was a good deal of temporary emigration during the cold weather, as well as an influx of strangers from adjacent States. Persons who went elsewhere in search of means of subsistence returned, however, for the most part by the cultivating season.

Political.

The political condition of the Province was not marked by any events of great importance. The Chiefs of *Bhávnagar, Morvi* and *Limbdi,* who have been educated at the Rájkumar College, were placed in full charge of their respective States. The administration of *Gondal* was placed in the hands of joint officials, a system which has been successfully carried out in Bhávnagar and Morvi. The Muhammadan State of *Bántwá,* an offshoot of Junágad, was placed by Government under direct management in consequence of the extravagance and inefficiency of the Bábi. The small State of *Láthi* was similarly taken charge of during the minority of the Thákur, whose father died this year. The claims of the Shaikh of *Mángrol* to independence as regards the Junágad State were brought before a special Commission appointed by order of Government to investigate the validity and authenticity of certain deeds produced by the Shaikh. These were found to be forgeries, but the Chief died before further action could be taken in the matter. His successor has been induced by the Agent to accept, as regards the Nawáb of Junágad, the position occupied by a second-class Chief under the Paramount Power. In *Dhrángadra* the management of the salt-works, from which the supply of free salt for the whole peninsula is derived, has been the subject of attention during the year, and measures are now in course of introduction, by which it is believed that the smuggling, believed to be carried on extensively at present, will be prevented for the future. The condition of *Navánagar* under a new chief minister was financially more satisfactory than last year. The whole debt is said not to amount to a year's income, and arrangements have been judiciously carried out for its gradual liquidation. The personal

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expenditure of His Highness the Jám has been entrusted to capable hands, and thus is removed one stumbling-block from the way of financial reform. The expenditure of Rs. 2,36,535 on famine relief was incurred without having recourse to further loans, and the two principal works carried out with the above sum are calculated to be of permanent utility—one in irrigation and water-supply, the second in connection with the general trunk-road system of the Province. The son, adopted by His Highness, on the repudiation of Kálubhá, as reported last year, unfortunately died in September, and the Jám, with the sanction of Government, selected for adoption a boy from the same family as the deceased, and is now having him prepared at Rájkot for entrance to the College. The dismissal of Mavji, the leader of the well-known and troublesome faction of the Khawás, and the marriage by the Jám of his eighth wife, are the only other events in this State requiring mention.

The State of *Bhávnagar* continued, in spite of the bad season and the fact of its being the first year of the new *regimé*, to hold the foremost place in the Province for progress and intelligence. Works suited for relief purposes were undertaken, and amongst them the beginning of the important lines of rail, connecting Bhávnagar with Wadhwán on the one hand, and Dhoráji, in the interior of the peninsula, on the other. The other works carried out are connected with the ports of Bhávnagar and Pipávao. A light-house, too, completing the chain of beacons that protect the navigation of the Gulf of Cambay, has been built at Gopnáth, whilst the road system that has been under construction during the eight years of joint administration was kept in efficient repair. Civil buildings, also, of public utility were commenced in the capital. The total sum expended on public works by this State amounts to Rs. 6,12,208, the average annual expenditure under this head during the eight preceding years having been Rs. 6,09,900. In addition to the works thus carried out in his own State, the Chief has also contributed largely during the year to undertakings of a similar nature in Rájkot. The survey in progress here completed the measurement of 323,578 acres, at a cost of Rs. 40,931, or much the same as in 1876-77, though the bad season rendered the out-turn of work somewhat less than in that year. With regard to the smaller States, there is little that calls for special notice. In *Limbdi*, floods and locusts caused much loss of revenue, and from the geographical position of the State the former occurrences are always a source of danger. The administration of the young Thákur is favourably noticed by the Agent. So, too, is that of the young Chief of *Morvi*, who, as has been mentioned above, was placed in full charge of his State this year. During the nine years of direct management, the cash balance has been double the annual revenue increased by one-fourth, the State well provided with roads, schools and dispensaries, and the disputes settled between the Chief and the Girassias, or land-holders. A third pupil of the Rájkumar College, the Chief of *Rájkot*, has now been for some time in full charge of his State, and continues, by his careful and energetic administration, to well earn the approbation bestowed upon him by the Agent in the last two

annual reports. His capital being the head-quarters of the Agency, and a town of considerable size, the qualities of the Chief are put to a severe test, whilst the management of his affairs is open to more constant and critical supervision than that of the outlying States. From the results of his administration, therefore, conclusions may be drawn favourable to the efficiency and value of the institution where he was trained. In *Pálitána*, the most satisfactory feature of the year was the reconciliation, effected by the efforts of one of the Political officers, of the Chief with his kinsmen of Timbá and Sejáliá, with whom a disturbance, accompanied by bloodshed, took place early in 1876. KA'THIA'WA'R

States under direct management.

(1) *Gondal.*

Of the States under direct management, that of *Gondal*, as has been already mentioned, has been placed during the year under a joint administration, instead of a single and specially appointed Political officer. The progress of the young Chief at the College is said to be satisfactory. The inundations from the river Bhádar did much damage to both roads and buildings, and the crops, owing to the excessive rainfall, yielded scarcely one-third of the usual out-turn; the revenue, too, suffered in almost the same proportion. The cash balance at the beginning of Government management was Rs. 13,80,890; at the end of 1877 it reached Rs. 27,14,092, but was reduced by the expenditure on public works and relief during 1878 to Rs. 23,37,353 at the end of that year. The income was Rs. 6,69,128, and the expenditure Rs. 11,96,857, the deficit being due almost entirely to relief operations and the results of famine. A portion of the Dhoráji, Wadhwán and Bhávnagar Railway is to be constructed at the expense of this State, which will derive therefrom great advantages. A detailed survey of crown lands, and an outline survey of alienated lands, has been completed.

(2) *Wadhwán.*

The State of *Wadhwán* is being supervised, during the minority of the Chief, by a minister selected and appointed by Government. The young Thákur, who is one of the foremost pupils in the Rájkumar College, will shortly leave that institution and finish his education with a tour in Upper India. The revenue of the year shows a slight falling off, though the State was not severely affected by the distress so prevalent to the south and west. The head-quarter station, a place of rising importance, has been much improved, and is now provided with a school, library and hospital.

Other States.

The administration of *Vala*, the Chief of which is studying at the Rájkumar College, of *Láthi*, *Bántwá*, *Jhinjhuváda*, *Chudá*, and other minor States under management, present no features calling for special notice. That of the *Thána Circles*, also, was carried on as usual. There are now 16 of these sub-divisions, containing an aggregate of 528 villages. The local police system introduced into them a few years ago shows signs of increasing efficiency, especially in the Sorath Division.

Changes in the administration.

Various changes, owing to death or resignation, have occurred in the *personnel* of several of the administrations, some of which merit notice in this Report. The one of the greatest importance

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is the retirement from office of Azim Gávrishankar Udaishankar, C.S.I. This minister had been in the service of the Bhávnagar State for 57 years, during 32 years of which he held the posts of chief minister and joint-administrator successively. He had acquired the position of universal referee on intricate questions of Káthiáwár tenure or politics. His successor is one of his relations, who has also been trained in the service of the State. Another loss is that of Gokalji Jhálá, for many years chief minister of Junágad, where he had great influence, and was able to preserve peace amongst all the contending interests of this large State. He has been succeeded by Khán Bahádur Sáleh Hindi, formerly an Arab mercenary, who has, from his youth, faithfully served the cause of the Nawáb, and on whom has been conferred the order of the Indian Empire. The death of the Dhrángadra chief minister, Makanji Dhanji, is felt not only in that State, but also in the adjacent one of Máliá, which was also in his charge, and where he had acquired great and salutary influence over the troublesome Miáná population. He has been succeeded by his son. The unhealthy season proved fatal also to Mádhavrai, a member of the Rájasthánik Court, and to the Majmudár Ragunáthrai, a trusted referee on questions of politics.

Rájasthánik Court.

The disputes between the Chiefs of all ranks and their subordinate landholders were formerly carried by the latter to the Political Agent for mediation, and, although his interposition by advice or suggestion had never been guaranteed by any special engagement, in practice it was seldom withheld. Under this system the relations between the two parties were necessarily complicated. The Chief, to whom the suggestion was made, was unwilling to reject it; whilst the landholder, or Girassia, was encouraged by the acquiescence of the Paramount Power in his claim for diplomatic interference, to assume a relationship with regard to his Chief above that of other subjects. The breach between the two parties was thus gradually widened, until they, on more than one occasion, came into armed collision on questions of this sort. After 1863 the principle of non-interference was introduced, and the landed aristocracy referred, like other subjects, to their Chiefs for redress. Matters were rendered little or no better by this change, and it soon became evident that an independent and impartial tribunal was what was required to meet the situation. After conference with the Chiefs, a landlord's Court was at last established, to which assessors were delegated by the principal States, and which exercises jurisdiction in all disputes regarding rights claimed by the landlords against their Chiefs. As one of the principal duties of the tribunal is to define and map out the landed estate of the Girassia, as well as to settle his miscellaneous dues and his relation generally to the Chief, a survey officer and establishment were attached to the Court. The work of the landlord's Court during the year under review consisted of 1,015 disputes settled, 39 per cent of which were decided in favour of the Chiefs, and 61 for the landlords. The percentage of appeals was only 3½. In addition to the above regular work, the President was able to bring about a settlement of several important disputes of long standing between Chief and vassal.

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Boundary disputes

The boundary disputes between one State and another, formerly so prevalent in Káthiáwár, have been, in great measure, determined, so that only one officer is now employed on settlement duty. This result has been attained all the more quickly owing to the assistance afforded by the maps and measurements of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. The Jetpur estate, in consequence of its numerous sub-divisions and shareholders, has occupied the Commissioner during the past season. The number of boundaries settled was 58, with an aggregate extent of 67 miles.

Protection. (1) *Police.*

The stipendiary police force consists of 6,214 men, of whom 1,021 are mounted and 5,193 foot police. The cost during the year was Rs. 7,48,872, as compared with Rs. 7,62,450 last year, when heavy expenditure for arms and outfit was incurred in the Sorath Division. The number of offences reported rose from 15,546 to 17,217, the number of accused arrested being 22,305 against 19,115. 62·5 per cent of those arrested were convicted, the percentage convicted to those sent for trial being 64·6. Last year the percentage of convictions to persons arrested and sent for trial was 58·25 and 59·70 respectively. The prolonged scarcity resulted in an increase of crime, and especially of offences against property. The value of property stolen was returned at Rs. 3,97,397, of which 28·33 per cent was recovered. Last year the value stolen was Rs. 3,60,254, and the percentage of recoveries 38·22. Robberies and dacoities were again more frequent than in 1877-78, there having been 152 of the one and 74 of the other description of offence. Many of these were little more than robberies of grain of small amount, a fact that must necessarily affect the number of cases in which the property stolen is recovered, though not so much the actual percentage on the total value recorded. The value of the property stolen in these 226 offences is returned at Rs. 43,723. Eight hundred and sixty-four persons are said to have been concerned in them, of whom 456 were captured. Of the latter, only 199 were convicted. Six persons were killed, and 36 wounded in them. The Postal insurance system, which was introduced in 1878, is said to have led to the greater number of the 12 mail robberies that took place. In nearly every case, however, the offenders were found and arrested, several, if not the majority, turning out to be the runners themselves.

The number of outlaws (Bahirwatias) is 21, or 5 less than last year. None of them were actively aggressive, and, since the date of the Agent's report, four of them have become reconciled to their Chief, and returned to their homes. A Mekráni sepoy collected a gang of armed men against Junágad, but was killed, and his band dispersed.

(2) *Criminal justice*

The Agency Courts, that is to say, those presided over by the Political Agent, his Assistants and Deputies, and the Thánádárs, disposed of 1,830 cases and 45 appeals, as compared with 1,497 cases and 50 appeals last year. Eighty-seven cases were heard in the exercise of residuary jurisdiction, where the State is invested with limited powers, the remainder came before the Court in the exercise of its direct jurisdiction. The total number of cases disposed of this year is greater than in any of the previous eight

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years. Sixty-six sessions cases were tried by these tribunals, of which 57 were committed to it by Courts connected with the Agency, and 9 either by Chiefs exercising minor jurisdiction, or by others for special reasons. Taking the whole work of the Province as an aggregate, the results of the administration of criminal justice show 20,358 offences to have been reported against 18,565 last year. The Agency and States Courts dealt with 33,820 accused, or 3,371 more than in 1877-78. The percentage of convictions was 58·4, as against 50·48 the year before. Two thousand four hundred accused remained under trial at the end of the year. The 68 appellate tribunals in the four Divisions disposed of altogether 1,067 of the 1,149 appeals presented. Of these, in 489 the original decision was confirmed, in 295 modified, and in 257 reversed. The number of appeals to the Political Agent was 21, in 10 of which the decision of the lower Court was upheld, and in 8 reversed.

(3) *Prisons.*

The number of places of confinement, including lock-ups, was 135. Twenty thousand eight hundred and eighty-three prisoners were confined during the year, or 7,405 more than in 1877-78. Of these, 18,690 were new admissions, and 2,193 were convicts remaining from the previous year. Two thousand five hundred and eighty-three remained in the jails at the end of 1878. The daily average number in confinement varied from 405, in Bhávnagar and Navánagar, to less than one in the minor lock-ups. The prisons altogether cost Rs. 1,92,089, as compared with Rs. 1,42,039 last year. In the Rájkot Agency jail the number of convicts was 406 against 217 in the preceding year, whilst the daily average rose only from 81·6 to 95.

(4) *Litigation.*

The Agency Courts disposed of 1,388 original civil suits and 65 appeals; of these 10 original and 21 appeals were heard in the exercise of the residuary jurisdiction of Government. The number of political cases decided was 84, of which 19 were appeals. The value of the property involved in the civil and political suits decided was returned at Rs. 27,71,227, or less by Rs. 12,12,648 than that recorded last year. The number of suits declined from 1,722 to 1,549. The total number of suits for disposal in the Courts of both Chiefs and Agents amounted to 17,240, or 1,178 less than in 1877-78. Twelve thousand two hundred and fifty-four of these were disposed of, as compared with 14,314 the year before, leaving 4,986 in arrears. Out of 1,136 appeals on the files, 698 were decided against 812 in 1877-78. The value of the property in litigation before the Chiefs shows a slight increase. The continued scarcity was the cause to which the falling off in the number of civil suits is to be attributed.

The Season.

The general character of the season has been already described in an earlier part of this paragraph. The heavy rain in September destroyed the greater portion of the autumnal crops in Sorath and parts of Hálár, whilst the out-turn in the north-eastern districts was almost equal to that of an average season. The damage done by floods and locusts was also considerable, and, to add to these unfavourable circumstances, a malarious fever broke out, which, for general intensity and fatality, the Agent reports,

has never been equalled in the Province. The epidemic reached, at one time, such dimensions that field labour was only attainable for the harvest with great difficulty and in insufficient quantity. The opening of ports to grain and the employment of human labour on routes which the floods had rendered inaccessible by carts did much to ease the strain on the food market, whilst the cold-weather and spring crops were for the most part equal to, and in some districts above the average. The cotton crop was smaller than usual, owing partly to the unfavourable season, partly to the larger area sown, on the strength of the previous year's demand, with cereals.

Trade.

The exports of cotton only amounted to 3,972 tons, as compared with 8,827 in 1877 and 13,550 in the preceding year. The quality, however, of the out-turn was quite equal to that of former seasons. There is only one spinning mill in the Province, and from that the out-put of yarn was somewhat less, and of cloth considerably more than in 1877-78. Additional looms, ten in number, were added to it during the year.

With regard to other products, the returns show a large decrease in exports, the value of which was only Rs. 83,54,784, as compared with Rs. 2,04,12,402 in 1877-78. The exportation of bullion and specie continued throughout the year, the value being returned at Rs. 37,86,966, by sea alone, as compared with Rs. 15,27,100 that left the various ports during the year before. The course of trade was determined by the urgent and unusual demand for food-grains, requiring remittance of treasure to the source of supply, owing to the deficiency in the out-turn of products ordinarily exported. The value of the imports by sea was Rs. 1,77,14,537, as compared with Rs. 2,03,58,907; whilst the imports by land, chiefly grain, weighed 27,411 tons against 17,702 tons last year. The results show an excess value of imports amounting to Rs. 93,59,753, whereas last year the balance was in favour of exports by Rs. 53,495.

Public works.

The expenditure on public works by the Agency engineer during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,41,014. Great progress has been made in the trunk-road system which centres in Rájkot and radiates to Wadhwán, (the present terminus of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway,) Jodia on the north coast, Bhávnagar on the east, and Virával passing Gondal, Jetpur and Junágad, with a branch to Porbandar, on the south. The large bridges on these lines of communication are being rapidly pushed on to completion. Three feeders to the Rájkot-Wadhwán road are also in progress, out of funds supplied by the States through which the roads pass.

Public works are being judiciously undertaken in Gondal, Navánagar, Jetpur, Wadhwán, Porbandar, Rájkot, and Morvi, especially with regard to the improvement of communications. The State of Bhávnagar still holds the first place in the Province for the attention it pays to the requirements of its subjects, as well as to the development of the resources of the whole peninsula. European professional agency is employed here and at Navánagar for the supervision and execution of public works. Bhávnagar

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itself has the reputation of possessing the most complete series of public buildings of any city in the Presidency, with the exception of Bombay. It has also been provided with an ample and carefully devised supply of drinking water, which was still further extended and improved during the year. The completion of the two lines of railway towards Wadhwán and Dhoráji respectively will add considerably to the importance and commercial prosperity of this town.

Relief works.

The total expenditure of the principal States on public works in general was Rs. 16,96,367, and as many of the projects consisted in great part of work requiring none but unskilled labour, abundant employment was available for all who chose to take advantage of it. Many of the States were obliged to keep open relief works for the whole of the season, and the Agent, in his annual report, highly commends the readiness with which such works were undertaken even by the Chiefs of lower rank. Charitable aid was given gratuitously to all requiring it, and the officer deputed by Government to inquire into the subject was able to report satisfactorily on the general system of famine administration in the Province, the only error in which he found to be on the side of liberality. A special report on the whole famine has been received by Government from the Agent during the year.

Post office.

There are now 88 post offices and 212 letter-boxes in Káthiáwár against 71 and 203 respectively last year. The introduction of the insured parcel system into this Province was followed by so many robberies of the mail, a large proportion of which were traced to the runners themselves, that the Postal authorities have found it advisable for the present to withdraw Káthiáwár from the scope of its operation.

Public health.

The mortality this year, especially from fever, has, as was implied above in the remarks on the season generally, been much greater than the average. The spread of malaria was such in many districts as defied the resources of the local medical institutions to cope with it. Cholera appeared on two occasions during the year. The number of patients admitted at the 51 hospitals and dispensaries was 30 per cent above that of previous years. The actual number of deaths from fever alone was very large, but cannot be exactly ascertained, owing to the absence of registration in the States. Five new medical institutions were opened during the year, and three more are almost completed. The various native administrations are said to have liberally supplied the dispensaries with medicines, and to have also established centres for distribution where there was no special depôt within reach.

Vaccination.

One Government practitioner, 36 Native State vaccinators, and 10 dispensary practitioners are under the supervision of a special Inspector. The operations show a great decrease in numbers, being only 59,468 primary and 2,738 re-vaccination cases, whilst last year they were respectively 81,382 and 3,537. The percentage of successful cases fell from 92·1 and 72·2 to 89·17 and 60·15 in each respective class. The comparatively unfavourable results are attributed to the scarcity and general insanitary condition

prevalent throughout the Province. Small-pox appeared for but a very short time, and was stamped out by the early rains. KA'THIA'WA'R

Education.

Káthiáwár has long held a distinguished place amongst Native States for the interest taken by its Chiefs in promoting popular education. The misfortunes that befell the Province during the year resulted in a decreased attendance at the State schools, which, however, is presumably only temporary.

The number of schools and pupils, as compared with those of last year, is shown in the margin. There is now a school to every 4,236 of the population, but still the ratio of persons under tuition to the total number is little over one per cent. The number of high schools is 4, with 324 pupils. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 2,90,097, or Rs. 7,072 more than in 1877-78. The subject will come under review in more detail in a later chapter.

Year.	Schools.	Pupils.
1877-78 ...	488	28,171
1878-79 ...	546	24,250

The Rájkumar College, which has become so popular with the Chiefs, has received an accession of four pupils this year. It now numbers 39, of whom 13 are from States outside the limits of Káthiáwár. The building has been enlarged by the addition of a new wing, the cost of which was borne by the Chief of Bhávnagar, a former pupil, so that there is now suitable accommodation for 50 boarders, with their retinues. The progress of the young Chiefs, both in studies and in physical exercises, is reported to be very satisfactory by the Agent. The College was visited during the year by His Excellency the Governor, on which occasion a dramatic representation was creditably performed in English by the senior pupils.

The drawing class established during the year, with the view of forming the basis of a local school of art, has not as yet made much progress, and the Agent records his opinion that there is but small aptitude amongst the youth of Káthiáwár for art studies.

Miscellaneous.

The extension of the railway to Wadhwán has stimulated the trade in building-stone with Porbandar. Quarries have also been opened in Navánagar and Gondal, but not yet worked to any great extent. The pearl-fisheries off Navánagar, which might be remunerative if properly worked, yield but a small revenue to His Highness the Jám, who claims pearls as a royalty. Forest conservancy is being pursued systematically in one State only. In Bhávnagar plantations have been made successfully of cocoa-nuts and other palms. Bábul has also been thickly sown both in this State and Gondal, and Navánagar has begun to show some interest in a subject of great importance in a country almost denuded of trees, such as is the greater part of this Province. The progress of operations in this direction, as in so many others, has been retarded by the financial strain on the States resulting from the hard circumstances of the past two seasons.

CAMBAY.

Area, 350 square miles; Population (1872), 83,494;
Revenue (1878-79) about Rs.3,50,000.

CAMBAY. The ruler of this small State is a Muhammadan of the Shiáh persuasion, the administration being under the general supervision of the Collector of the adjacent British district of Kaira, who is also Political Agent.

Two important measures calculated to protect the Imperial revenue have been acceded to by His Excellency the Nawáb within the last two years. In the General Administration Report of last year it was mentioned that the Cambay salt-pans had at last been closed on payment of annual compensation to the amount of Rs. 40,000. The measures, however, taken by the Cambay authorities to prevent the illicit manufacture and sale of unexcised salt were, for a great part of the year under review, so ineffectual as to lead to the attention of the Chief being called by Government to the necessity of stricter supervision of the execution of the terms of his agreement of the year before. It is satisfactory to learn that this course has subsequently been adopted.

The second agreement concluded with the Nawáb was for the total discontinuance of the cultivation of the poppy within his State, in consideration of the surrender to him of the full amount of duty on the opium consumed there, whilst the rules under the Opium Act have been introduced.

With regard to the general administration of the State, it is to be regretted that the indebtedness of the Nawáb has seriously increased within the last three years, owing, it is believed, principally to dishonesty and negligence on the part of his officials. His Excellency has recently appointed, as his chief adviser, an officer trained under the British Government, who had once before served temporarily in the same capacity.

The mismanagement of the former officials and the want of confidence felt in them by the commercial classes have led to a large decrease in the trade of the State; the Rahadári collections, which are shared by Government, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,300, or one-third, instead of the increase of Rs. 3,224, reported last year.

The educational provision of the State comprises two primary and twenty-two indigenous schools, towards which the Nawáb contributes an annual subscription. A public library has been founded during the year by a private resident of Cambay, and the Agent reports favourably of the general progress of education.

REWA KA'NTHA.

Area, 4,792 square miles; Population (1872), 505,732;
Revenue about Rs. 18,04,100.

REWA KA'NTHA. This charge comprises no less than 61 different States, one of which is of the first class, five are of the second, and the remainder small estates divided into three groups, called Mehwás. The

district derives its name from the river Narbada (Rewa), which passes through its southern portion. Throughout all but a very small part of the year, the political charge of the Rewa Kántha was held by the officer who also held that of the Panch Mahál. The season was again unfavourable to the autumnal crops, on which the greater part of the lower classes rely for their subsistence; but, with the exception of an increase in the number of thefts and other offences against property, the general conduct of these classes was quiet and peaceable. The opium system of British districts was introduced throughout this charge during the year under report. Agreements were entered into with all the Chiefs with whom no previous engagements existed, and similar terms will be arranged for with the Chiefs, now minors, at the time of their installation. Opium required for consumption within the States themselves is exempted from duty. The amount of compensation for loss of revenue, occasioned by the change of system, is shortly to be settled. REWA KA'NTHA.

Some sums due on account of tribute to the Baroda State are still, as last year, withheld, pending the settlement of certain counter-claims advanced by the Chiefs of this district.

As regards the administration of the States managed by the Chiefs themselves, there was little during the year that calls for special note in this report.

The finances of the Rájpipla State were put to a severe strain on the occasion of the marriage of the daughter of the Chief to the Thákur of Limbdi. The completion of the high road from the capital, Nándod, to the railway at Ankleshvar was, therefore, deferred for a while. Several other useful public works, however, were undertaken in or round that town. Rájpipla.

This State was again threatened with an inroad of lawless characters from the neighbouring territory; but, on the appointment of an experienced police officer to organize a force and supervise the state of the district police generally, the uprising was suppressed, and several of the leading dacoits captured. The revenue of the State suffered considerably from the scarcity, and the administration, on the whole, was not conducted with systematic firmness or regularity, and called for the special attention of the Agent on more than one occasion. ChotaUdépur.

The young Chief of Bária continues to submit the accounts of his State to the Agent, and his administration, like that of Bálásinor, was noticed with approbation by the Political Agent. Bária and Bálásinor.

A border Court sat at Rámpur (Súnth) for the settlement of disputes between Bánsvára and the Rewa and Mahi Kántha districts. Seventy-six out of 89 disputes were disposed of during the session.

Two more States came under direct administration this year, making 19 in all. Most of these are small districts in the Mehwás territory. Estates under direct management.

REWA KA'NTHA.

Lúnávada. The largest of the States under management is Lúnávada, the Chief of which was for some time at the Rájkumar College. For the last two years, however, he has been attending the Court of the Political officer in charge of his State, in order to gain a practical knowledge of the duties he will be called upon to perform upon his installation. The State revenue this year suffered from the scarcity of the articles and produce usually exported, and the funds were further reduced by the sums spent upon the Chief's marriage. The receipts were Rs. 1,35,582, and the disbursements Rs. 1,64,252, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 28,670. In 1877-78 the income was Rs. 1,37,204, and the expenditure Rs. 1,28,807. The State debts amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 1,21,293. The important road from this State to the British frontier was completed, with the exception of one bridge, the cost of which was too great for the finances of the State during the year.

Súnth. The Chief of this State is still at the Rájkumar College, where his progress is said to have been satisfactory. He was married to a daughter of the Chief of Bambora in January 1879. The revenue of his State suffered this year to the extent of Rs. 8,945, being only Rs. 92,527 against Rs. 1,01,472 in 1877-78. The expenditure was Rs. 91,608, as compared with Rs. 1,08,411. The trunk road to the British frontier was completed during the year, and several other works of public utility were carried out, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 11,069. This State is free from debt.

Mándva. Mándva, in the Sankhera Mehwás, is in a flourishing condition financially, with a revenue this year of Rs. 29,124 and a cash balance of Rs. 17,559. The expenditure was Rs. 19,088.

Wajíria. This Mehwás estate, too, has been carefully administered by Government on behalf of the Chief, who is imbecile. The revenue was Rs. 29,494 and the cash balance Rs. 1,00,776. The administration of the rest of the ward's estates calls for no special comment.

Protection. (1) *Police.* The organized police system worked fairly well during the year, and was extended in some measure to the State of Chota Udépur, the administration of which was unfavourably noticed by the Agent last year. The only States now unprovided with police are those in the three Mehwás groups and a small portion of Rájpipla. The number of offences reported was 2,761, as compared with 1,593 last year. Five thousand two hundred and eighty-two persons were sent for trial, of whom 76 per cent were convicted against 70 per cent in 1877-78. The increase of registered crime is attributable partly to greater efficiency on the part of the police, and partly to the scarcity of food amongst the lower classes. The value of property stolen was registered at Rs. 70,048, of which 26 per cent was recovered, as compared with 17 per cent last year.

(2) *Criminal justice.* In addition to the Courts of the States there are nine Magistrates under the Agency. The total number of persons brought to trial throughout the charge was 6,333, of whom 73 per cent were convicted. One was sentenced to death, 3 were transported for life, 127 to imprisonment for over six months, and 2,050 for a lesser period.

REWA KA'NTHA.

There are now 24 jails and lock-ups in the Rewa Kántha against 23 last year, the additional one being in Rájpipla. Five of these are jails, and 19 places of merely temporary confinement. (3) *Prisons.*

Details concerning the administration of civil justice are not furnished for the States under their own Chiefs. The Courts of the Agency received 378 fresh suits, in addition to 54 on the files from the preceding year. Out of these, 432,325 were decided, leaving 107 for disposal. The appellate work was somewhat hindered by the fact of the Agent's having a double charge throughout the year. There were, however, 9 appeals decided out of 25 on the file. (4) *Litigation.*

Excessive rainfall, which did much damage to the crops, was the principal characteristic of the season here, as elsewhere in this Province. The poorer classes, already reduced by the scarcity of 1877 and 1878, were put to still greater straits for their subsistence than in even the year before, with the usual result of an increase in the number of petty offences against property. Season.

A new dispensary was opened during the year at Chota Udépur, making 5 at work, whilst a sixth is approaching completion at Balásinor. Returns are available only for those at Lúnávada and Súnth, and show a daily average attendance of 63·2 and 39· respectively, as compared with 60·8 and 46·6 last year. The cost of that at the former place was Rs. 1,712, and of the one at Súnth Rs. 1,419. Cholera was prevalent almost throughout the district between March and November 1878. Of 3,934 persons attacked, 45 per cent died. Vaccination showed a falling off, the number of operations being only 13,339, as compared with 15,907 last year; 96·54 per cent of the operations were successful. The decrease is set down here, as elsewhere, to the general ill-health of the population, but a more special cause seems to have been the illness of some of the vaccinators. Public health.

There are 64 boys' and 3 girls' schools in this district. The average monthly attendance at the former was 3,236· against 3,410·2 and 99·3 against 94·9 at the latter class of institutions. Public instruction.

NA'RUKOT.

Area, 143 square miles; Population (1872), 6,837;
Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 6,741.

NA'RUKOT.

The Political Agent, Panch Mahás, administers this small State, half the revenue of which is received by the British Government. The chief feature of the year has been the distress, caused by the failure of crops in 1877-78, amongst the lower classes of agriculturists, which constitute the bulk of the population. The introduction of the revenue survey has been again deferred for a year. Criminal offences were somewhat more frequent than in 1877, as was to be expected; but, on the whole, the natives of the State were remarkably quiet and well-behaved, the slight increase of twelve men in the police force having been necessitated by the state of affairs beyond the border, and not within Nárukot itself. The number of offences reported rose from 79 to 141, and of accused from 121 to 273. Two hundred and thirty-seven persons

NA'RUKOT. were arrested by the police, who also recovered 45·96 per cent of the property reported as stolen, the total amount being more than double that recorded in the previous year. The proportion of convictions to the number of persons brought to trial was 97· against 88· in 1877. Only 4, out of the 139 cases dealt with, were serious ones, and there were no appeals to superior authority.

There is no regular jail in the State; but convicts, whose sentence does not exceed 15 days' imprisonment, are detained in the lock-up of the principal town. The number of prisoners recorded there during the year was 49, or nearly the same as last year. The total cost was Rs. 284.

The season was very unfavourable to the early crop which form the staple of the district, the rainfall having been the heaviest recorded, and reaching 86·10 inches. Cultivation in this State is of the most primitive description, and has been much contracted by the bad seasons of 1877 and 1878. Draught cattle are said to have decreased 52 per cent in numbers, causing a considerable fall in the receipts from forest products, as well as in the area under cultivation. The gross revenue fell from Rs. 10,488 to Rs. 6,741, chiefly on account of diminished receipts from land.

The expenditure on public works comprised Rs. 400 on roads and clearances, and Rs. 547 on the improvement of the water-supply.

In spite of the unhealthiness of the season, as shown by the greater mortality registered, the attendance of patients other than Government officials at the head-quarter dispensary was only 596 against 613 in 1877. The number of children vaccinated was 161.

There is one primary school in the State, attended by 30·5 pupils daily, against 24· last year.

SOUTHERN GUJARA'T.

SURAT AGENCY.

Area, 1,081 square miles; Population, 124,808; Revenue, Rs. 2,50,000.

SURAT AGENCY. These small States are under the supervision of the Agent to the Governor at Surat.

Dharampor. The largest of them is Dharampor, situated between the south-eastern part of the Surat Collectorate and the forest country at the foot of the Western Ghâts. It covers an area of some 794 square miles, with a population of 74,500 souls. The revenue is estimated to be about Rs. 2,50,000. The chief events of the year have been the death of the heir to the throne, and the amicable settlement of a long outstanding boundary dispute between Dharampor and the Dáng State of Surgána. The early death of the prince in February 1879 is a matter of much regret, as he had received a careful training, and gave promise of becoming a steady and enlightened ruler. The introduction of the new Opium and A'bkári Acts is now under consideration, and will shortly be effected. The Agent, as last year, speaks in high terms of the Chief's

relations with the Government officials who have to deal with him, and of his administration generally.

The two remaining States are for the present under the direct administration of Government, on account of the minority of their Chiefs. Bánsda and Sachín.

Both these young Chiefs attended the Rájkumar College during the year. The Sachín State (area 45 square miles; revenue about Rs. 1,77,170) has been under direct management since March 1873, and that of Bánsda (area 242 square miles; revenue about Rs. 1,87,000) since the beginning of 1876. Surveys are in progress in both States, and a considerable sum has been laid out on useful public works.

NAME.	Income, 1877-78.	Expenditure, 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bánsda	1,86,570	1,72,453
Sachin...	1,77,173	1,84,988

MARA'THA STATES.

THE KHA'NDESH DA'NGS.

Area, 3,840 square miles; Population, 39,111;
Revenue (1878-79) about Rs. 69,610.

This large tract consists chiefly of valuable forest. The small States comprised within its limits are grouped into sub-divisions, the whole being under the political supervision of the Collector of Khándesh, as Agent. The profitable administration of the timber forests is the point to which attention has chiefly to be directed, and efforts are being made by Government to counteract the wasteful system now in force. The year presents no special features requiring comment. THE KHA'NDESH DANGS.

JAWHA'R.

Area, 534 square miles; Population (1872), 37,406;
Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 63,312.

The Collector of Thána, as Political Agent, supervises the administration of this small State, the ruler of which has been in full charge of it for about three years. The period under review presents no features of any special importance. JAWHA'R.

Crime decreased from 37 cases to 24, whilst all the persons arrested were sent for trial and convicted. The value of property stolen was greater than last year; but, owing partly to a large portion of it consisting of edible grain, the percentage of recoveries was only 36·3, as compared with 72·2. The Criminal Courts dealt with 294 persons, of whom 56· per cent were convicted. There was only one appeal during the year. One hundred and seventeen persons, against 92, were confined in the jail, the maintenance of which cost Rs. 906. Out of 123 civil suits for disposal, 76 were decided, of which only 13 seem to have been contested. Protection.

The conservancy of the State forests, which are valuable, has received some attention on the part of the Chief, and yielded this year a revenue nearly double that of 1877-78. Forests.

JAWHA'R.

Public works.

Rs. 3,780 were spent on public works, of which the principal one is the large reservoir at Jawhár. The rest consisted chiefly of wells, which are much required in this unhealthy and thickly-wooded district.

Revenue and finance.

The revenue of the year was Rs. 63,912, as compared with Rs. 56,216 last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 46,381 against Rs. 41,961. The chief items of receipt were: Land revenue, Rs. 25,883; Forests, Rs. 18,377; and A'bkári, Rs. 14,396. The heaviest expenditure was on general establishment, Rs. 13,542; the Chief's establishment and miscellaneous expenses, Rs. 15,757; charitable and religious grants, Rs. 4,013; medical charges, Rs. 2,594; and public works, Rs. 3,780. The opening balance of the year amounted to Rs. 4,37,091, of which Rs. 3,41,279 are invested in Government securities.

Public health.

A dispensary has been opened at the chief town, and has done good work, especially in assisting the repression of an outbreak of cholera in a neighbouring village. Vaccination made some progress, the number of operations being 1,725, as compared with 872 last year. The number of births registered was 273, and of deaths 215.

Education.

There are three State schools, attended by a registered number of 84 pupils. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 569; the attendance is slightly in advance of that of last year.

JANJIRA.

Area, 325 square miles; Population (1872), 71,996; Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 3,29,181.

JANJIRA.

This State, known also as the Habsán, from the nationality of the ruling family, which is Abyssinian, or Habshi, is under the general supervision of the Political Agent, Kolába, whose Assistant resides at Janjira. The chief event of the year 1878-79 is the death, in January last, of the Nawáb Sidi Ibrahim Khán Yakub Khán, who had ruled the State since 1849. The installation of his successor, Nawáb Sidi Ahmad Khán, a youth 16 years of age, was carried out in June, under the orders of Government. The share in the administration of the State taken by the Assistant Agent, which has hitherto been very small, will now extend to a general control of the whole during the minority of the Chief. The latter has been sent to the Rájkumar College at Rájkot, whither also two other young Chiefs of the same race from Sachín have gone to complete their education.

The survey has not yet been introduced, so that the administration of the land revenues is still conducted on the old native system. The State contains a fair quantity of unoccupied land, part of which will be available for the forest reserves now under formation by an officer of the Government Forest Department, whose services have been temporarily lent to this State. The topographical survey of this territory will probably be carried out next year.

JANJIRA.

The strength and cost of the police force are the same as last year, namely, 60 men, costing Rs. 4,534. The returns do not give any accurate information as to the working of this body with reference to accused persons. The stated value of property stolen was Rs. 1,003 against Rs. 3,647 last year. The percentage recovered was 64·7, as compared with 86·42. Protection. (1) *Police.*

The Criminal Courts dealt with 527 cases, or 92 less than last year. Out of 1,000 persons dealt with, only 151, or 15 per cent, were convicted, and 826 discharged without trial; 117 persons remained untried at the close of the year. Out of 5 appeals, 1 was rejected, 2 confirmed, 1 modified, and 1 reversed. No case of any importance occurred during the year. (2) *Criminal justice.*

There is one prison in this State, in which 67 persons were confined against 63 last year. The daily average, however, was less than in 1877-78. Thirty-two prisoners remained at the end of the year, or 10 more than at the end of the year before. The total cost of this establishment was Rs. 4,277, as compared with Rs. 3,692 in 1877-78. (3) *Prisons.*

The Civil Court disposed of 348 cases out of 472 on the files, or 80· per cent, of which 394 were instituted during the year. Last year the number for disposal was 312, out of which 234 were settled. The appellate work is considerably in arrears, owing to the temporary abeyance of the office of chief judge. The Assistant Agent is about to undertake a great part of this work in person. (4) *Litigation.*

The season was characterized by excessive rain, which did some damage to crops of every description, not, however, to any great extent. Season.

The work of demarcation is, as has been implied above, in progress, and measures are being taken to introduce an efficient system of conservancy. Forests.

The exports from this State consist chiefly of betel-nut, rice in husk, and firewood. It imports copper, molasses, ghee, tobacco, and cotton and silk manufactures. The value of the export trade was given at Rs. 1,62,935 against Rs. 69,620, and that of articles imported at Rs. 1,56,100, against Rs. 70,150 last year. Trade.

Owing to the nature and situation of the country, the State does not require many roads, and the only one recommended is that which will connect the chief town with a creek lying between this district and Alibág, in Kolába, when communication by sea is not practicable. The finances of the State, however, do not permit of expenditure on this undertaking at present. Public works.

The total revenue in cash, as well as in grain, was Rs. 3,29,181, of which Rs. 2,69,977 was from the land, and Rs. 35,125 from taxes and custom duties. The expenditure is returned at Rs. 3,26,983. Revenue.

The general health of the population has been good, on the whole, though fever was prevalent during part of the year, and a few deaths from cholera occurred. The only dispensary is the one Public health.

JANJIRA. attached to the Assistant Agent's establishment, at which 622 persons, as compared with 596, were treated during the year.

There is one vaccinator who performed 1,620 operations, as compared with 1,052 last year, and 1,569 the year before.

Public instruction. There are, as in 1877-78, 14 regularly established schools, with 644 pupils on the rolls. Though the registered number is higher than last year, the average monthly attendance shows a considerable decrease. The income of these institutions is given at Rs. 4,953 against Rs. 3,747, and the cost at Rs. 4,002 against Rs. 3,739.

SA'VANTVA'DI.

Area, 900 square miles; Population, 190,814; Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 3,07,617.

SA'VANTVA'DI The second of the coast States comprised in the Marátha group, lies between the British district of Ratnágiri to the north and north-west and the Portuguese settlement of Goa to the south. The eastern boundary is the chain of Sahyádri hills. The present Chief, a minor of about 16 years of age, is attending the Rájkumar College, whilst his estate is administered by a Political Superintendent, assisted by a State minister and a Judicial Assistant. The progress of the young Chief in his studies was favourably mentioned by the Principal of the College in the last annual report, but his general conduct was said to still need considerable improvement. The death of Rámchandra Sávant, uncle of the Chief, and of the latter's first cousin, Ausabái, took place during the year. Suitable provision has been made by the State for the widow and for the other female relations of the Sar-Desái.

Survey. Only one survey establishment was available for the work still remaining to be done in this State, and the unhealthiness of the season was a further cause of a smaller out-turn of work than usual. The number of acres measured was 21,178, and 19,545, also, were classed. It is estimated that three years will still be required to complete the operations. The total cost up to the end of the year under review amounts to Rs. 1,95,113. The new settlement, introduced into 25 villages during the year 1878-79, will produce an increase of revenue of about Rs. 10,000.

Out of the 17 wards' estates under the management of the Political Superintendent, 13 are insignificant, and four are of some importance. Three of these are unencumbered with debts, one having been cleared of its liabilities during the period of management. The estate of Shrirám Sávant, cousin of the Chief, is financially prosperous, the income having been Rs. 5,511, and the expenditure Rs. 925. All four minors are being carefully educated.

Protection. (1) *Police.* Two hundred and ninety men are told off from the Local Corps for police duties. The cost of this force was Rs. 29,579, or considerably less than last year. The disturbances on the Goa frontier necessitated the temporary entertainment of a few extra men. The number of offences decreased, and the percentage of persons convicted to those arrested rose from 57·8 to 69·4. The proportion of property recovered to that stolen, also, shows an improvement.

SA'VANTVA'DI.

The seven criminal tribunals received 640 persons for trial, or 126 fewer than in 1877-78. Of these, 70·88 per cent were convicted. One hundred and eighty-four persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 31 being to periods of over six months, and the rest for shorter terms. There were only two serious cases during the year, and the decrease in the number of petty offences against property was most marked. Seventeen appeals were heard, in 9 of which the sentence of the lower Court was confirmed, in 6 modified, and in 2 reversed. (2) *Criminal justice.*

Two hundred and seven, as compared with 214 prisoners, were confined in the Vádi jail. The cost of maintenance and supervision was Rs. 6,797, or Rs. 121 per head against Rs. 128 last year. It is proposed to build a new jail in a more convenient situation during the current year. (3) *Prisons.*

There are three Courts of original civil jurisdiction and one of appeal in the State. Of 3,016 suits for disposal, 2,545 were decided within the year. The number of new suits filed was 2,142 against 2,824 the year before. The balance in arrears (471) is less by nearly one-half than what it was at the end of 1877-78. The decrease in litigation, both as regards the number and the value of the suits, is attributed to the scarcity of the previous year, and the unhealthy season of that under report. The number of applications for execution, however, rose from 3,795 to 4,067. Appellate work both in suits presented to the local Courts and those referred by Government for inquiry or special report, was conducted with greater regularity and expedition than in previous years. The total receipts on account of these tribunals were Rs. 20,653, and the expenditure on them Rs. 13,789. Last year both receipts and expenditure were somewhat higher. (4) *Litigation.*

The number of registrars is now two. Three thousand and eighty-eight documents were presented for registration, as compared with 3,853 last year. The number of refusals to register was only 181 against 625. The receipts from this source were Rs. 9,740, and the expenditure Rs. 1,576. Last year they were respectively Rs. 10,051 and Rs. 2,427. (5) *Registration.*

The schedules of town duties and trade-taxes in the municipality of Vádi were revised this year. The total income and expenditure were as below :— (6) *Municipality.*

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	1,420	829
1878-79	2,216	1,739

It is expected that the new rates will cover the cost of conservancy, together with that of a few much-wanted public improvements. This year attention was paid, as far as funds would allow, to roads and drainage.

SA'VANTVA'DI.

(7) *Military.*

The discipline and general efficiency of the Local Corps was well maintained during the year, although a European officer is said to be much needed as second in command and adjutant.

Agriculture.

The Támboli coffee estate has been placed under the supervision of an experienced planter, and showed signs of improvement as far as the Coorg seeds are concerned. A new site has been selected, however, on a higher level, towards the Párpoli Ghát, which seems to promise much better results.

Season.

The monsoon was particularly heavy, and continued till an unusually late period. The rice and coarse grain crops were average, but some damage was done by locusts in parts of the State.

Forests.

Pupils have been sent from this district to undergo a course of training in forestry at Poona. The present establishment has done something towards both conservancy and demarcation. The income, in spite of the low price of timber, was Rs. 3,285, or Rs. 1,583 more than the expenditure on this department.

Public works.

The total amount expended on public works was Rs. 42,625 against Rs. 26,057 last year. The principal works undertaken were the improvement of the section of the Amboli Ghát road that passes through Sávantvádi, and the connection of that Ghát with the Párpoli route to Vengurla. As soon as the section to the east is completed, an important line of traffic will be established between the coast and Kolhápur. The made roads in other parts of the State were well looked after, and there are now 241 miles open for traffic. Some expenditure was also incurred in improving the water-supply along the main lines of communication.

Revenue and finance.

The total State receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,07,617, or Rs. 15,859 less than last year; but the expenditure was also reduced from Rs. 3,26,711 to Rs. 2,76,766, showing at the end of the year a surplus of Rs. 30,851, in place of a deficit of Rs. 3,235. The balances amounted to Rs. 2,21,886. The funded capital is Rs. 1,50,000.

The income credited to Local Funds, including past balances, amounted to Rs. 73,756, and the expenditure to Rs. 27,004, leaving a balance of Rs. 46,752, of which Rs. 28,500 are invested in Government securities. The greater part of the expenditure from this fund is incurred on account of communications and primary instruction.

The Amboli Ghát toll, owing to decrease of traffic, was farmed for considerably less than in 1877-78. The collections of land revenue fell off a little, as did also the receipts from the sale of opium and stamps.

Public health.

The number of births and deaths registered was respectively 2,556 and 7,386, as compared with 3,217 and 3,614 in 1877-78. The greater portion of the increased mortality is due to a fatal malarious epidemic that carried off 3·35 per cent of the total population.

The work done at the civil hospital shows a large increase, the number of persons treated having been 6,512, as compared with 4,474 last year. A few cases of small-pox and acute dy-

sentery resembling cholera occurred. Vaccination fell off a good deal, owing principally to the prevalence of fever and other disease. Rs. 7,370 were spent on medical services, as compared with Rs. 5,725, the increased cost being chiefly due to the fact that medical stores were this year obtained from England and Bombay. SA'VANTVA'DI.

The number of primary schools increased by three, but the registered number of pupils declined a little, whilst that of the English school increased, and a matriculation class was added. The girls' school shows a slight falling off in attendance. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 14,948, as compared with Rs. 12,007 last year. The appropriation of Local Funds to the purposes of public instruction is calculated to save the State some Rs. 3,000 a year. A donation of Rs. 1,200 towards the State Educational Fund was made by General Sir G. LeGrand Jacob, and will be invested in Government securities, the proceeds being distributed in prizes. The Sávantvádi Library is in a flourishing state financially, and is gradually increasing its stock of books. It has Rs. 2,500 out of its balance invested in Government securities. Public instruction.

SA'TA'RA FEUDATORIES.

* Area, 3,010 square miles; Population, 336,227; Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 9,32,878.

These five States are under the political supervision of the Collector and Agent of Sátára; the State of Akalkot, also a feudatory of the late dynasty, is now separate from this charge, and will find mention elsewhere. SA'TA'RA FEUDATORIES.

The area and resources of the five States now under review will be found in the marginal table. The estate of Jath is under the direct management of Government, and is placed in charge of an Assistant to the Agent. No political events of any importance took place during the year.

NAME.	Area in square miles.	Population (1872).	Gross Revenue, 1878-79.
			Rs.
Bhor ...	1,491	136,075	5,93,237
Phaltan ...	397	59,124	95,084
Aundh ...	213	68,335	1,49,154
* Jath ...	885	70,665	87,029
* Daflápur ...	40	8,693	83,174
Total...	3,026	343,304	9,32,878

Some progress was made with the survey of the remaining subdivisions of the *Bhor* State; but, owing to the removal of the officer in charge of the operations to emergent duties elsewhere, the out-turn of work was again less than had been expected. In *Daflápur* the survey was completed in 1876, but the rates have not yet been introduced. In *Jath* the necessary preliminaries having been undertaken, new rates were introduced during the year, and will produce an increase of Rs. 32,768, or about 65 per cent on the assessment of 363,602 acres. The total cost of survey operations during the year was Rs. 5,026 in Bhor, and Rs. 1,726 in Jath. Surveys.

* Nine hundred and twenty-five square miles and 79,358 population comprised in Jath and Daflápur were not entered in the census return adopted by the Government of India.

SA'TA'RA FEUDATORIES.

Protection. (1) *Police.* The strength of the police force in this charge is 357 men, and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 19,478; 1,454 offences were reported against 2,098 last year. Out of 1,758 persons arrested, 1,342 were sent for trial. Of these 59 per cent were convicted, or 45· per cent of those arrested. The value of property stolen was Rs. 11,782 against Rs. 10,838 in 1877-78. The percentage of recoveries was only 40·, as compared with 64· last year.

(2) *Criminal justice.* Information under this head has not been furnished for all the States. The number of offences reported in Bhor, Phaltan, Daflápur and Jath was 1,265 against 1,766 last year. Out of 2,120 persons brought to trial, 882, or 41· per cent, were convicted, varying from 32· in Bhor to 53· in Jath. These returns show a large decrease in crime, owing, as elsewhere, to the return of the lower classes to agricultural pursuits after two years of scarcity. The appeals heard in the four States above named were 92 in number, 82 of which were in Bhor alone; 37 were reversed, also, in Bhor, 28 were confirmed, and 20 modified. Few serious offences were committed during the year, but towards the close of the season organized bands of robbers appeared in parts of the Bhor State, and there committed two dacoities, in one of which some of the accused were apprehended with the assistance of the Chief of that State.

(3) *Prisons.* The number of prisons and lock-ups is 13, the same as last year. The returns furnished by four of the States show the total number of prisoners confined to have been 473, with a daily average of 88 against 134 last year. The total cost was Rs. 6,583. Cholera appeared in two of the jails, carrying off 5 convicts.

(4) *Litigation.* The number of civil suits increased considerably over that recorded in last year's Report. Out of 4,182 on the files, 2,923 were disposed of, and 1,259 left in arrears. In 1877-78, 1,760 were decided out of 2,965 on the files; appellate work, too, was somewhat more than last year, and was fairly conducted, except in Aundh, where the arrears were large at the end of the year.

(5) *Registration.* Eight hundred and fourteen documents were registered against 680 last year, and the income rose from Rs. 1,930 to Rs. 2,443.

(6) *Municipalities.* There is no regular municipality at Bhor, but a light-tax is levied for the improvement of the town; the amount, however, thus collected is insufficient for any substantial good to be done. The receipts of the Phaltan Municipality were Rs. 5,018, and the expenditure Rs. 5,520. Repairs to roads were the chief undertakings of the year.

Season and crops. Excessive and persistent rain was the principal feature of the monsoon in this district. In Bhor the autumnal crops were fair, but in the other States they were either flooded, or partly eaten by locusts. The cold-weather crop was an average one in most of the States; but before the harvest much injury was done by locusts and rats.

Forests. The Chief of Bhor has taken in hand the strict conservancy of the forests at the head of the Mutha and Mula rivers, in accordance with advice tendered to him by Government.

STATE.	Amount.
	Rs.
Bhor	20,233
Aundh ...	7,054
Phaltan ...	4,794
Jath	172
Total ...	32,253

Public works

The aggregate expenditure on public works by the States that have furnished returns was Rs. 32,253, distributed as shown in the margin. The income derived from Local Funds was Rs. 38,687, somewhat more than in 1877-78, whilst the expenditure, exclusive of that on education, amounted to Rs. 27,144.

Revenue and finance.

The following table gives details of the financial resources of each State separately :—

STATE.	REVENUE.			Total Expenditure.
	Land.	Other.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhor	4,40,389	1,52,848	5,93,237	5,80,800
Aundh	84,896	10,188	95,084	1,25,187
Phaltan	1,32,062	17,092	1,49,154	1,55,393
Daflápur	6,681	1,693	8,374	7,047
Jath...	75,772	11,257	87,029	1,10,856
Total ...	7,39,800	1,93,078	8,32,878	9,79,283

Last year the figures were—income, Rs. 13,03,013; expenditure, Rs. 14,20,088.

Public health.

There are dispensaries at Bhor and Jath. In the former State the attendance fell from 4,593 to 2,272, chiefly on account of the use of European remedies to which the people had not yet grown accustomed. In Aundh, native agency is employed to distribute medicines. At Jath a trained Assistant is about to be placed in charge. The season was by no means a healthy one in Bhor and Aundh; but the mortality in Jath and Daflápur was not above the average, and, with the exception of ague, which was prevalent for portions of the year, no special disease made its appearance. The number of births registered was 3,237, and deaths 5,703. Last year the tables showed 4,522 births and 8,190 deaths. The six State vaccinators performed altogether 5,062 operations, as compared with 3,305 in 1877-78.

Public instruction.

In the following table is summarized the results of the year with reference to education in these States :—

STATE.	Number of Schools.	PUPILS.		Expenditure
		Number on Register.	Average Number of Attendance.	
				Rs.
Bhor	23	761	580	4,512
Phaltan	13	568	85	2,873
Aundh...	15	401	...	2,729
Daflápur	3	70	56	288
Jath ...	12	384	287	2,942
Total ...	66	2,184	1,008	13,344

The average monthly attendance has fallen off considerably, especially in Phaltan. A new girls' school was opened at Bhor during the year.

AKALKOT.

Area, 498 square miles; Population (1872), 81,068; Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 2,93,384.

AKALKOT. This small State belongs to the same class as the Sátára Jágírs, or Feudatories, but is administered, during the minority of the Chief, by an Assistant to the Political Agent, Sholápur, to which District it is immediately adjacent.

The young Chief is studying at Kolhápur in company with others of his rank. Owing to the unfavourable seasons of the last two years, the finances of this State are not so flourishing as they were before 1876-77. This year the crops were fair, but the damage done by rats prevented the landholders from reaping a full harvest, which would have enabled them to pay up the arrears of revenue due on account of previous years.

Protection. The management of the police force has been entrusted to the District Superintendent of Sholápur. The number of offences reported was 605, or about 50 more than last year. One thousand two hundred and eighty-three persons were arrested, of whom 1,017 were sent for trial; 760, or 74· per cent of these, were convicted. The value of the property stolen fell from Rs. 16,702 to Rs. 14,937, and the percentage of recoveries was 17·, as compared with 14. There were 9 appeals, in 8 of which the original decision was confirmed. The jail at Akalkot held an average of 80· prisoners daily, the same number as last year, though the total confined during the year was 25 less. The cost of this establishment was Rs. 6,739. Litigation somewhat increased, the number of suits for disposal being 881 against 562 in 1877. Eight hundred and thirteen were decided against 411, leaving 68 in arrears. The value of suits heard was, however, considerably less than in the previous year. Registration transactions increased from 561 to 688 in number.

Revenue and finance. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 2,93,384. The expenditure was Rs. 2,97,753, leaving the cash balance Rs. 76,614 against Rs. 80,983 last year. The principal item of revenue is that from land, which yielded Rs. 1,82,229. The Chief's household, religious endowments, and establishments were the chief objects of expenditure. Rs. 8,528 were spent on public works, and Rs. 15,000 as an instalment in repayment of a loan from Government.

Public health. The dispensary was attended by 11,400 patients, as compared with 9,376 last year, and cost Rs. 3,128. One thousand two hundred and seventy-five persons were vaccinated by the travelling operator. The numbers of births and deaths registered were respectively 539 and 3,047.

Instruction. There are 20 schools against 17 last year. The attendance averaged 723. The expenditure on education was Rs. 5,450.

KOLHA'PUR.

Area, 3,184 square miles; Population, 802,691;
Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 25,80,203.

KOLHA'PUR.

The Chief of this, the largest and most important of the Marátha States, is a minor, and, until this year, had been educated under a private tutor in Kolhápur itself. He was recently, however, at the recommendation of Government, transferred to the Rájkumar College at Rájkot, where he spent a considerable part of the period under review; and the Political Agent hopes that the young Mahárájah may be able to finish his education at the above institution. He returned to Kolhápur for the performance of a social and religious rite, and was married soon after to a relation of the late house of Sátára.

The only other political event that calls for notice is the removal from Kolhápur of the native infantry regiment in December 1878, it being deemed unnecessary at present to maintain a body of regular troops at this station. The country has throughout the year been quiet, and the conduct of the lower classes orderly and peaceable. High prices, consequent upon depletion of local stocks during the two preceding years, and absence of importations, pressed heavily upon the labouring population; but the out-turn of the harvest of 1878 was not below the average, and, on the whole, the distress was not intense enough to drive the people to the ordinary works undertaken by the State in numbers even equal to the demand. The Political Agent, in his report for the year, is able to state that the recovery from the hardships of the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 amongst the agricultural classes has steadily set in.

Feudatories.

The principal Chiefs feudatory to Kolhápur are those of Vishálgad, Inchalkaranji, Bávda, Kágal, Kapsi and Torgal, with those of the Sir Lashkar Bahádur and the Himat Bahádur. The first three are minors, and their estates are, therefore, administered directly by the Kolhápur Government, as will be noted below. The Chief of *Kágal*, having attained his majority, has been invested with the management of his estate, with the exception of the administration of justice, which is for the present reserved in the hands of the regular Courts. The Chief of *Kápsi*, with an income of Rs. 12,878, is said to administer his estate fairly, except as regards criminal justice. It is proposed to substitute stamps for cash fees in civil suits in his dominions, but the matter is still under consideration only. The Sená Kháskil of *Torgal* manages the revenue branch of the administration, but has been found incompetent to perform judicial functions, which, with the supervision of the police of his State, are under the charge of the central Government. The *Sir Lashkar Bahádur* has been succeeded by his adopted son, whose administration was entrusted to an official selected by, and acting in subordination to, the Political Agent. The conduct and progress of the young Chief was said by the latter to have been satisfactory. The succession to the estate of the *Himat Bahádur* has been settled by Government in favour of the half-brother of the deceased Chief, who has been invested with the powers of administration, other than judicial.

KOLHA'PUR.

Wards' estates.

The following table shows the extent and financial condition of the feudatory estates now under direct management:—

NAME.	Area.	Population.	Revenue, Gross.	Expenditure.
	Square miles.		Rs.	Rs.
Vishálgad	235	32,414	1,53,258	1,09,650
Inchalkaranji	201	59,330	2,69,154	2,26,328
Bavdá	83	43,439	1,13,216	1,08,743
	519	135,183	5,35,628	5,22,721

Vishálgad. The young Chief is studying at Kolhápur in the Sardárs' class, where his progress and general conduct are favourably mentioned by the Assistant Agent. The expenditure in his State was somewhat larger than usual, owing to adjustment of famine charges, and also to the expenses of a religious ceremony performed during the year. Rs. 10,159 were spent on public works, and the closing balance amounted to Rs. 1,91,873, of which Rs. 1,44,000 are invested in Government securities.

Bávda. The Chief, now nearly 20 years of age, is in the highest class of the High School at Kolhápur. He was suffering from illness for a great part of the year, to the detriment of progress in his studies. The administration of his State, like that of Vishálgad, is conducted by an agency subordinate to the Kolhápur authorities. The finances were in a fairly flourishing condition, the cash balance at the end of the year being Rs. 21,476 (of which Rs. 10,000 are invested), as compared with Rs. 17,003 last year.

Inchalkaranji The Chief of Inchalkaranji is only 8 years old, and is very favourably mentioned by the Assistant Agent in charge of the minor Sardár's studies, for his intelligence and ability. The balance to the credit of this estate rose this year from Rs. 2,75,295 to Rs. 3,18,120, of which Rs. 2,85,610 are invested in Government securities. During the year Rs. 18,749 were spent on public works.

Kágal and other estates. The administration of the young Chief of Kágal, which, though he is no longer a minor, is still under partial supervision, was mentioned by the Agent with warm approbation. The total receipts on account of other wards' estates amounted to Rs. 51,338, and the expenditure on them to Rs. 22,980.

Survey and settlement. The measurements of the Bhudargad sub-division continued, and the classification of Gad Hinglaj was completed during the year. Four Kolhápur tálukas and one feudatory State (Kágal) have now been settled; operations are in progress in parts of Inchalkaranji, but nothing has as yet been done with regard to the other two feudatory estates of Vishálgad and Bávda. The difference between the old and new assessment is shown in the marginal table, the results being an increase of 7· and 37· per cent respectively.

STATE.	Former.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kolhápur ...	7,02,797	7,52,517
Feudatories ...	2,11,993	2,92,312

Alienations.

The number of succession cases decided during the year was 1,768, as compared with 1,694 in 1877-78. Twelve cases referred to whole villages. The value of the revenue resumed was Rs. 9,288.

Protection. (1) *Police.*

The strength of the police force maintained on the establishment was 496, costing Rs. 46,338. Punitive posts were placed in two disorderly villages, and an extra force was employed for some time in patrolling the northern frontier of the State during the prevalence of dacoities in the Sátára and Poona districts. The duties of mounted police were performed, as usual, by the State Risálá.

The number of offences reported to the police was 2,389, or 1,223 less than last year, when crime was abnormally prevalent; 2,916 persons, out of 3,167 arrested, were sent for trial, and 56·75 per cent convicted, as compared with 64·5 last year; the proportion of persons convicted to the number of those arrested was 51· against 49·2. Rs. 50,307 worth of property was stolen, out of which 83·6 per cent was recovered. Last year, Rs. 45,934 was the recorded value of property stolen, and 76· the percentage recovered, so that the efficiency of the police in this respect has been steadily increasing for the last three years.

(2) *Criminal justice.*

Including the Courts of feudatories there are 38 criminal tribunals in this State. The number of offences reported was 2,979, or 1,646 less than last year. Out of 4,936 persons dealt with, 2,720, or 55 per cent, were convicted, and 35 remained untried at the end of the year. One hundred and eighteen criminal appeals were preferred, out of which 83 sentences were confirmed, 17 modified, and 18 reversed, 6 persons were condemned to death, and 1,260 to imprisonment.

(3) *Prisons.*

Besides the Kolhápur Central Jail, there are 10 places of confinement in this charge. The number of prisoners confined was in the aggregate 3,301 against 4,844 last year; 326 remained at the end of the year. The total cost of all these institutions was Rs. 37,388, including Rs. 2,048 for a new jail in Vishálgad. The net profits of the central jail manufactory rose from Rs. 434 to Rs. 601. The daily average number confined in this prison was 306; that at the other jails in no case more than 8. The deaths in prison were only 19 against 37 during the unhealthy year 1877-78.

(4) *Litigation.*

The total number of civil suits for disposal on the files of both State and feudatories' Courts was 3,846; 3,410 of these were decided. The balance in arrears was 436, or less than half what it was at the end of the previous year. The value of the property involved in the cases disposed of was Rs. 3,18,375 against Rs. 2,81,003 in the 3,600 suits heard in 1877-78. Two hundred and thirty-six appeals, out of 273 on the files, were heard by the Nyáyadish of Kolhápur. In the Political Agent's Appellate Court 59 applications out of 61 were disposed of.

(5) *Registration.*

The present system of registration has now been in force for five years, and is working satisfactorily. The number of documents registered during the period under review was 1,640,

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only 30 of which were optional. The receipts amounted to Rs. 7,886, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,757. One new sub-division was constituted during the year.

(6) *Municipal.* The municipal revenue of the town of Kolhápur, derived principally from octroi, tolls, house-tax and market fees, amounted to Rs. 54,168, as compared with Rs. 57,176 in 1877-78. General conservancy and the repair of public roads and buildings are carefully attended to. The expenditure this year was Rs. 34,231, and last year Rs. 36,947.

(7) *Military.* The strength of the Kolhápur infantry, of which the Political Agent is Commandant, was 546 of all ranks, and is reported to be in efficient order. The cost of this force for the year was Rs. 96,836, or Rs. 24,914 more than last. This increase in expenditure is owing partly to the grant of grain compensation, and partly, also, to supplies of new arms and accoutrements. The corps is drawn upon for guard and escort duty. The Red Risálá numbers 154 sabres, fairly drilled and mounted. Their cost was Rs. 68,761, against Rs. 42,687 last year.

Season and crops. The season was not very favourable either to human life or to crops. In the eastern districts of the State excessive rain, late in the season, damaged the autumnal crops, whilst the rainfall at the Ghâts and throughout the western part was unseasonable for rice, which is one of the grains most largely produced there. Cholera appeared both in the town and districts, and fever was also prevalent for part of the year.

Horticulture. A well-kept public garden was maintained at Kolhápur at a cost of Rs. 2,552. A coffee plantation has been tried at Panhála, and the cultivation of that product is reported to be on the increase amongst the ryats of the western districts, where the climate and rainfall are found to be suited to its growth.

Forests. The demarcation of three tálukas has been completed, and that of others is in progress. The part of the Ghât range that lies within this State has been examined by the Conservator of the Division with a view of appreciating its capabilities as a forest-growing tract. The sowing of ordinary sorts of trees was carried on to a small extent under professional supervision.

Public works. The total amount expended on public works in this State was Rs. 5,11,773, as shown in the margin. The Kolhápur water-works this year again proved the necessity of providing a storage tank of greater capacity, or of some other means for ensuring a perennial supply sufficient for the town. The rewalling of the large Rankola tank is one of the most important works in progress, and is estimated to ultimately cost Rs. 2,90,000. The fifth section of the Amba Ghât, part of the Sankeshvar and Gad-Hinglaj road, and the improvement of the Ambu Ghât road, were the principal undertakings in the way of communications this year. The total length of made road in the Kolhápur territory is 185 miles.

BY WHAT AGENCY.	Amount.
	Rs.
Public Works Department ...	3,29,368
State Establishment	1,82,405
Total...	5,11,773

Two branch lines between Shirol, Kolhápur and Udgaon were nearly completed. The Siváji Bridge over the Panchganga was opened, and two new bridges over the Jiti stream have been built in place of old ones, which were removed. The amount required for the palace and hospital in Kolhápur will probably be drawn from the invested fund, and spent during the current year, as it was not found convenient to begin these works during the period under report. The budget for 1879-80 allots funds for public works as shown in the margin. The amount that it is expected may perhaps have to be met out of the invested fund is about Rs. 2,10,000.

Agency.	Amount.
	Rs.
Public Works Department	3,22,000
State Establishment	5,71,423
Total...	8,93,423

The telegraph and post offices of this State are under the control of Government.

Revenue and finance.

The accounts for the year under report were not prepared in time for incorporation in this section; it is necessary, therefore, as has been done in previous years, to use the figures for the year ending June 5th, 1878. The total revenue and expenditure for the last two years are shown in the margin. The increase in 1877-78 under both heads is for the most part due merely to adjustments, and not to variations of actuals. The balance stood at Rs. 27,33,440 at the end of 1877-78, as compared with Rs. 24,73,916. Of this sum, Rs. 18,58,707 is invested in Government securities against Rs. 21,00,007 so invested at the end of 1876-77. The decrease is owing to withdrawals to meet famine charges.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77 ...	17,54,864	21,12,619
1877-78 ...	25,80,203	23,20,679

The demands on account of land revenue proper rose from Rs. 9,30,552 to Rs. 9,85,370, principally on account of new rates and the resumption of alienations. The collections were Rs. 9,15,549 or more than those of the previous year by Rs. 86,085. Taking into consideration the loss of revenue arising from more land remaining unoccupied, the net increase in the demands under this head was only Rs. 4,345. The other sources of revenue realized Rs. 3,73,449, the chief items being—Interest on funded capital, Rs. 83,923; miscellaneous and ábkárí, Rs. 80,588; stamps and judicial receipts, Rs. 74,540; tolls, Rs. 18,916; tribute and fines, Rs. 97,607. The Local Funds receipts, comprising cess, tolls and municipal revenue, amounted to Rs. 1,38,664, against Rs. 1,51,599 the year before. The budget estimates for the year 1879-80 anticipate an increase of about Rs. 76,000 in receipts, chiefly in land revenue and fines on succession, and about Rs. 75,000 in expenditure on public works, forest conservancy, and possible famine contingencies.

Public health.

The number of births fell from 10,818 to 7,534, and deaths also decreased from 28,573 to 20,674. In Kolhápur itself there is a civil hospital, a dispensary, a hospital connected with the

KOLHA'PUR.

jail and one for the Kolhápur infantry. At the civil hospital 11,399 patients were treated, against 13,380 the year before; the prevalent diseases being malarious fever, dysentery and diarrhœa; cholera carried off 1,502 persons, 64 of whom died in the town of Kolhápur itself; 42 lunatics were confined in the ward attached to the civil hospital, only 2 of whom remained at the end of the year. Vaccination operations were 11,752 in number, as compared with 13,927 last year. The total expenditure on vaccination and medical relief was Rs. 19,346 against Rs. 16,568 the year before.

Public instruction.

The number of schools in the State was 134, and of scholars 6,502. There is a High School, a vernacular training school, 5 Anglo-vernacular and 117 primary schools. In the city of Kolhápur are also 6 night classes and 3 girls' schools: one of the latter class is also established in another town, and in some of the village schools girls attend as well as boys. The progress of the schools throughout the State is reported to be good, though the attendance at the Rájaram High School has fallen off considerably. The maintenance of all these institutions cost this year Rs. 45,777. In Kolhápur is a library and two printing presses, at one of which is published a vernacular newspaper.

Two discoveries of antiquities were made during the year, one of them being of sufficient importance to occupy a place in the record of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The education of the ladies of the reigning house has been continued during the year with satisfactory results.

SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.

Area, 2,734 square miles; Population (1872), 610,434; Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 24,87,840.

SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.

Seven of the eight States, composing this group, are under the political charge of an Assistant to the Agent at Kolhápur. The eighth, Sángli, has been temporarily placed under the joint administration of the Chief and a Political officer, in consequence of the failure of the former to perform adequately the duties of his position. As a separate report is received by Government regarding the affairs of this State, its management for the year will be reviewed apart from that of the rest.

The extent and resources of the different States is shown in the margin. The Miraj (Senior) and Mudhol States were under the direct management of Government throughout the year. A joint administration was established in Miraj (Junior) from November 1878. A special form of

NAME.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue (1878).
			Rs.
1. Miraj, Senior Branch.	340	82,201	4,67,552
2. Do. do.	208	35,601	1,64,865
3. Kurundvád (Senior)...	182	39,420	1,05,000
4. Do. (Junior)...	114	30,251	1,09,452
5. Jamkhandi	492	1,02,346	4,46,172
6. Mudhol	362	58,921	1,98,699
7. Rámdurg	140	38,031	1,53,522
Total ...	1,838	3,86,777	16,45,262

administration for Rámdurg is now under trial for a year. The Chief of Mudhol and the feudatory of Mhaisal are prosecuting their studies at the Rájkumar College, Rájkot. The Chief of Miraj (Senior) attends the Kolhápur High School, whilst those of Miraj (Junior) and Rámdurg, being infants, are still at home.

Surveys.

Survey operations are in progress in the States of Miraj (Senior) and Mudhol, as well as in the estate of Mhaisál. During the year under review they were commenced in Rámdurg, and it is expected that the system will soon be introduced into the Miraj (Junior) State, and extended further in that of Jamkhandi. The two Kurundváds will then be the only States in this charge remaining unsurveyed

Estates under management.

The only two estates under direct management that call for notice are those of Mhaisal, a sub-saranjám, and Machaknur, in Mudhol. Neither of these two estates are involved in debt. The balances to their credit at the end of the year were respectively Rs. 21,867 and Rs. 6,363.

Protection. (1) *Police.*

The police force, mounted and foot, number 1,022 men, and were maintained at a cost of Rs. 91,405. The strength was 165 men more than last year, and the cost increased by Rs. 5,137, owing to the re-organization of the police in Miraj and Rámdurg. The number of offences reported was only 1,996, or 959 less than in 1877-78. Out of 2,340 persons arrested, 2,191 were sent for trial, and the percentage of those convicted to those arrested was 62·1, as compared with 69·2 last year. The decrease of crime during the year was attributable to the increase of food supply; but the efficiency of the police, especially in the two Kurundvád States, needs much improvement. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 79,997, or Rs. 42,928 more than the year before. The percentage of recoveries was 41·8 against 57·3. The increase in the first amount is due to a single dacoity in Jamkhandi.

(2) *Criminal justice.*

There were 37 Criminal Courts in this charge during the year, or 7 less than last. The decrease is due to the abolition of the smaller Courts established temporarily during the famine; 2,853 persons were dealt with by these Courts, as compared with 5,253 last year. Of these, 1,633, or 57·2 per cent, were convicted. One hundred and fifty-nine persons remained untried at the end of the year, or double the number that remained at the end of the year before. The increase is in the two Kurundvád States. There were 4 cases of murder and 4 of culpable homicide during the year. Two people suffered capital punishment. Dacoities and robbery were each three in number, and thefts 896. One hundred and forty-two accused were sentenced to imprisonment for more than 6 months, and 686 to less terms. Thirty-two appeals were filed, of which 28 were heard. In 18 the original sentence was confirmed, and in 3 modified, and in 7 reversed.

(3) *Prisons.*

One thousand two hundred and sixty-nine convicts were confined in the 18 jails and lock-ups of these States against 2,694 last year. The daily average fell from 53 to 34. The total cost was returned at Rs. 21,065. Only two of these institutions are jails, properly so called; the rest are large or small lock-ups.

SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.

Three thousand one hundred and sixty-nine suits were on the files oft he Civil Courts, or nearly double the number of last year. Those disposed of were 2,463, as compared with 1,168; but the arrears were 706 against 458. The increase of litigation is attributed, as elsewhere, to the revival of credit amongst the people.

(4) *Litigation.*

(5) *Registration.*

Registration has been introduced into all the States, excepting the two Kurundvâds. The number of documents registered was 1,148 against 893. The fees amounted to Rs. 4,632, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,928, as compared with Rs. 3,432 and Rs. 3,156 respectively last year.

(6) *Municipalities.*

There are now 9 municipalities in these States, or two more than last year. The following table shows their financial position during the year :—

NAME.	Population.	Income with Balance.	Expenditure.	Balance.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj	22,520	11,576	7,272	4,304
Lakshmeshvar	11,473	3,387	2,437	960
Mudhol	6,366	2,773	2,717	56
Máhálingpur	6,902	2,362	2,229	133
Lokápur	2,000	346	280	66
Jamkhandi...	12,493	8,600	8,334	266
Kandgol	5,000	625	344	281
Sawalgi	1,500	500	.....	500
Kumdoli	1,500	175	.....	175
Total ...	69,754	30,344	23,613	6,731
Total 1877-78 ...	.....	26,071	17,986	8,085

The last two were only established during the latter part of the year, and have not yet begun to work systematically. The four chief towns have been much improved since the opening of the municipalities. The roads have been metalled, and are kept in good order. Conservancy, too, is making progress.

Season.

Excessive rain and the inroads of rats rendered the harvest by no means a good one. The autumnal crop was about one-fourth, and the cold-weather one about three-eighths of an ordinary outturn. Forage was cheap and plentiful; but the effects of the two previous seasons of scarcity were still very manifest amongst the agricultural classes.

Public works.

The total expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 1,53,915. In Mudhol Rs. 49,767 were spent, out of which Rs. 14,640 were allotted to the more useful of the works undertaken during the famine, which have been completed during the present year. The Miraj State spent Rs. 63,524, and the Jamkhandi State Rs. 30,312 on public works. The latter territory is reported by the Agent to be much in need of improved communications. The two Kurundvâds and Rámdurg spent little on any but absolutely necessary public works, owing to the drain on their finances during the famine.

Revenue and finance.

The revenue and expenditure of each of these States for the last year are shown in the margin. The deficit in the Mudhol State was met by the withdrawal of Rs. 50,000 from the reserve fund. The debt of the Rámdurg State, which amounted to Rs. 1,17,820 at the beginning of the year, was reduced to Rs. 66,460. Returns are submitted of the Local Funds in Miraj and Mudhol, which give the result shown below :—

NAME.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj (Senior)	4,67,552	3,92,075
Miraj (Junior)	1,64,865	1,30,641
Kurundvád (Senior) ...	1,05,000	95,000
Kurundvád (Junior) ...	1,09,452	1,08,708
Jamkhandi...	4,46,172	3,77,189
Mudhol	1,98,699	2,21,329
Rámdurg	1,53,522	1,07,806
Mhaisal (Estate)	17,167	10,227
Total ...	16,62,429	14,42,975

STATE.	1877.		1878.		Balance.
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj	22,825	19,796	25,256	21,176	4,080
Mudhol	19,333	14,665	18,906	12,723	6,183
Total ...	42,158	34,461	44,161	33,898	10,263

Public health.

The number of births and deaths registered during the year was 3,564 and 11,310 respectively. Last year 4,182 births and 18,203 deaths were recorded. These figures are regarded by the Agent as untrustworthy. The season was not a healthy one. Cholera appeared in four of the States for two months, and small-pox in one, but neither of these diseases caused any great mortality. Malarious fever again caused the largest proportion of the deaths recorded.

The work done by the four dispensaries in this charge is summarized in the following table :—

NAME.	Number of Patients.		Daily Average Attendance.		Cost.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
					Rs.	Rs.
Miraj (Senior)	6,983	7,365	104·	78·	3,325	4,379
Miraj (Junior)	1,391	2,756	22·	27·	1,181	1,454
Mudhol	7,968	8,848	74·	67·	1,913	2,508
Jamkhandi	8,651	9,071	79·	94·	...	9,063
Total ...	24,993	28,040	279.	266·	6,419	17,404

The total number of patients treated was thus larger than in the preceding year, but the daily average smaller, by about 13. The cost was, on the whole, considerably more than last year. A graduate of the Grant Medical College has been appointed to the Jamkhandi Hospital. Vaccination operations again decreased, and were only 5,375 against 6,421 in 1877-78, and 10,590 in

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1876-77. The attention of the Chiefs was seriously directed towards these unsatisfactory results.

Instruction.

There was a net increase of one in the number of vernacular schools, which are now 80, whilst the number of registered pupils was 3,442 against 3,110. The average monthly attendance, too, increased from 2,333 to 2,607. The cost was Rs. 25,520, or less than in 1877-78 by Rs. 1,511. The Miraj State takes the lead in the matter of public instruction, with 31 schools and 1,599 scholars; Mudhol and Jamkhandi follow, though the quality of the primary education in the former of those two States is reported to be unsatisfactory. Education is also in need of more attention and stimulus in the States of Rámdurg, the two Kurundváds and Miraj (Junior).

SA'NGLI.

Area, 896 square miles; Population (1872), 223,669; Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 8,42,578.

SA'NGLI.

This State has been under joint administration since 1873. For several years the Chief absented himself and refrained from taking any part in the management of affairs, but for the last two years he has remained chiefly in his own territory.

Survey.

The classification of 63 villages in the Miraj, Kachi and Terdál sub-divisions was completed during the year, and, with the exception of a few alienated villages now being measured, the survey system is now in force throughout the State.

Wards' estates.

Three estates were under direct management during the year; one in consequence of the succession of a minor, and two owing to a dispute about legal heirship. The administration presents no features requiring notice.

Protection. (1) *Police.*

The strength of the police force was 479 men, and the cost Rs. 38,167. One thousand three hundred and seventeen offences were reported to the police, as compared with 1,481 in 1877-78. The number of persons arrested was 1,369 against 2,102. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested was somewhat less than in the preceding year. Recoveries in the ratio of 38 against 32 per cent on the recorded value were made of stolen property.

(2) *Criminal justice.*

The number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts was 1,489, being 892 less than last year. 63 per cent were convicted. There were 93 accused under trial at the end of the year. Only two serious offences came before the Courts. Out of 612 persons punished with imprisonment, only 40 were sentenced to terms exceeding six months. Twenty appeals were presented, in 12 of which the sentence of the lower Court was upheld, in 4 modified, and in 4 reversed.

(3) *Prisons.*

The daily average of persons confined in the central and divisional jails was 268, as compared with 330 last year. The health of the convicts was good, on the whole, though a slight outbreak of cholera occurred in April and May 1878. The out-door labour to which convicts are set, consists chiefly of quarrying and stone-cutting.

The number of civil suits on the files during the year under report was 2,091, or more than double that of the preceding year; 1,163 of these were disposed of, the value of the property or claims involved being stated at Rs. 1,69,478. Sixty-eight appeals were heard out of a total of 181 on the files. The increase of civil work was apparently due to the improved condition of the people. (4) *Litigation.*

One thousand and ninety-two documents, as compared with 841, were registered, the receipts from fees amounting to Rs. 4,771 against Rs. 3,223 last year. (5) *Registration.*

NAME.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sángli ...	11,266	10,898
Sháhápur ...	2,781	2,004
Total...	14,047	12,902

(6) *Municipalities.* The two municipalities of Sángli and Sháhápur continued to do good work in improving the conservancy and roads of those towns. The receipts and disbursements including balances were as shown marginally.

Season. The rains were excessive, and somewhat damaged the early crops. The plague of rats that appeared towards the close of the monsoon was so destructive and wide-spread that measures of State relief had to be undertaken to support those whose cold-weather harvest had been wholly destroyed by these vermin.

Forest. There is one tolerably large forest in this State which has been recently placed under strict conservancy, and will shortly be entrusted to the general supervision of the Government forest department.

Public works. The assignments for public works during the year under review amounted to Rs. 29,036. The works undertaken were principally civil buildings, and one irrigation project. An additional allotment for repairs of roads, tanks, and public buildings, amounting to Rs. 40,480, was subsequently made.

Revenue and finance. The opening balance at credit to this State was Rs. 5,17,240, and the receipts during the year were Rs. 8,42,578, or, in all, Rs. 13,59,818. Of this, Rs. 50,000 were paid as part of a loan from Government, completed during the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,24,390, leaving a balance at the end of the revenue year of Rs. 6,35,427, of which Rs. 2,91,000 are invested in Government securities. The sum of Rs. 57,732 was spent in repayment of loan, and Rs. 34,688 in payment of interest on the instalments already received. The actual income of the year exceeded that of 1877-78 by Rs. 38,495. The investigation into the former accounts of the State brought to light frauds affecting at least Rs. 1,36,062 of State funds.

Public health. One thousand two hundred and sixty-four births and 6,031 deaths were recorded, as compared with 2,107 and 10,839 respectively last year. The number of vaccination operations was 2,275 against 2,661 in 1877-78.

The Sángli dispensary is acquiring increasing popularity, as shown by the attendance, which was 10,409 against 6,002 last year. Fever of a malarious type prevailed throughout the greater part of the year, and proved fatal in a great many cases. Three

SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.

hundred and nine persons fell victims to cholera, which disease broke out in all parts of the districts, save one.

Public instruction.

Five new schools were opened this year, making 46 in all. The number of pupils on the register was 2,061, as compared with 1,640 last year. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 22,411.

SAVANU'R.

Area, 70 square miles; Population, 17,288; Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 62,795.

SAVANU'R.

The Chief of this small State is a minor now in course of finishing his education at the Rájkumar College. His affairs are, meanwhile, entrusted to a minister selected by Government, with whom are associated two uncles of the young Nawáb, under the general supervision of the Collector of Dhárwár, in his capacity of Political Agent. The progress made during the year by the Chief, both in studies and in physical pursuits, was noted by his relatives on his return for the vacation, as well as by the Principal of the College.

Protection.

Of 126 offences reported, only 61 were brought to trial, and in these latter the results were not to the credit of the State police. The number of offences against property, such as cattle and grain-thefts, decreased. There was only one dacoity, and no other offences of a serious nature. The Agent has called the attention of the administration to the necessity of greater efficiency on the part of the police.

Revenue and finance.

The revenue for 1878-79 was Rs. 1,08,505, including balance, and the expenditure Rs. 62,279. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 46,742, or Rs. 516 more than that of 1877-78. There was, however, a considerable decrease in land revenue, owing to the contraction of the area under cultivation, and also in the revenue from excise. Both these results are attributable to the effects of the scarcity of 1876-77 and the following season.

Public works.

A certain sum was spent on repairing a useful irrigational work and in keeping the communications in Savanúr in good order. No work of importance was undertaken during the year.

Season.

The early crops were excellent owing to the seasonable rainfall, but the cold-weather harvest was subject to the inroads of rats, which destroyed a large proportion of the wheat and gram. Public health was not good, though the number of deaths decreased. Cholera and small-pox made their appearance for short periods; but ague and malarious fever were, as last year, the prevalent diseases.

Education.

The attendance at the State schools decreased largely, especially at the Anglo-vernacular class in Savanúr. The cause is said to have been the general sickness that prevailed during the cold weather. It is under consideration by the administration to withdraw the Anglo-vernacular class, and from the saving thus effected, to establish a small dispensary in the chief town.

SIND STATE.

KHAIRPUR.

Area, 6,109 square miles; Population about 127,000;
Revenue (1878-79), Rs. 3,53,817.

KHAIRPUR. This State is supervised by the Collector and Agent of Shikárpur, to which district it is adjacent. The only political event of any importance that took place during 1878-79 was the bringing of certain accusations against the Chief by one of his former officials, who failed to substantiate his charges. The administration is conducted without system or organization on a somewhat patriarchal method, and it is thought improbable that any changes in this respect will be made during the life-time of the present ruler.

No revenue survey has been introduced. There would be a considerable area of culturable land available, if it were not for the enclosure of large tracts of it as game-preserves.

Protection. The strength of the police force is 306 men, of whom 115 are mounted. The cost is given as Rs. 28,920. The number of offences reported was 327, or 26 more than last year; but the accuracy of the returns on the subject is open to doubt. Three hundred and eighty-two persons were arrested, of whom 291 were sent for trial. The proportion of persons convicted to those arrested was 70· per cent, and to persons tried 82· per cent. The value of property stolen is returned at Rs. 8,512, of which 59· per cent was recovered. The majority of the cases in which action was taken seem to have been against property.

The Criminal Courts dealt with 387 persons, 240 of whom were convicted. One hundred and seventy-nine of these were sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than six months. The Chief himself sits in appeal. He heard four references, in all of which the sentence was confirmed.

Prisons. There are two prisons in the State. Three hundred and seventeen persons were confined against 272 last year, but the daily average was nearly the same. The total cost of these jails was Rs. 2,066.

Litigation. Out of 26 suits for disposal, the Civil Court decided 21, or 8 less than last year. The five appeals filed before the Chief were all settled within the year.

Registration. Registration is conducted by district officers at the head-quarter towns of sub-divisions. The receipts from this source were Rs. 562, and the expenditure on the agency employed Rs. 113.

Military. About Rs. 1,05,000 were spent on the State force for the current year, and Rs. 90,000 on account of arrears of pay. The number of troops is not returned.

Season. The inundation was exceptionally high, and destroyed a good part of the early crop, whilst locusts and worms destroyed most of the remainder. The cold-weather harvest was a good one.

Trade, &c. The roads were rendered impassable by the inundation for a longer period than usual, thus interrupting trade with the Indus

KHAIRPUR. and the States to the north and east of Khairpur. The value of exports, consisting chiefly of grain, tobacco, sugar and oil, amounted to Rs. 6,41,704, as compared with Rs. 7,85,328 last year; and the imports of metals, ivory, silk and piece-goods, amounted to Rs. 6,21,350 against Rs. 5,14,614. The receipts from quarries of potash and fuller's earth are given at Rs. 47,363, or nearly Rs. 9,000 less than in 1877-78.

Public works. No public works were carried out during the year, except the repairs of those used in irrigation, on which Rs. 15,409 were expended.

Revenue. No trustworthy details of revenue and expenditure are furnished. The same sum total (Rs. 3,53,817) is entered on both sides of the account, as has been the practice for the last three years.

Public health. No register of vital statistics is kept. The expenditure on medical attendance and drugs is considerable, but no return is available of the numbers attended and results of the treatment. Two thousand eight hundred and three operations were performed by two vaccinators, as compared with 3,775 last year; of these 2,703 were successful.

Public instruction. There are six schools, costing Rs. 2,688, and attended by an average of 249 boys monthly, out of a total of 3,023 on the register, showing a slight falling off from the results of the previous year.

ADEN.

Area, 21 square miles; Population (civil), 19,289;
Gross revenue (1878-79), Rs. 94,455.

ADEN. Including a small tract on the adjoining main land, this Settlement covers an area of 21 square miles, and contains a civil population of about 19,290 souls, in addition to 3,435 in the garrison. Under the political control of the Resident are eight Arab States on the main land, as well as the island of Socotra. The latter is usually visited once a year by a Political officer; but, owing to pressure of business elsewhere, this duty was postponed during the year under report.

The chief events of political importance during the above period have been the expedition by land and sea against the Biraimi, a sub-tribe of the Subahis, and the smaller one against the assassin of the late Sultán Haidara, of Fadhli. The Biraimi had been incited, as was reported last year, to annoy the Abdali of Láhej by Abdulla Mohsin, uncle of the present Sultán. The expedition against them had the double result of both securing the acquiescence of Abdulla in his nephew's terms, and of having afforded a good opportunity of obtaining valuable information about a country concerning which little has hitherto been learnt, together with a rough survey of that tract.

The assassination of Sultán Haidara, of Fadhli, a ruler who had always been friendly to Government, by his brother, Sultán Husain, was mentioned in last year's Report. The murderer fled to the Al Hasana tribe, and began to intrigue with the Fadhli hill men, and to incite other sub-tribes with such activity

that, after several attempts to secure the surrender of his person from the Chief with whom he had taken refuge, Government were compelled to send the Aden troop to assault the place to which he had fled for protection. Upon this he surrendered, and has since been removed as a political prisoner to Bombay, the allowance for his maintenance being deducted from the subsidy paid to the Fadhli. The hostilities between Makalla and Shehr unfortunately still continue, in spite of the endeavours made by the Resident to bring about an agreement.

On the Somáli coast the ports of Berbera and Bulhar continue to furnish supplies to Aden, and the trade with them will be noticed in another section of this Report. Arrangements have been made with the natives to protect property wrecked on this coast, such as, it is hoped, will prevent wholesale plunder in future.

As regards the internal administration of the Settlement, the year presents few special features.

Protection. (1) *Police.*

The constitution and distribution of the police remain as during the last two years. The total cost of the force was Rs. 36,842 against Rs. 34,017 in 1877-78, the increase of Rs. 2,826 being on account of advances for clothing, higher cost of water, and other items debitable chiefly to municipal funds, the cost to Government being increased but slightly.

The number of arrests was only 478 against 661, whilst the percentage of convictions rose from 77·91 to 87·44. The value of property stolen is much less than last year, but the decrease in the proportion of recoveries from 84 to 45·13 is owing to the exceptional case mentioned in the Report of 1877-78, and not to general causes under the control of the police. The water police cost Rs. 2,932, or only Rs. 22 more than last year. This force has now been amalgamated with the sanitary police, both being maintained at the cost of the Aden Port Fund. Within Cantonment limits the number of cases was 374, or 5 more than last year, and the percentage of convictions 95·7, as compared with 87· the year before. The value of property stolen was Rs. 996, or slightly more than in 1877, whilst the percentage recovered fell from 65·6 to 19·4.

(2) *Criminal justice.*

The Criminal Courts at this Settlement consisted this year of one Session Judge, four first and one second class Magistrates. The results of their administration show a decrease of 166 cases and 386 accused. The greater portion of this is due to the measures taken during the year to deport as many bad or suspected characters as possible, under the orders of Government for the reduction of the civil population. The decrease is most marked in the case of Somális, who always constitute a large proportion of the criminal class. Out of the 684 offenders, 478 were arrested by the police. As regards the nature of the offences, there is a notable decrease in the number of thefts and other similar offences against property. Offences against the public tranquillity were also much less frequent. Only two cases were brought for trial before the Sessions Court, and in both the accused were convicted. Taking the work of the year as a whole, the percentage of convic-

ADEN.

tions to persons brought to trial was 80·55 against 77·81. The punishments inflicted were mostly fines (in 265 cases), deportation (95), and imprisonment for less than six months (99). One sentence of transportation for life and 18 of imprisonment for one year or upwards were passed. One appeal was heard, and in it the original sentence was enhanced. Within Cantonment limits the number of offences against property and of serious offences of all sorts continues to decrease, whilst prosecutions for nuisances were slightly in excess of those in the previous year.

There were no convictions under the Mutiny Act. The number of inquests within Cantonments was three, and in other parts of the station, ten. All but two were upon natives. Four proceedings in lunacy were recorded, and one inquiry held into the circumstances attending the grounding of a British ship.

(3) *Prison.* The following table shows the number of prisoners confined during the year in the Aden jail :—

Number.	Remaining at end of last year.	Admitted.	Total.		Daily Average.		Remaining at end of year.	Total Cost.
			1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.		
								Rs.
1	54	153	355	207	77	48	32	17,230

The average cost of each prisoner for the year was Rs. 377-8-1, or rather more than last year, on account of the smaller number confined. The net profits realized from jail manufactures were Rs. 1,100, as compared with Rs. 1,744 last year. The average profit per head being Rs. 42-5-3 against Rs. 41-8-6 in 1877-78.

There was a slight increase of sickness amongst the prisoners; but, on the whole, the sanitary condition of the jail was satisfactory.

(4) *Litigation.* The following table * shows the results of the administration of civil justice :—

Court.	Arrears.	Filed during year.	Total.		Disposed of.		Arrears.	
			1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Resident	64	2,505	2,341	2,569	2,277	2,566	64	3
Registrar	..	..						
Cantonment Magistrate ..	..	76	113	76	113	76	..	..
Total ..	64	2,581	2,454	2,645	2,390	2,642	64	3

The increase is in the work of the Registrar who was present throughout the year, whereas last year his Court was open for a comparatively short period. Of the suits, 64 per cent were contested, 11 per cent were decided *ex parte*, and a similar proportion settled by agreement. The applications for the execution of decrees were fewer in number than last year, being 719 against 815, but, owing to special causes, a larger amount was involved. Three hundred and sixty-eight warrants were issued against pro-

* Full information was not received for each Court separately.

perty to the amount of Rs. 64,494, of which Rs. 18,352 were recovered. The number of warrants issued against the person was 351. Thirty-eight debtors were confined in the civil jail for short periods. Only two appeals were lodged, and in both the decision of the lower Court was upheld. Thirty-nine estates came under the administration of the Civil Court, 11 of which belonged to minors. The Court receipts exhibited a balance in favour of Government amounting to Rs. 4,931, or of Rs. 33,775 taken cumulatively since the first introduction, in 1875, of the Court Fees Act. The sales of court-fee stamps were, however, less than those of the previous year by Rs. 2,316.

In the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate the number of suits was 76, or 37 less than in 1877-78; the value, too, was somewhat smaller. In no case was the defendant a sepoy or savár of the Local Troop.

(5) *Registration.*

The number of documents presented for registration or attestation was 219, or 41 more than last year. There was a slight decrease in mortgage-deeds, with a large increase in the number of sale-certificates presented. Both receipts and expenditure of this department slightly increased; but the net deficit, amounting to Rs. 69, is much less than it has been since the registration offices were opened in the Settlement.

(6) *Municipality.*

The receipts of the municipality amounted to Rs. 78,615, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,04,060, or a deficit of Rs. 25,445. As compared with last year's figures, the revenue is less by Rs. 2,367, whilst the expenditure increased by Rs. 32,780. The items of receipts in which the decrease was greatest were miscellaneous licences, water-supply and fees on documents, whilst there was a considerable increase of income under the headings of recoveries and grain impost, and a smaller one from local taxation. The chief increase in expenditure was on account of the purchase of a new market building at Steamer Point (Rs. 14,500), the erection of wood and iron cab-stands (Rs. 8,000), and the purchase of municipal carriages.

(7) *Military.*

The strength of the Aden garrison on 31st March was as follows:—

A. *European.*—Forty-one officers; 6 medical officers; 9 warrant officers; 57 staff sergeants and sergeants; 700 rank and file; 7 medical and 6 civil subordinates.

B. *Native.*—Twenty-two officers; 54 haváldárs; 765 rank and file; 20 tindals; 226 tent and store lascars; 39 boys; 16 medical and 15 civil subordinates; 566 public and 510 private followers.

Water-supply

The cost of working the condensers during the year was Rs. 49,492, or Rs. 5,415 less than in 1877-78. The amount of water produced was more, by 257,695 gallons. The rate at which it was sold per 100 gallons, including cost of carriage, was as follows:—

		1878-79. Rs. a. p.		1877-78. Rs. a. p.
1878-79.	Isthmus... ...	2 12 2	...	2 10 8
	Steamer Point ...	2 3 1	...	2 15 5

ADEN.

The cost of rations for the year was as below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
European soldier	175	15	8
Native do.	96	6	2
Camp followers	65	0	8

(8) *Marine.* The number of vessels that visited the port during the year was 1,002, as compared with 1,051 in 1877-78, and 959 the year before. They are classified as follows:—

			In 1877-78.
Royal Navy	...	31	... 16
Her Majesty's troop-ships ...	...	10	... 6
Indian Government vessels ...	...	13	... 20
Foreign men-of-war	...	37	... 34
Foreign troop-ships	...	21	... 43
Merchant vessels ... Steamers	...	852	... 905
Merchant vessels ... Sailing ...	...	15	... 27
Hired transports ... Steamers	...	12	... ...
Hired transports ... Sailing...	...	11	... ...

Of the 851 merchant steamers, 648 were British, and 69 French; the remainder being chiefly Austrian, Dutch, Italian, and Spanish; 8 of the sailing vessels were British.

Eleven casualties occurred, as compared with twenty last year; in two only were human lives lost.

The number of pilgrim vessels to Jeddah that touched at Aden was 17, carrying 10,406 pilgrims, or 2,837 more than in 1877-78; 16 vessels, with 7,162 pilgrims, touched on their return voyage.

Weather. The average temperature, as recorded in British hospitals, has been as follows:—

	Civil Hospital.	Camp (British Troops).	Isthmus.	Steamer Point.	
				Average.	European General Hospital.
Average maximum	91·25	85·65	87·42	87·39	90·16
Do. minimum	84·00	82·02	82·01	80·70	85·66

Rain fell in small quantities at three points of observation in six months of the year. The maximum aggregate was 84 cents at Steamer Point.

Trade. The import and export trade by sea decreased slightly, whilst there was a considerable increase in the land trade of both descriptions. On the whole, the increase in value was Rs. 73,775. This subject is treated in detail in connection with the general trade of the Presidency in a subsequent section.

Public works. The works carried out during the year in connection with the fortifications consisted of certain additions to the temporary batteries for 12-ton guns, the preparation of Flint Island for future armaments, and the completion of certain roads at Steamer Point.

The accommodation of the troops has been improved by the alteration of the roof of the European Infantry Barracks, Front

Bay, the reconstruction of a Government bungalow, the erection of a voluntary workshop for the Royal Artillery, and the provision of stables and sick-quarters for horses of the Aden Troop. A new boiler-shed at the Government Bakery and three sheds in different parts of the Settlement for the storage of malt liquor have been completed. The reclamation of a portion of foreshore by the Point was begun out of Local Funds. The expenditure on public works was as below:—

	Rs.	Rs.
New works	99,595	
Repairs	83,092	
		1,82,687
Establishment		55,445
	Rs.	2,38,132

The receipts on account of the water of the Shaikh Othman Duct amounted to Rs. 31,478, or slightly less than last year. The expenditure on repairs amounted to Rs. 7,558 against Rs. 5,003 in 1877-78. Of the net profits, Rs. 12,185 were received by Government, and Rs. 11,735 by the Sultán of Láhej, or considerably less than last year. The expenditure on repairs and establishment at the Tawella tanks was Rs. 3,833. The rainfall was not sufficient to fill them.

Financial.

The receipts and disbursements of the Aden Treasury during the year were as follows:—

	Rs.
A.—Receipts—	
1. Imperial	18,611
2. Provincial	75,844
3. Debt account	20,75,790
4. Remittance account	2,11,375
Total Rs. ...	23,81,620
B.—Disbursements—	
1. Imperial	1,83,382
2. Provincial	87,041
3. Debt account	2,44,293
4. Remittance account	16,75,896
Total Rs. ...	21,90,612

Imperial and Provincial receipts show, as compared with those of 1877-78, an increase of Rs. 9,647 and Rs. 6,697 respectively. Expenditure under the same heads was greater this year by Rs. 2,993 and Rs. 21,372 than last. The deficit on these two accounts alone amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 1,75,968; but, taking into consideration the debt and remittance accounts, the results show a surplus of receipts over disbursements amounting to Rs. 1,91,008. The circulation of currency notes shows a considerable increase, the issues being of the value of Rs. 1,72,210, and the value received Rs. 2,29,315, as compared with Rs. 93,380 and Rs. 90,890 respectively in 1877-78.

Stamp revenue shows a slight falling off of Rs. 1,623. The sale of opium, and license fees for the retailing of that drug realized

ADEN.

Rs. 5,815, or Rs. 982 more than last year. Transhipment fees also increased. The excise revenue rose from Rs. 27,163 to Rs. 48,122, subject, however, to certain refunds not brought to account by the close of the year under review.

Local Funds.

The results of the administration of the Local Funds are given below :—

		Rs.
A.—Receipts—		
1. Aden Port Fund		92,128
2. Do. Civil Jail Fund		33
3. Do. Cantonment Fund (adjustment)		1,360
	Total Rs.	93,521
B.—Charges—		
Aden Port Fund	Rs.	71,651

Last year the receipts and charges were respectively Rs. 90,041 and Rs. 74,529. Pilotage fees and harbour dues show an increase.

Vital statistics and public health.

The number of births registered was 255 against 307 last year, and the number of deaths 1,001 against 1,024. Forty-seven Europeans and 836 natives died at the Settlement. The season was an unhealthy one at Aden itself; but, with the exception of a slight outbreak of small-pox introduced by returning pilgrim vessels, the general health of the port and shipping was about the average. The number of admissions at the civil hospital was 2,088, or 318 more than last year; surgical operations were also more numerous. The decrease in the number of cases of the ulcer, known as the Aden boil, was very marked. The number of deaths in hospital was much the same as last year, the small increase being amongst small-pox patients. The popularity of the European General Hospital is steadily increasing, the attendance of out-patients being 1,681, as compared with 1,331 last year. Sixteen deaths from small-pox occurred out of 95 seizures. The disease, except amongst the pilgrims, was of a very mild type, and it is satisfactory to notice that no deaths from it occurred amongst patients that had been vaccinated.

The charitable dispensary also continues to grow in popularity, the admissions having been 7,108 against 4,918 in 1877-78. Towards the close of the year a ward was opened for in-door patients, 8 of whom were admitted, all for surgical operations. The receipts of this institution show a considerable increase, whilst the expenditure diminished.

Vaccination.

The number of vaccine operations was 826 against 653 in the preceding year. Owing to difficulties in obtaining lymph during a portion of the year, arrangements have been made to secure a supply of English lymph during particular months.

Public instruction.

The attendance at the English school again shows an increase, being 61 monthly, against 55 in 1877-78. The Arabic school has somewhat fallen off, owing to the decrease in population.

CHAP. II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Civil Divisions.

THE territory* under the entire control and management of this Government covers an area of 124,443 square miles, and contains a population of 15,584,369 souls. For administrative purposes it is divided into 23 Districts, each under a Collector, who, in his turn, is subject to the control and general supervision of one of the four Commissioners.

In the Northern Division are 7 Collectorates, those of Gujarát and the North Konkan. The Central Division comprises Khándesh and 5 Deccan Districts. Two coast Collectorates and three above the Ghâts in the Western Kárnátic are included in the Southern Division, whilst the five Collectorates of Sind are under the Commissioner of that isolated Province.

Each Collector submits annually a report in detail of the administration of his charge in all its branches, giving a succinct account of the condition of the District. In the General Report, however, on the Presidency as a whole, the administration of the year is classified according to departments, so that the District, as a unit, falls out of sight, and information regarding it is distributed amongst a number of different chapters and statistical tables. As it has been held advisable to show the relative condition, progress and requirements of the various parts of the Presidency, a summary has been prefixed to this chapter, giving briefly the leading statistical facts regarding each District. Most of this information is derived from the Collectors' reports above mentioned, though it has been found necessary to supplement this on certain points with statistics taken from special departmental sources.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD, KAIRA, PANCH MAHA'LS, BROACH, SURAT, THA'NA, KOLA'BA.

Area, 15,616 square miles; Population (1872), 4,008,351; Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 1,07,38,241.

AHMEDABAD.

Area, 3,844 square miles; Population (1872), 829,637; Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 14,55,631.

Land. The revenue survey system is in force throughout the District. The city survey of Ahmedabad is in progress, the actual survey

* Exclusive of the Settlement of Aden and the Town and Island of Bombay—*vide* Part III, Table C.

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work having been already completed. The work of inquiry, however, has been delayed, as was mentioned in the paragraph corresponding to this in last year's Report, by the want of finality in the proceedings under the then existing law. The enactment of the Land Revenue Code, however, has removed this obstacle, and, as Government this year sanctioned the employment of an additional officer on the work of inquiry, the out-turn of cases disposed of was far above that of the year before. The area of arable land still remaining unoccupied in this District is 89,914 acres against 94,104 acres last year. More than one-half this area consists of poor soil in a remote and hilly sub-division. There are 29 minors' estates under the charge of Government. Two of these are administered under the Local Encumbered Estates Act, and the rest by the Collector as guardian. Most of these are of small extent and value, only four having yielded an income of more than Rs. 3,000 during the year.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 672. The number of cases reported was 4,731, or 859 more than last year. Out of 5,946 persons arrested in cognizable cases, 47· per cent were convicted. The recorded value of property stolen was Rs. 93,045 against Rs. 36,582 last year, the percentage recovered being 61· as compared with 64. There were 10,964 civil suits for disposal, against 7,111 last year. Eight thousand five hundred and seventy-nine were disposed. Seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-five of the suits instituted were of less than Rs. 500 in value. Revenue suits were 336 in number. The value of suits decided, in each of which less than Rs. 100 were involved, was in the aggregate Rs. 2,39,226. There were 16,984 applications for execution of decrees. Forty-six original suits against Government were pending in the Civil Courts at the beginning of the year, since when 20 fresh suits and 9 appeals have been lodged. Twelve original suits have been decided in favour of Government and 12 against them, leaving 22, together with the 9 appeals, pending at the end of 1878-79. Registrations increased in number from 5,463 to 6,239, and the receipts rose from Rs. 18,666 to Rs. 20,974. There are in the District six town municipalities and one city corporation; one of the former class was abolished during the year. The total receipts, exclusive of balances, amounted to Rs. 2,73,897, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,70,423, the balance at the end of the year being Rs. 55,383. The incidence of taxation per head on a population within municipal limits of 198,077 varied from Re. 0-3-10 to Re. 1-7-2.

Production and distribution.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway runs through the District towards Káthiáwár. The Western Rájputána and the Káthiáwár State lines now in progress will traverse portions of this Collectorate. There are two ports in addition to the outlet for produce at Bhávnagar, and a fair number of made roads have been completed. The total area of cultivated land was 1,319,287 acres, of which 1,229,136 acres were in occupation during the year, and 778,197 acres actually under crops. The rainfall was 47·89 inches, as compared with an average, during the previous quinquennium, of 26·27 inches. It fell so heavily and continuously during the last months of the monsoon that the

early sowings were injured to the extent of nearly one-half, added to which was the damage done in September by locusts, and to the cold-weather crops by other insects. Rice, on the whole, was the only crop which suffered no serious loss, and distress amongst the lower classes was widely and deeply felt. The high prices of cereals caused the area under cotton to be reduced to one-half what it was last year, and the unfavourable season resulted in an out-turn of less than one-third the average. Only Rs. 200 were advanced by Government to cultivators for permanent improvements. The price of jowári (great millet), which is the staple food of this District, fell from 20 to 26 lbs. per rupee, whilst wages remained stationary for both skilled and unskilled labour.

Public works.

Including a balance of Rs. 29,725 remaining from last year, the receipts of the District Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,27,337. The expenditure was Rs. 1,15,669, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 11,668. Rs. 56,334 were spent on roads, Rs. 14,147 on water-supply, and Rs. 3,911 on tree-planting by road-sides.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 14,55,631, of which Rs. 14,46,826 were realized within the prescribed period. In 755 cases resort to distraint was found necessary in order to levy the Government demand; this pressure, however, being considerably less than that employed last year. The License-tax on trade and professions produced a revenue of Rs. 1,73,786. Excise receipts were shown as Rs. 1,14,963 against Rs. 62,979. Stamps yielded a revenue of Rs. 2,25,057, exceeding that of last year by Rs. 13,132. The increase is due to a revival of litigation in the regular Courts, and probably also to more borrowing. The total revenue from all sources is returned at Rs. 22,62,834, falling upon the population at the rate of about Rs. 2-11-7 per head.

Health and vital statistics.

The registration of births and deaths is carefully conducted within the town of Ahmedabad, but in outlying villages it is not so satisfactory. The total number of births was 16,717 against 18,681 last year, and of deaths 21,770, as compared with 19,725. Cholera was prevalent during the hot weather and autumn, and carried off 2,366 persons. Fever, too, proved more than ordinarily fatal. There was one new dispensary opened during the year, making 11 in all, with an attendance in the aggregate of 102,668, as compared with 97,251 last year. Primary vaccination was not carried on to the same extent as last year, and the number of operations fell from 27,394 to 22,977; re-vaccination, too, decreased from 1,498 cases to 1,052.

Education.

There were open, during the year, 9 higher class and 175 primary schools. The attendance at the former fell from 914 to 844. The number of primary schools is less than last year by 3, but the number of pupils on the register rose from 11,655 to 11,834. The assignment of funds for educational purposes was Rs. 86,540, and the expenditure Rs. 69,469.

KAIRA.

Area, 1,561 square miles; Population (1872), 782,733; Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 19,76,563.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout the District. A party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India completed

NORTHERN DIVISION.

the topographical survey of about 72 square miles of the north-eastern sub-division. The District contains 104,570 acres of arable land not yet taken up for cultivation; but the process of gradual occupation advances steadily. Two minors' estates are under the management of the Collector, and that of a third, previously similarly situated, was transferred during the year to the management of a special officer.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,063. The number of cognizable cases reported increased from 3,688 to 3,843. Out of 4,296 persons arrested, 54 per cent, according to the returns, were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 52,971, whilst the recoveries amounted to only 35 per cent, as compared with 71 per cent in 1877. In addition to the 2 original suits and one appeal against Government left over at the end of last year, 3 original and one appeal were filed in addition during 1878-79. Two suits were decided in favour of Government, leaving three and two appeals still undisposed of. Litigation between private parties increased from 8,453 suits for disposal to 10,439, of which 6,727 involved claims of less than Rs. 500 in value. There were 8,657 suits decided, the value of those below Rs. 100 being Rs. 2,24,472. Twenty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-six applications for execution were received, of which 8,783 were executed. Revenue suits were 769, or 37 fewer than in the previous year. Registrations were 8,162 against 6,474 last year, the receipts rising proportionately from Rs. 18,385 to Rs. 22,376. There are 5 town municipalities in this district. The receipts during the year were Rs. 47,836, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 47,429. The incidence per head on a population within municipal limits of 67,019 varied between Re. 0-5-0 and Re. 0-14-4.

Production and distribution.

Forty miles of the B. B. & C. I. Railway lie within this District, and a complete system of feeders to the various stations is being carried out. Some of the produce, too, finds its way to the sea at Cambay. The total arable area is 482,299 acres, of which 380,169 are occupied, 348,467 acres being under crops. The rainfall was heavier than usual here, as in the surrounding districts, the registered fall being 42·18 inches against an average of 27·30 inches. Grubs and locusts destroyed part of the early crop, which was further damaged by the late and heavy rain. The area under cotton decreased by 2,376 acres, or 40 per cent. No advances were made to cultivators, either for stock or permanent improvements to their land. The prices of rice and bájri (millet) slightly fell, whilst that of wheat rose. Wages, however, remained stationary. The imports of food-grains exceeded the exports by 12,098 tons, contrary to the ordinary course of the trade of this District.

Public works.

Including an opening balance of Rs. 27,288, the receipts of the District Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,50,612, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,27,292. The chief works undertaken were the roads now under construction as railway feeders, and the improvement of village water-supply. Rs. 55,856 were spent on communications, new and old, and Rs. 31,857 on tanks and wells.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 19,76,563, of which Rs. 19,75,518 were realized within the year. The number of distraints of property found necessary in cases of default was 91 against 108 last year. Excise receipts were Rs. 12,199, as compared with Rs. 16,511; the License-tax on trades and professions yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,28,782. Stamp revenue increased from Rs. 1,78,938 to Rs. 1,85,068, the improvement being in non-judicial transactions. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 23,37,852, or Rs. 2-15-9 per head. Revenue.

The registers show 17,689 births and 21,076 deaths, as compared with 20,869 births and 15,923 deaths last year. Public health was generally affected unfavourably by the character of the season, malarious fever proving fatal in an abnormal proportion of cases. Very few cases of cholera occurred, and those in merely a sporadic form. The number of patients relieved at the 6 dispensaries was 61,236, as compared 52,227 last year. Vaccination fell off, the total number of operations being 23,634 against 27,060. Health and vital statistics.

No change took place in the number of schools in the District. The three superior schools were attended by 197 against 207 pupils, and the 187 primary institutions also show a decrease in number on the rolls from 14,723 to 13,521. The allotment of funds for education was Rs. 97,201, including the opening balance of Rs. 24,297. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 80,707, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,494. Education.

PANCH MAHA'LS.

Area, 1,731 square miles; Population (1872), 240,743;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 2,83,649.

The revenue survey system is being introduced into this District gradually. Seventy-seven villages of the north-eastern sub-division were settled during the year. Two tálukas now remain unsettled. The area of unoccupied arable land is very large, but cannot be exactly computed before the completion of the survey measurements. It is estimated, however, to be at least 250,000 acres, some land having been thrown out of cultivation recently, in consequence of two successive unfavourable seasons. There are no minors' estates in charge of the revenue authorities, but three properties of Tálukdárs are under the direct management of Government. Land.

The proportion of police to population is one to 308. The number of cognizable cases reported was 2,496, nearly 50 per cent more than in 1877; 3,270 people were arrested, of whom 85 per cent were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 27,341, of which 45 per cent was recovered against 41 last year. The one suit pending against Government at the end of last year is still undecided for want of a special tribunal competent to try it. No fresh ones have been filed. One thousand and nine civil suits were on the files for disposal, of which 777 were settled. Six thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven of them were under Rs. 500 in value, mostly being Protection.

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of less than Rs. 100. Out of 954 decrees applied for, 654 were executed. Revenue cases numbered 35 against 53 in 1877. Registrations were 558 against 444, and the receipts from this source Rs. 1,557 against Rs. 1,246. There are two town municipalities, with a population, within municipal limits, of 22,113. The actual receipts of the year were Rs. 9,916, and the expenditure Rs. 9,305. The total balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,154. The incidence per head of this taxation was Re. 0-5-10.

Production and distribution.

Railway feeder roads have been made between the chief towns and the present terminus of the B. B. & C. I. branch line at Páli. The system will be completed when that line is further extended to the chief town of the District.

The culturable part of the surveyed sub-divisions has not yet been fully taken into occupation, and colonization on a large scale from the neighbouring District of Kaira is expected to follow the completion of a railway bridge across the river Mahi. The area actually under crops was 109,424 acres, out of an available area of 331,415 acres, of which 166,928 acres were occupied. The rainfall was 64·14 inches, or 68 per cent above the average of the preceding quinquennium. The early crops had to be sown in many cases twice, or even thrice over, on account of the heavy rain. Rice gave a good out-turn, and the cold-weather harvest, which, however, is not a heavy one in this District, was also above the average. The good crop of "mowra", on which the lower classes subsist during the hot weather, was the means of saving many from hardship. The only advances to cultivators made during the year were those specially sanctioned by Government in 1877 for the assistance of the Talavia immigrants. The unfavourable circumstances of the last two years have prevented the recipients of these sums from repaying the prescribed instalments; but it is believed that, after a year or two of good harvest, the colony will succeed in establishing itself prosperously in its new territory. Maize and rice fell in price, whilst that of bájri rose from 17 to 15 lbs. the rupee. Wages remained almost stationary, those of unskilled labour falling slightly, owing to the supply thrown by agricultural scarcity on the market.

Public works.

Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 62,800, including an opening balance of Rs. 26,876. Besides the one-anna cess, the chief items of revenue were transit duties (Rs. 10,422) and tolls (Rs. 15,762), both of which fell off considerably, owing to the decline in the export trade. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 80,722, resulting in a debit against the funds of Rs. 17,922. The expenditure comprised Rs. 41,136 on communications, and Rs. 14,420 on water-supply.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 283,649 of which Rs. 256,996 were collected within the official year. Resort was had to distraint in the case of 347 defaulters, as compared with 3 the year before. Excise revenue again shows a falling off, and was Rs. 15,723 only. Stamp sales realized Rs. 21,484, as compared with Rs. 20,491, the increase being altogether in non-

judicial transactions. Forest revenue fell from Rs. 28,314 to Rs. 11,951, the cause being apparently the competition of foreign timber in the market, combined with a weaker demand. The expenditure on this department rose from Rs. 15,570 to Rs. 20,274, owing to temporary establishments having been entertained. The License-tax produced a revenue of Rs. 25,664 from 5,416 people. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,25,696, showing an incidence of Re. 1-5-7 per head.

Health and vital statistics.

The registors show 4,809 births and 11,601 deaths against 5,261 and 4,354 respectively in 1877-78. The general distress, and liability consequent thereon to succumb to disease, are the causes to which an unusual mortality can be attributed. Malarious fever prevailed between September and February, whilst cholera was present in the District up to August. There is a dispensary and a civil hospital in different parts of the District. At the former, 6,644 patients were treated against 6,202 last year. Vaccination fell off from 10,534 operations to 6,467.

Education.

There are 39 primary schools, or 3 more than last year. The registered number of pupils rose from 2,395 to 2,522. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 13,367, which was met by an income of Rs. 15,709.

BROACH.

Area, 1,358 square miles; Population (1872), 350,322; Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 23,70,781.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout the District, and the city survey of Broach has been completed. At the end of the revenue year the area of arable land not yet taken up was 22,342 acres. A considerable extension of the cultivable area will in time be effected by means of reclamations from the sea, some of which are already in progress. No less than 28 minors' estates are being administered by the Collector, only one of them being of any considerable value.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 840. The number of cognizable cases reported was 2,000 against 2,059. The number of persons arrested in these cases was 2,391, of whom 44 per cent were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 31,301, of which 39 per cent was recovered. The circumstances of the year caused an increase in the number of minor offences against property; but crime generally was not more rife than in the previous year. Out of 6,910 suits for disposal, 4,316 involved property or claims of less than Rs. 500. Altogether 5,245 were settled. There were 15,479 applications for execution of decrees, 4,146 being wholly or partially executed. Revenue suits were 259. No fresh suit was filed against Government during the year, but the one pending from the end of 1877 has not yet been decided. The number of documents registered was 4,412 against 5,491, and the receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 11,997. There are three municipalities in the District, of which one is a city and the two others town corporations. The actual income of the year amounted to Rs. 58,962,

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and the expenditure to Rs. 91,405, the deficit being met out of balances, which were reduced at the end of the year to Rs. 7,079. The incidence of taxation upon a municipal population of 61,145 was between Re. 1-0-2 and Re. 0-3-6¼.

Production and distribution.

Twenty-eight miles of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway pass through the eastern portion of the District. One hundred and forty-seven miles of made road, 85 miles of which are partly bridged, were also open for traffic, and there are 92 miles of navigable estuary along the coast. The area of arable land actually under cultivation was 381,570 acres, out of 466,605 acres in occupation. The abnormally heavy rainfall of 67·65 inches, against an average of 37·71, caused a good deal of damage to the early crops, whilst the latter ones suffered much from the ravages of insects. The cotton crop was of good quality, but very unevenly distributed, and extraordinarily late in reaching maturity. The area under this staple fell off from 182,664 acres to 106,616, and was replaced by a later crop of cereals. Trade in cotton goods fell off greatly, and one of the mills in Broach had to be closed. The grain trade shows an increase of imports over exports to a large amount. The scarcity of wholesome food during parts of the season produced much disease and suffering. Relief-houses were found necessary in two central towns, and were kept open throughout the hot weather. Advances for the purchase of seed were made in the worst parts of the District to the amount of Rs. 1,341. The price of jowári, or the larger millet, which constitutes the staple food of the District, fell from 19 lbs. to 22 lbs. the rupee. The wages of unskilled labour followed the food rates to a certain extent, and were Re. 0-3-0 against Re. 0-3-3 per diem. Other wages were stationary.

Public works.

The actual receipts credited to Local Funds for public works during the year amounted to Rs. 1,77,896, of which Rs. 60,000 were on account of a loan from the public treasury. Against this sum, however, had to be set a deficit from the previous year of Rs. 81,827, reducing the available assets to Rs. 96,069. The expenditure was, in all, Rs. 1,04,979, the result being a second deficit of Rs. 8,910. The public works portion was thus distributed—communications, Rs. 43,963; a bridge, Rs. 7,275; water-supply, Rs. 12,777; and miscellaneous, Rs. 2,165. Medical charges absorbed Rs. 6,432, and establishments Rs. 16,998.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 23,70,781, out of which Rs. 22,02,792 were realized by the end of the year, in addition to about Rs. 50,000 on account of the arrears of the preceding year; 9,966 notices were issued to defaulters; but, out of this number, it was only found necessary to have resort to distraint in 2,565 cases. The License-tax on trades and professions brought in Rs. 75,237 from 16,266 persons. Excise receipts were Rs. 76,485 against Rs. 73,300 last year, the increase being in still-head duty on country spirits. The revenue from stamps, both general and judicial, fell from Rs. 1,87,898 to Rs. 1,34,800, in consequence of the restriction of trade and general scarcity. There are no forests in Broach, but the proceeds of the sales of trees growing in unoccupied land are credited under this head,

the amount so brought to account this year being Rs. 1,178, or Rs. 110 less than in 1877-78. The total Government revenue amounted to Rs. 25,63,975, or Rs. 7-5-9 per head.

Health and vital statistics.

There are 4 dispensaries and a civil hospital open in this District. The aggregate attendance at these institutions was 31,551, as compared with 25,883 last year. The heavy rain caused a great deal of malarious fever in the low-lying districts, which proved fatal in a large number of instances. A peculiar disease resembling dropsy, also the result of the unhealthy season, became prevalent early in the year, and necessitated special measures for its repression. The numbers of births and deaths registered were respectively 6,168 and 7,455. Last year the corresponding entries were 6,014 and 6,950. Vaccination made no advance during this season, the primary operations having been only 7,461 against 9,373 last year, and re-vaccination performed in 197 cases only, as compared with 267. The cause of this decrease in numbers was the migration from two sub-divisions, where the scarcity was very severe.

Instruction.

The assignment of Local Funds towards education was Rs. 1,14,727, including a balance of Rs. 53,929 from the previous year. The sum expended was Rs. 74,721, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 40,006. The number of primary schools fell off from 209 to 206, the higher class of institutions remaining the same as last year, namely, two. The attendance at the former, also, decreased from 10,317 to 9,393. The girls' schools as well as the high and secondary schools suffered but slightly in attendance from the causes that affected the primary village schools.

SURAT.

Area, 1,588 square miles; Population (1872), 607,087;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 25,00,664.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout the District. The city survey of three places has been completed. The area of arable land still available for occupation is 33,621 acres, most of which is situated in one sub-division only. The estates of ten minor and two lunatic wards are being managed by the Collector; none of these are of any great value or extent.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 929. Serious crime was rather more frequent, though the actual number of offences reported was considerably less. The police arrested 3,535 persons against 3,771 last year. Of these, 42 per cent were convicted. The value of property recovered was 32 per cent of that recorded as stolen, as compared with 47 per cent last year. Six thousand seven hundred and forty-three suits were disposed of out of a total of 8,221. Two thousand four hundred and twenty-nine decrees were executed out of a total number of 9,908 applied for. Five thousand four hundred and seventy-seven of the cases instituted were of less than Rs. 500 in value. Suits against Government numbered 16, of which 7 were original and 9 appeals. Two original suits and 3 appeals were filed during the year. Decisions were passed in 3 original cases and 4 appeals; in five of these cases Government was successful, whilst 2 appeals were

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given in favour of the plaintiff. Four original suits and 5 appeals were undisposed of at the end of the year. Registrations were 4,089 against 4,347, and the receipts from this source Rs. 13,219, as compared with Rs. 12,814 last year. There are four municipalities in the District, of which one is a city corporation. The population within municipal limits is 132,970. The receipts amounted this year to Rs. 2,59,064, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,99,311, leaving a net cash balance of Rs. 10,375. The incidence per head of municipal taxation varied from Re. 0-11-8 to Re. 1-9-6, with a mean of Re. 1-1-6.

Production and distribution.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway traverses the District for a distance of 73½ miles. There are also 78½ miles of road completely bridged and metalled, and 24½ prepared for fair-weather traffic only. Six rivers have estuaries navigable up to a certain distance varying between 13 and 50 miles, and aggregating, in all, 125 miles. The season was characterized by excessive rainfall, 89·31 inches having been registered against an average of 40. The injury thus caused to the autumnal crops of cotton and millet was very great; whilst, on the other hand, the rice crop derived from it an extraordinary stimulus. The later crops of millet and cotton promised fairly, but were much eaten by insects, so that the out-turn, on the whole, was scarcely up to that of an ordinary season. The arable area of the whole District is 722,712 acres, out of which 636,948 acres are taken up for cultivation, and 408,896 acres actually cultivated. Prices of labour, both skilled and unskilled, remained stationary at 8 annas per diem for the one, and 4 annas for the other. The condition of the day-labourers is said by the Collector to be above the average of many other districts. The price of jowári (large millet) slightly rose, but that of most other staple food-grains fell during the year. No advances for either permanent improvements or temporary relief were made.

Public works.

The Local Funds receipts, including an opening balance of Rs. 72,013, amounted to Rs. 2,30,930. The expenditure was Rs. 1,92,783, of which Rs. 58,677 were spent on new works, comprising roads, bridges, tanks and wells, and Rs. 68,098 on repairs. Rs. 26,724 were repaid to Government on account of the loan for the Hope Bridge.

Revenue.

The land revenue was Rs. 25,00,664, out of which Rs. 24,57,671 were realized within the official year. Excise revenue was Rs. 3,01,664, as compared with Rs. 3,72,047 in 1877-78, the decrease being attributed chiefly to the fact that the liquor farms were put up to auction for broken periods, instead of for the whole year. The License-tax produced a revenue of Rs. 82,137. Stamp receipts fell from Rs. 1,54,442 to Rs. 1,51,469, the decrease being in judicial transactions. Forest revenue, also, was not so large as in the previous year, being Rs. 83,548 against Rs. 1,18,645. The cause of the decrease is said to be the lower rates fetched by timber contracts and the smaller returns from firewood sales. The expenditure on this department also decreased by over Rs. 10,200 in consequence of the temporary discontinuance of

works on the Dáng roads. In order to realize the Government demands, distraint was enforced in 14 cases only. The total Government revenue amounted to Rs. 35,35,066, or an incidence per head of Rs. 5-13-2.

Health and vital statistics.

The number of births registered was 13,171, as compared with 13,736 last year, and 10,374 deaths are said to have taken place against 13,229. Cholera and fever were both prevalent in most parts of the District during several months of the year. The attendance at the 9 dispensaries rose from 47,799 to 51,904. Very few cases of small-pox occurred; but the vaccinator's work again shows a falling off, the operations performed being, in all, only 18,303, as compared with 20,756.

Education.

Public instruction has made more progress in this District than in any other in the Presidency, though, owing to the amalgamation of two secondary schools into a single one, and the closing of 6 primary institutions on account of diminishing attendance, the total number of schools this year is only 296 against 304. The registered number of pupils, however, increased in the primary schools from 15,727 to 15,904, whilst there was a slight decrease of 7 in the number of pupils on the rolls of the higher institutions.

THA'NA.

Area, 4,052 square miles; Population (1872), 847,424; Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 14,06,713.

Land.

The revenue survey is in force throughout the District. Rates that were originally guaranteed for ten years only in one of the wilder sub-divisions, have been continued during the year under review, pending the inquiries as to their working and effects that had been ordered by Government. The area of arable land not yet taken into cultivation shows this year a decrease, and amounts now to 61,884 acres, as compared with 63,914 in 1877-78. There are no minors' estates under the charge of the Collector, though one of his subordinates is administering a small property by direction of the Cvil Court.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,049. The number of cognizable cases reported was 6,459, or 69 more than last year. Out of 9,443 persons arrested, 38 per cent were convicted. The value of property stolen was returned at Rs. 51,936, of which 34 per cent was recovered. Thefts of forest produce and dacoities constituted the greater portion of the increase in crime. The number of sessions cases was very nearly the same as that in last year. The number of civil suits for disposal was 7,677, of which 5,839 were decided. Four thousand nine hundred and eighty of those instituted were of less than Rs. 500 in value. The value of those below Rs. 100 decided this year was Rs. 3,10,388. Revenue cases were 385, or only 4 less than in 1877. Only 2,663 decrees were executed, though applications were received for execution to the number of 13,093. Six original suits and 4 appeals were pending against Government at the beginning of the year. One

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fresh original suit and one appeal were filed subsequently. Four appeals and one original suit were decided in favour of Government, and one suit struck off. One appeal went against Government. Five original suits and one appeal remain to be heard. Registration transactions were 4,449 in number, or an increase of 805 over those of the preceding year, the receipts, also, being Rs. 12,658, or better than those of 1877-78 by Rs. 2,376. There are 9 town municipalities in the District, of which, however, one was not at work during the period under review. The population within municipal limits was 89,319. The actual receipts were, Rs. 72,277, and the expenditure Rs. 74,239, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 3,621. The incidence of taxation per head varied from Re. 0-5-5 to Re. 0-14-9.

Production and distribution.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway passes through the District from north to south along the coast for 100 miles. The Great Indian Peninsula line absorbs most of the traffic along its north-eastern and south-eastern branches, both of which traverse different parts of this District. There are two trunk roads from Bombay to the chief passes in the Ghát range of mountains, and recently some smaller passes have been opened for traffic between this Collectorate and the Deccan Districts of Poona and Ahmednagar. Some parts in the north and east are now the only ones where means of communication are not fairly provided. The total area of arable land is 1,076,393 acres, of which 1,014,421 acres were in occupation during the year, 535,540 acres being actually under crops. The season, in spite of the abnormally heavy rainfall, was not an unfavourable one—especially for the rice, which forms the staple crop of the greater part of the District. The late duration of the rainy season, and the appearance of locusts in parts of the District were the only drawbacks to what would have otherwise been an excellent harvest. Advances for seed and cattle were made to the amount of Rs. 619 only. Wages of unskilled labour fell slightly, in spite of the rise that took place in the price of cereals; but, on the whole, both the wages themselves and the staple food of the wage-receivers continued much as they were last season.

Public works.

Locals Funds receipts were Rs. 2,37,235, including a balance from last year of Rs. 88,789. Expenditure was Rs. 1,94,637, and the closing balance Rs. 42,598. Rs. 1,09,940 were spent on communications, and Rs. 29,999 on water-supply.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 14,06,713, of which Rs. 14,03,294 were collected within the year. Only in 188 cases was it necessary to have recourse to distraint in order to realize the Government demands. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 4,61,336, as compared with Rs. 4,09,720. Stamp sales realized Rs. 1,45,242 against Rs. 1,53,048, there being an increase in receipts from non-judicial transactions, with a considerable falling off in court-fees. Forest revenue rose from Rs. 1,18,853 to Rs. 1,20,652, whilst the expenditure, chiefly owing to the larger subordinate conservancy establishment entertained, increased to Rs. 73,258, or Rs. 15,453 more than last year. The License-tax brought in

Rs. 51,488. The total revenue of the District was Rs. 23,98,441, or about Rs. 2-13-3 per head.

Health and vital statistics.

The District was, on the whole, more free from cholera and small-pox than last year, though these diseases were present in many parts, and carried off 1,470 and 46 persons respectively. There were also fewer deaths from fever. Fifteen thousand six hundred and forty-two births and 18,182 deaths were registered, as compared with 14,728 and 19,788 respectively last year. One more dispensary was opened this year, making altogether 11. The number of patients that attended at these institutions was, in all, 69,810, as compared with 69,246 last year. Vaccination made some progress, the number of operations having been 20,413 against 17,784 last year. Re-vaccination in particular shows a marked improvement.

Education.

Superior schools were increased in number by one; there are, therefore, now 17 against 16. Primary schools show a reduction of one. The attendance at both increased—in the former to 2,578; in the latter to 4,842. The cost was Rs. 64,970, and the assignment Rs. 75,587.

KOLABA.

Area, 1,482 square miles; Population (1872), 350,405; Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 7,44,240.

Land.

The revenue survey system has been introduced throughout the District; 6,740 acres of arable land remain still unoccupied, and there are large tracts of salt waste in two sub-divisions suitable for reclamation. One minor's estate was in charge of the Collector during the year.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,145. The number of cognizable offences reported decreased this year from 2,308 to 1,993. Of 2,272 persons arrested, 28 per cent were convicted. Rs. 13,636 worth of property was stolen, out of which 46 per cent was recovered. Litigation increased considerably, the number of suits instituted being 3,469, as compared with 2,854 in 1877. Two thousand four hundred and fifty-nine were below Rs. 500 in value, and the majority of those decided below Rs. 100. Application for execution of decrees was received in 8,416 cases, but only 1,712 were executed. Revenue cases were 123 against 184 last year. In addition to the 4 original suits against Government pending from the previous year, 2 original suits and an appeal were filed during the year. Three original suits were decided, all in favour of Government, so that three more and one appeal remained undisposed of at the end of 1878. Registrations were 2,441 against 2,528, and the receipts from this source Rs. 6,848, or more than last year by Rs. 472. The number of municipalities is 4 as last year, and the population they contain is 23,753. The income during the year was Rs. 22,800, and the expenditure Rs. 23,141; the opening balance was Rs. 9,099; the year closed, therefore, with a credit balance of Rs. 8,758. The average incidence of taxation was Re. 0-12-8 per head, varying from Re. 0-9-4 to Re. 1-3-8.

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Production and distribution.

The trade of this District is carried on almost entirely at the ports on the coast or estuaries, which latter are navigable for an aggregate distance of 66 miles; 48 miles of road are completed in all respects, and 114 miles are prepared for fair-weather traffic only. The total arable area is 480,330 acres, out of which 473,861 acres were in occupation, 299,474 acres being actually under crops. The rainfall here, as elsewhere in the neighbourhood, was abnormally heavy, but fell seasonably for the rice and other early crops. Cold-weather sowings are only undertaken in a few parts of the District; but, what there were, were injured to a considerable extent by locusts. No advances of either kind were made to cultivators. The price of the common rice, which is the staple food of the lower classes, rose from 18¼ lbs. to 17 lbs. the rupee. Wages, however, continued almost stationary, a slight fall in those of skilled labour only being apparent.

Public works.

Local Funds receipts were Rs. 73,538 against Rs. 80,626 last year. Expenditure was Rs. 35,619. Rs. 9,858 were spent on new works, chiefly roads and wells, and Rs. 17,137 on repairs to roads, tanks, and wells; Rs. 1,258 were assigned to road-side tree-planting.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 7,44,240, of which Rs. 7,43,840 were realized within the assigned period, without recourse to distraint in any instance. Excise receipts were Rs. 1,11,717 against Rs. 88,652. Forest revenue declined from Rs. 91,989 to Rs. 38,540, owing to smaller demand for the timber disposed of by that department. The expenditure was Rs. 51,185, as compared with Rs. 29,443, owing to the increased conservancy and protective establishment entertained. The stamp revenue was Rs. 74,574, or Rs. 1,599 more than in 1877-78. The increase is apparent in both judicial and general receipts. The License-tax produced Rs. 34,060 from 5,900 persons. The total Government revenue from all sources was Rs. 20,13,631, or about Rs. 5-1-2 per head.

Health and vital statistics.

Two outbreaks of cholera took place in one táluka, but neither of a bad type. Fever was the chief disease prevalent in the cold season. The 3 dispensaries were attended by 18,580 patients, as compared with 14,599. The number of births registered was 5,747, and of deaths 6,423, against 5,463 and 5,844 respectively in 1877. Vaccination operations were 8,178, as compared with 7,865 last year.

Education.

The number of educational institutions is the same as last year, one superior school having been added, and one primary school reduced. The attendance at both classes of establishments increased—at the former from 1,409 to 1,625; at the latter from 2,180 to 2,260. The girls' school at the head-quarter station, too, shows an improvement in this respect. The funds available for expenditure on public instruction were Rs. 36,322, including the opening balance of Rs. 9,413. The actual expenditure was Rs. 26,098, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 10,024.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Area, 39,351 square miles; Population (1872), 5,223,230;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 115,70,810.

KHA'NDESH, NA'SIK, AHMEDNAGAR, POONA, SHOLA'PUR, SA'TA'RA.

KHA'NDESH.

Area, 10,162 square miles; Population (1872), 1,028,642;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 31,10,150.

Land.

The revenue survey system has been introduced throughout the District, with the exception of some few wild forest villages in the west and north-west. A party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India was at work in 7 tálukas, and completed the topographical survey of a considerable portion of that area. The Dáng survey, for forest purposes, was also continued. No minors' estates are being administered by the Collector. The area of unoccupied arable land is 957,575 acres, or about 7,500 acres less than last year.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 597. Crime generally decreased during the year, as compared with last. Five thousand three hundred and ninety-four persons were arrested in cognizable cases, 54 per cent of whom were convicted. The value of property stolen was stated to be Rs. 1,40,469, of which 41 per cent was recovered, or a somewhat smaller proportion than last year. Litigation increased a good deal, as 23,314 suits were on the files for disposal, and 17,640 were settled, against 14,725. Sixteen thousand seven hundred and forty-six were instituted, involving claims of less than Rs. 500. Revenue cases were 528, as compared with 455. Six thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine decrees were executed wholly or partially out of 38,676 applied for. Three suits were filed against Government during the year, two of which were decided in favour of, and one against, Government. Registrations were 7,871, and receipts Rs. 17,557. Last year they were respectively 6,884 and Rs. 15,431. The District contains, as last year, 18 town municipalities, with an aggregate income of Rs. 1,40,105. The expenditure this year was Rs. 1,37,639, leaving a balance of Rs. 49,736. The average incidence per head, on a population within municipal limits of 130,255, was Re. 0-7-8, varying from Re. 0-2-5 to Re. 1-7-7.

Production and distribution.

The G. I. P. Railway passes through the southern and eastern portions of the District for a distance of 123 miles. There are 105 miles of road completely bridged, and 194 miles suited for traffic in all seasons except times of flood. Most of the District, too, is provided with tolerable unmade roads fit for fair-weather traffic. Cultivation is steadily increasing; but a large area of good arable land is still available for occupation. Out of a total arable area of 3,409,248 acres, 2,603,073 were this year in occupation,

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2,440,546 acres being actually under crops. The rainfall was 43·49 inches, or more than double the average. The excess of moisture and want of sun-heat rendered the early harvest a very small one, whilst the later sowings, which promised better, were much injured by rats and locusts. Rs. 539 were advanced to cultivators for seed and cattle, and Rs. 700 for permanent improvements. Jowári (millet), which is the staple food of the labouring and lower classes generally, fell in price from 24 lbs. to 30 lbs. the rupee. The wages of unskilled labour showed a slight advance.

Public works.

The total Local Funds receipts, including the opening balance, were Rs. 2,14,973, whilst the expenditure was Rs. 1,68,376, comprising Rs. 73,315 on communications, Rs. 24,105 on water-supply, Rs. 5,250 on planting and maintaining trees by the road-sides, and Rs. 4,602 on rest-houses.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 31,10,150, of which Rs. 30,97,821 were realized within the official year, under a pressure of only 555 distraints, as compared with 1,253 last year. Excise revenue realized Rs. 2,54,468, or Rs. 46,718 less than in the year before. The receipts from sales of stamps were Rs. 3,97,017, or Rs. 76,361 above those of last year, the increase being apparent both in judicial and non-judicial transactions, and due in great part to revival of litigation. Forest revenue was Rs. 88,068 against Rs. 80,549. The expenditure, also, increased from Rs. 41,071 to Rs. 52,345. The proceeds of the License-tax on trades and professions amounted to Rs. 1,59,815. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 43,97,134, or Rs. 4-4-4 per head of population.

Health and vital statistics.

Cholera prevailed in many parts of the District from May to October 1878, and special measures had to be taken to repress it. Out of about 12,500 seizures, 6,000 proved fatal. Small-pox appeared in a mild form for a short period, and fever was, as usual, prevalent in the western districts during the winter. The number of persons relieved at the dispensaries was 21,504 against 17,447. Twenty-two thousand nine hundred and forty births were registered, and 27,026 deaths, showing, as compared with last year's figures, a decrease of 1,118 births and an increase of 1,488 deaths. Vaccination shows a slight advance, the total number of operations having been 29,874 against 27,503 last year.

Education.

There is one superior school, with 128 pupils, against 146 last year. The number of primary schools increased by 8, but the attendance fell from 16,464 to 14,037. The funds available for educational purposes, including the past year's balance, amounted to Rs. 1,51,210, of which Rs. 86,879 were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 64,331 at the end of the year.

NA'SIK.

Area, 8,140 square miles; Population (1872), 734,386;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 14,85,876.

Land.

The Peint State, which lapsed to Government last year, is for the present administered as part of this District under special conditions rendered necessary by the nature of the country. The revenue survey system is in force throughout the Collectorate,

and revision operations are in progress in two of the sub-divisions. The area of arable land still available for occupation is 371,504 acres, most of which is situated in the poor and least remunerative tracts of the District. The Collector is in charge of one minor's estate of the annual value of about Rs. 11,500.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 986. The number of offences reported was greater than last year, but there was a marked decrease in serious crime, especially gang robberies. Out of 4,678 persons arrested, 48 per cent were convicted. The value of property stolen was recorded as Rs. 43,516, and the percentage recovered was 47. Out of 12,401 suits on the files, 9,665, or about 400 more than last year, were disposed of. Nine thousand two hundred and ninety-eight of those instituted involved claims of small value. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 17,220, but only 4,577 were wholly or partly executed. Revenue suits were 441 as compared with 474 in 1877. Two original suits and one appeal against Government were pending at the beginning of the year, and an equal number of each was filed during the year. One original suit and one appeal were decided in favour of Government, and two suits and one appeal against them. One suit remains awaiting disposal. Registrations numbered 4,363, and brought in Rs. 10,365, as compared with 3,666 transactions, and Rs. 8,669 receipts in 1877-78. There are 6 town municipalities in the District, containing a population of 67,933 souls. The income of the year was Rs. 55,178, and the expenditure Rs. 57,843, the deficit being met out of balances, which were thus reduced to Rs. 13,652. The incidence per head of taxation varies between Re. 0-2-2 and Re. 1-7-4, the average being Re. 0-7-3.

Production and distribution.

One hundred and twelve miles of the G. I. P. Railway pass through the District, and the stations are connected with the chief markets by means of good made roads. The western portions are, on the whole, the worst off for communications. Out of a total arable area of 2,263,686 acres,* 1,900,528 were in occupation, 1,617,313 being under crops, and the rest fallow. The price of food-grains remained nearly stationary, with the exception of that of bájri (millet), which forms the staple food of the lower classes, and which fell during the year. The wages of unskilled labour rose from Re. 0-2-3 to Re. 0-3-0. Rs. 595 were advanced to cultivators for the purchase of stock or seed, and Rs. 1,975 for permanent improvements on their holdings. The trade in brass and silk manufactures showed signs of improvement.

Public works.

The Local Funds show the year's receipts to have been Rs. 1,05,944, including the opening balance of Rs. 5,471, and the expenditure was Rs. 76,131, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,813. Rs. 27,944 were spent on roads, and Rs. 11,033 on improving the water-supply. Miscellaneous works and rest-houses absorbed Rs. 5,187.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 14,85,876,* of which were realized Rs. 14,45,077 within the year. The number of distraints found necessary in cases of default was 1,429, as compared

* Including the Peint District.

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with 2,063 last year. Excise receipts were Rs. 1,22,796, as compared with Rs. 1,22,314 last year, there being an increase in the items of country spirit and opium. Stamp revenue was Rs. 2,02,252, showing a large increase over the revenue of last year, both in judicial and non-judicial transactions, but chiefly owing to increased litigation. The License-tax brought in Rs. 61,649. Forest revenue was Rs. 54,538 against Rs. 38,453; and the expenditure also rose from Rs. 21,841 to Rs. 37,343. The total revenue from all sources was Rs. 21,71,953, or about Rs. 2-15-3 per head.

Health and vital statistics.

Sixteen thousand nine hundred and seventeen births and 21,831 deaths were registered during the year, as compared with 16,678 and 19,788 respectively the year before. Cholera was present in the greater part of the District for a few months, but not in a virulent form. The season was also an unfavourable one for the cattle, amongst which epizootic disease appeared on several occasions. There has been an addition of one dispensary to the six entered in last year's Report. The attendance at these institutions has, however, fallen from 19,693 to 17,955. Vaccination made some progress, the number of operations having increased from 15,242 to 16,947.

Education.

There is one High School and 158 primary schools, 6 more of the latter class having been opened during the year. The attendance at the High School increased from 128 to 151, but that at the lower institutions decreased from 7,953 to 7,459. The funds available for expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 79,174, of which Rs. 21,639 were the balance from the preceding year. Rs. 47,460 were spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,714.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Area, 6,647 square miles; Population (1872), 773,938;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 19,41,256.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout the District. Revision operations were carried on during the year in 7 subdivisions. A party of the Topographical Survey of India was at work in the southern and eastern portions of the Collectorate. The arable area not yet taken up for cultivation is 168,214 acres, as compared with 169,483 last year. No minors' estates are under the management of the revenue authorities.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,246. Serious crime was less this year than last, though the actual number of cognizable offences reported was greater, on account of an increased activity in suppressing nuisances and other minor offences. Dacoity and offences against property show a large decrease. The value of property stolen was returned as Rs. 53,728, and the proportion recovered rose from 34 to 40 per cent. The original suit pending against Government at the end of last year was decided in favour of the defendants, and no fresh litigation of this description occurred. Between private litigants, 10,528 suits came on the files, of which 7,699 were

settled. Over ¾ of those instituted affected claims of less than Rs. 500 in value. Executions were applied for in 21,171 cases, but enforced in 2,535 only. Revenue cases fell to 310 from 347. Registrations were 3,833, and receipts Rs. 8,934, against 3,690 and Rs. 8,475 last year. One city and two town municipalities have been established. The aggregate population within municipal limits was 46,735. A new town municipality was sanctioned during the year, but has not yet begun operations. The receipts amounted to Rs. 63,423, and the expenditure to Rs. 58,979, or an incidence varying from Re. 1-1-7 to Re. 1-7-2 per head, or an average, for the three corporations, of Re. 1-4-3.

Production and distribution.

The State chord line of railway from Dhond to Manmád runs through the District from south to north for a distance of 122½ miles. There are 31 miles of bridged and metalled road, 270 miles of road partly bridged, and 81 miles of made road suited at present for fair-weather traffic only. The total arable area is 2,583,381 acres, out of which 2,415,167 acres were taken up in 1878-79, about 1,932,452 acres being under crops. The rainfall was 24·90 inches against an average of 23·31. The early crops, though somewhat choked with weeds on account of the heavy rain of September, and eaten by locusts and other insects in the southern sub-divisions, were, throughout the greater part of the District, quite equal, on the whole, to the average. The cold-weather harvest was inferior on account of the damage done by rats. Fodder was abundant in all parts. Rs. 3,782 and Rs. 1,350 were advanced to cultivators for stock and permanent improvements respectively. The prices of the two sorts of millet that form the staple food of the lower classes here fell from 20½ lbs. to 23 lbs. the rupee. The wages of unskilled labour, however, remained the same, or Re. 0-2-6 per diem.

Public works.

The receipts of the Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,17,681, including balance, whilst the expenditure was Rs. 73,602. Rs. 27,838 of this sum was spent on communications, Rs. 4,315 on rest-houses, Rs. 1,204 on water-supply, and Rs. 2,324 on road-side tree-planting.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 19,41,256, of which Rs. 16,57,685 were realized within the year. Excise receipts were Rs. 34,040, as compared with Rs. 40,010. Stamp sales produced Rs. 1,74,199, or Rs. 21,322 more than last year, owing to increased litigation and brisker trade. The License-tax revenue amounted to Rs. 73,921, collected from 11,939 persons. Forest receipts were Rs. 10,250 against Rs. 9,063, and the expenditure Rs. 21,419, as compared with Rs. 11,318, the increase being on account of additional establishment for protection and conservancy. In order to realize the Government demands, distraint was found necessary in 226 cases. The total Government revenue amounted to Rs. 19,53,743, or Rs. 2-8-4 per head of population.

Health and vital statistics.

Cholera was prevalent between July and November 1878, and was fatal in 1,850 cases; but in other respects the health of the people was good. There are now 3 dispensaries against one the

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year before. The attendance at them reached 9,196 against 2,529 last year. There were 12,275 births and 28,441 deaths registered, as compared with 20,296 and 25,804 respectively in 1877. Vaccination operations were 17,250 against 16,828 last year.

Education.

In consequence of the re-opening of schools temporarily closed during the famine, there has been an increase of 6 in the number of primary schools, but the attendance fell from 7,401 to 7,171. The secondary and high schools, 3 in all, remain as before, but show a falling off of 27 in the registered number of pupils. The funds available for education were Rs. 61,529, but the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,552 more than that sum.

POONA.

Area, 5,099 square miles ; Population (1872), 907,235 ;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 16,34,668.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout the District, and revision operations are in progress in two of the tálukas. New rates were introduced, but not levied 2 in 57 villages this year. Seventy-four thousand six hundred acres of arable land remain unoccupied, as compared with 61,770 last year. The difference being due to emigration or the abandonment by rayats of their holdings. There are no minors' estates under the charge of the revenue authorities.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 832. Numerically speaking, cognizable crime increased considerably this year ; but, with the exception of dacoities, serious offences were not more frequent or grave than in the previous year. Organized gangs of the predatory tribes committed several extensive raids in this and the adjacent districts ; but on the capture of the chief parties concerned, these raids, for the most part, ceased. Six thousand eight hundred and nine persons were arrested in cognizable offences during the calendar year 1878, of whom 50 per cent were convicted. Most of the dacoities above mentioned took place during the year 1879, and do not, therefore, come into the scope of the returns of the period now under review. Rs. 1,27,958 worth of property was stolen, of which 47 per cent was recovered. Out of 18,146 suits on the files the Civil Courts disposed of 14,814. Thirteen thousand three hundred and ninety-seven were instituted for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 in value. No less than 30,772 applications for execution of decrees were received, and 14,685 were wholly or partially enforced, chiefly the latter. Revenue suits were 563 against 616. In addition to 4 original suits and 4 appeals against Government pending from last year, 2 original suits were filed during the year. All 10 of these disputes were decided in favour of Government, leaving none outstanding. Registrations and receipts were respectively 6,893 and Rs. 20,155 against 5,841 and Rs. 16,769 last year. The District contains one city and 11 town municipalities, with an aggregate population of 147,878, and a revenue for the year amounting to Rs. 1,84,565, or Re. 1-3-11 per head, varying from Re. 0-3-7 to Re. 1-12-9. The expenditure was Rs. 1,66,855.

The G. I. P. Railway traverses the District from north-west to south-east for 110 miles. There are 330 miles of road open for traffic in all weathers, and 322 suited only for fair-weather use, and liable to be blocked by floods in the rainy season. Out of a total arable area of 1,936,510 acres, 1,861,631 were in occupation during the season, 1,491,640 acres being actually cropped. The rainfall was 34·48 inches, as compared with an average of about 25· inches. The early crops in the western sub-divisions were good; those in the eastern very poor, owing to the unfavourable time at which the rain fell. Locusts, also, did some damage in that direction. The cold-weather harvest was average in the western part of the District, but in the eastern was almost entirely destroyed by rats. The Nira canal works were kept open for purposes of relief during the year, and were resorted to by a great number of the lower classes of agriculturists. No advances were made to occupants for either permanent improvements or stock and seed. The price of jowári and bájri, the two staples of the District, fell somewhat, but wages remained stationary.

Production and distribution.

The funds available for local public works amounted, with balance, to Rs. 1,75,296, whilst Rs. 1,42,424 were spent. Rs. 18,165 were expended on new works, and Rs. 35,995 on repairs, chiefly communications and water-supply.

Public works.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 16,34,668, of which Rs. 11,64,661 were recovered within the year. Recourse was had to distraints in 714 cases. Excise receipts were Rs. 2,40,295, as compared with Rs. 2,10,314 last year. Forest revenue fell from Rs. 36,205 to Rs. 25,905. The proceeds of stamp sales were Rs. 2,72,742, as compared with Rs. 2,56,442, the improvement being less marked in judicial than in general transactions. The License-tax yielded Rs. 1,04,411. The total amount of Government revenue was Rs. 23,62,306, having an incidence of Rs. 2-9-7 per head of population.

Revenue.

The registers show 12,041 births and 30,168 deaths, as compared with 17,167 and 27,489 last year. The public health was generally good during the year. The attendance at the 10 dispensaries rose from 54,111 to 58,902. Vaccination operations were 17,809, or 914 more than last year.

Health and vital statistics.

The number of schools of superior grade was 19, or one less than last year. Two fresh primary schools were established, making 152 in all. Attendance fell off slightly in each class of institutions, there being 2,925 against 3,044 in the one, and 5,422 against 5,490 in the primary schools. The cost of these schools is not ascertainable at present, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the records relating to them.

Education.

SHOLAPUR.

Area, 4,499 square miles; Population (1872), 718,034;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 16,66,860.

The survey system is in force throughout the District. A party of the Topographical Survey of India measured and completed the

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CENTRAL DIVISION.

mapping of a considerable portion of the southern sub-divisions. The area of arable land not in occupation is 36,660 acres, having increased owing to the famine and the hardships of the two perceding years. There are no minors' estates under the charge of Government.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,330. Crime decreased considerably, specially as regards the offences of murder and gang robbery. The number of persons arrested in cognizable cases was 4,490, of whom 68· per cent were convicted. The value of stolen property was Rs. 95,409, and the proportion of recoveries was 52· per cent. The number of civil suits disposed of was 5,555 out of a total of 6,618, or a considerable increase over last year's results. Two-thirds were for small amounts. Execution was applied for in 7,814 cases and enforced in 2,124. Revenue suits increased in number from 259 to 356. Government was not concerned in any litigation during the year. Registration transactions were 4,951, and the receipts Rs. 11,532. Last year they were respectively 3,627 and Rs. 8,763. The number of municipalites is 8, 7 of which are town corporations. The aggregate population within municipal limits is 109,967, paying revenue to the amount of Rs. 1,20,710, which thus falls at the rate of Re. 0-10-4 per head, varying from Re. 0-3-1 to Rs. 2-7-9. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,29,617, and the balance remaining was Rs. 24,492.

Production and distribution.

The G. I P. Railway passes through the District, and roads connect its several stations with the outlying towns. The country being level, communication in most parts is easy. The total area cultivable is 2,174,113 acres, out of which 2,136,989 were in occupation during the year under review, the area actually under crops being 1,540,064 acres. The early sowings were almost entirely destroyed by the heavy rain of October, which, also, prevented a good deal of land being taken up for the later crops. These, however, were more successful, but had to be removed before they were ripe, on account of the damage done to them by rats. The ravages of these vermin were the principal feature of the year. The scarcity of home-grown seed and food thus caused, rendered measures of relief necessary on the part of Government. Advances for the purchase of seed and cattle were made to the amount of Rs. 8,120, and Rs. 1,000 were granted for permanent improvements. Last year no less than Rs. 91,656 were advanced for the first-mentioned purpose. The price of wheat and jowâri (millet) rose, the latter being again at 19 lbs. the rupee, as in 1876-77. Wages, both of skilled and unskilled labour, remained stationary.

Public works.

The actual receipts on account of Local Funds amounted to Rs. 41,801, but against this sum was charged the debit balance of 1877-78, amounting to Rs. 14,006, whilst the expenditure of the year of Rs. 50,565. The decrease in income, amounting to Rs. 17,809, is owing to the famine, when collections of land revenue were postponed to a very large extent. The greater part of the expenditure was on roads and rest-houses.

Revenue.

The land revenue, as settled for the year, amounted to Rs. 16,66,860, of which, however, only Rs. 9,49,606 could, under the circumstances of the season, be collected within the prescribed

period. The number of cases in which resort was had to distraints was 742 against 397 the year before. Excise revenue was Rs. 71,479, as compared with Rs. 95,581 last year; but as the system under which this branch of revenue is managed has been materially changed during the year in this Collectorate, the actual decrease is by no means as great as might be inferred from the above figures. Stamp receipts increased under both heads from Rs. 1,07,825 to Rs. 1,27,579, there having been a slight revival of business and litigation during the year. Forest receipts were Rs. 2,640, as compared with Rs. 2,665. The expenditure was Rs. 7,766 against Rs. 4,395. The License-tax brought in Rs. 70,155. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 18,23,157, or Rs. 2-8-7 per head of population.

Health and vital statistics.

Public health was not good during the year. Cholera prevailed during the hot weather and early rains of 1878, followed by fever of a bad type. The number of births registered was 6,425, and deaths 32,163. Last year, 12,906 births and 42,233 deaths were recorded. The four dispensaries afforded medical relief to 35,853 patients against 28,015 last year. Vaccination again decreased from 16,148 operations to 13,634.

Education.

The attendance at the 103 primary schools increased from 3,676 to 3,682. The higher institutions were reduced in number from 6 to 3, and the attendance fell off from 715 to 362. The educational funds of the District show a revenue of Rs. 46,097, and to expenditure of Rs. 29,252, with a closing balance amounting to Rs. 16,845.

SA'TA'RA.

Area, 4,804 square miles; Population (1872), 1,061,002;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 17,32,000.

Land.

The revenue survey system has been introduced throughout the Government villages of this District. Three hundred and seventy-three alienated villages still remain unsettled. A party of the Topographical Survey completed a large scale map of the chief town in addition to other district work. The area of arable land not in occupation is returned at 38,664 acres. Part of this, however, is not available for cultivation, as, being situated in the hilly portions of the District, it has been selected for forest purposes. The revenue authorities administered the estates of two minors during the year.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population was one to 1,096. A great decrease is apparent in crime of every sort, as compared with last year. The number of persons arrested in cognizable offences was 5,447, of whom 57 per cent were convicted. The value of stolen property was Rs. 67,673, out of which 45 per cent was recovered. The number of suits decided by the Civil Courts was 9,063, or 31 less than last year. Out of a total number for disposal of 12,133, 7,105 were for small amounts. Execution was applied for in 15,745 cases, and wholly executed in 1,543 and partially in 2,295 instances. Revenue cases were 811, against 927 last year. Three suits were instituted against Government during the year, of

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which one was decided in favour of Government, and two remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Registrations numbered 8,034, as compared with 7,391, and the proceeds were Rs. 18,796 against Rs. 16,872. There are 13 town municipalities in this District, with a collective income of Rs. 76,262. The expenditure was altogether Rs. 69,381, and the net balance Rs. 19,147. The incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-1-7 to Re. 1-9-7.

Production and distribution.

The District is traversed by 197½ miles of bridged and metalled road, and by 739½ miles of fair-weather road. The occupied area was 1,410,219 acres, out of a total cultivable of 1,448,968 acres. The area actually under crops was 1,067,141 acres. The season, as in the adjacent Collectorates, was characterized by unusually heavy rain in October, which damaged the monsoon crops to the extent of about three-eighths. The cold-weather harvest was attacked by rats and locusts in the eastern districts, but yielded, on the whole, better results than the early sowings. Rs. 2,045 were advanced for seed and cattle, and Rs. 1,050 for permanent improvements to the land. The price of jowári, (greater millet,) the staple grain, fell from 16 to 18 lbs. the rupee, but very little variation took place in the wages of unskilled labour.

Public works.

Local Funds receipts were Rs. 1,40,992, including balance, and Rs. 76,906 were expended, leaving a credit balance, at the end of the year of Rs. 64,086. Rs. 38,905 were spent on communications, Rs. 5,482 on water-supply, and Rs. 1,483 on road-side tree-planting.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 17,32,000, of which Rs. 15,76,643 were realized within the year, only 63 distraints having been found necessary. Excise revenue was Rs. 35,329. Forest receipts were Rs. 24,971 against Rs. 34,460, and the expenditure Rs. 34,488 against Rs. 18,952. Stamp sales realized Rs. 2,08,357; as compared with Rs. 1,81,443, the increase being in both judicial and general transactions. The License-tax brought in Rs. 1,08,096 from 19,577 assessments. The total Government revenue amounted to Rs. 20,33,387, showing an incidence of Re. 1-14-0 per head of population.

Health and vital statistics.

No epidemic disease visited this District during the period under review, that is, between July 1878 and June 1879, though fever here, as elsewhere, proved abnormally fatal during the winter. The number of patients treated at the 7 dispensaries was 28,592, as compared with 24,397 the year before. Births were 19,047, and deaths 46,838, as compared with 23,908 and 39,116 respectively last year. The number of vaccination operations performed was 25,334 against 31,605.

Education.

Two schools of the superior grades were closed this year, making the total 19, with a registered number of 2,175 pupils. Primary schools were 199 in number against 192 last year, and the number of pupils on the rolls rose from 7,522 to 7,795. The expenditure on education was Rs. 66,756, out of an allotment of Rs. 89,986, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,230 at the close of the year.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Area, 22,877 square miles; Population (1872), 4,160,366;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 70,96,820.

BELGAUM, DHA'RWA'R, KALA'DGI, KA'NARA, RATNA'GIRI.

BELGAUM.

Area, 4,593 square miles; Population (1872), 938,750;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 12,99,372.

Land.

The survey system is in force throughout the District. Revision operations are in progress in two tálukas, but no resettlement was made during the year. The area of arable land not now taken up for cultivation is returned at 87,071 acres, or about 7,000 acres more than last year. Most of this is of the poorest description to be found in the District, and remunerative only in a good season. No minors' estates are in charge of the revenue authorities.

Protection.

There is one policeman to 1,403 of the population. Cognizable crime was somewhat less than in 1877; but serious offences were still frequent, there having been 12 murders and 4 dacoities entered as true cases. Out of 3,286 persons arrested by the police, 61 per cent were convicted. Rs. 54,500 worth of property is recorded as having been stolen, out of which 79 per cent was recovered. The number of suits for disposal was 5,930, 4,233 of which were settled. Applications for execution of decrees were 4,934 in number, of which 2,627 were partially and only 625 wholly executed. The revenue cases fell off from 281 to 215. No suits were brought against Government, but one has been instituted on behalf of Government against private parties regarding land. Registrations were 4,380 against 4,818, and the proceeds Rs. 10,415 as compared with Rs. 10,686 last year. There are 7 municipalities in the District, one of which is temporary, and established merely for the purposes of conservancy and sanitation on the occasion of a large annual fair. The population of the other six collectively is 73,994. The income for the year was Rs. 49,837, and the expenditure Rs. 47,484, with a closing credit balance of Rs. 21,976. The average incidence of taxation and revenue was Re. 0-7-8, varying from Re. 0-2-5 to Re. 0-13-6.

Production and distribution.

There are 184 miles of road completely bridged and metalled, and 816 miles fitted for fair-weather traffic only. Traffic passes in great measure by the Ghát highways to the ports of Ratnágiri and Kánara. The rainfall was much above the average in all but two of the tálukas, and fell late enough to do injury to the autumn crops. Rice, however, yielded a very good out-turn. Rats and locusts appeared later in the season, and consumed a great deal of the standing grain. The season was unfavourable to the cotton, and, though the area under this plant was considerably larger than that of the year before, the yield was a good deal smaller. Advances were made for seed and cattle to the amount of Rs. 381, and Rs. 500 were granted for permanent

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improvements. Rice fell slightly in price, but the greater millet, which is the common food of the agricultural classes, rose from 26 lbs. to 19 lbs. the rupee. Wages, however, did not follow this variation, but remained stationary at annas 8 and annas 3 for skilled and unskilled labour respectively.

Public works. Local Funds receipts, including balance, were Rs. 1,10,049, and expenditure Rs. 52,147, the year closing with a balance of Rs. 57,902. Rs. 28,318 were spent on communications, Rs. 4,304 on water-supply, and Rs. 2,811 on road-side tree-planting.

Revenue. The land revenue for collection was, in all, Rs. 12,99,372, of which Rs. 12,56,667 were realized by the close of the year. Three hundred and sixteen distraints were enforced in cases of default against 4 in each of the two previous years. Excise revenue was Rs. 91,943, as compared with Rs. 1,06,164. Sales of stamps produced Rs. 1,29,440, as compared with Rs. 1,35,194 last year. Contrary to what was the case in most other districts, the decrease here is in non-judicial transactions only, court fees having increased to a considerable extent. The License-tax produced a revenue of Rs. 97,018. Forest receipts rose from Rs. 95,383 to Rs. 1,07,856. The expenditure also increased from Rs. 46,027 to Rs. 57,060. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 20,68,322, or about Rs. 2-3-3 per head of population.

Health and vital statistics. A few isolated cases of cholera occurred early in the season, and fever was more prevalent than usual in the cold weather. Beyond this, no special cause is alleged for the increased mortality shown in the returns. The number of births was 13,296, or about one-half those of the previous year. Deaths were 61,146 against 51,815. The number of patients attending the 4 dispensaries was 20,098, as compared with 14,600. Vaccination operations were 14,051 against 16,006.

Education. The two superior schools show a registered number of pupils of 197 against 211 last year. Sixteen primary schools have been added, accompanied by an increase in the number of pupils from 6,973 to 7,511. The cost of these schools was Rs. 40,146, out of an available fund of Rs. 63,544.

DHA'RWA'R.

Area, 4,565 square miles ; Population (1872), 988,037 ;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 22,92,544.

Land. The revenue survey system is in force throughout the District. Revision operations are now in progress, and the new rates were introduced during the year into 377 villages of 5 tálukas. The city survey of Dhárwár and Hubli is also being carried on ; but though the measuring and field work is far advanced, the inquiry into titles still remains in great measure to be undertaken. The area of arable land not yet occupied for cultivation was 106,096 acres, or slightly more than last year. There are 4 minors' estates of considerable revenue under the Collector's charge.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,317. There is a marked decrease in crime of all sorts, though murders and dacoities were still frequent. Out of 4,104 persons arrested in cognizable offences, 52 per cent were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 67,416, of which 45 per cent was recovered. Of 4,975 cases on the files, 3,453 affected property of less than Rs. 500 in value, 4,334 cases were decided against 3,464 last year. One hundred ond thirty revenue cases, or 43 fewer than last year, were instituted. Of 4,233 applications for execution, 1,640 were partially and 508 wholly, or altogether nearly one-half were enforced. No fresh suits were filed against Government. Of the two original cases and four appeals pending from previous years, one of the original and three of the appellate suits were decided in favour of the defendants, leaving one of each class to be disposed of at the end of the year. Registrations were 3,627, and receipts Rs. 7,889 against 4,407 and Rs. 8,870 last year. There are 6 town municipalities in existence, and 3 more have been sanctioned by Government, but not yet established. The aggregate population is 109,865, and the revenue Rs. 1,07,552, or an average of Re. 0-15-7 per head. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 98,269.

Production.

There is no railway at present open in this District, though the survey of one from Bellári has been prepared. Few districts, however, are better provided with good roads suitable for the local traffic, which passes, for the most part, westward towards the coast. Trade was unfavourably affected by the short cotton crop and the ravages caused by rats to the produce usually exported. The failure of the Kárwár cotton company, also, deprived the cotton-growers of the benefit of a large and conveniently situated consumer of their raw produce. The total area arable in the whole District amounts to 1,656,189 acres, out of which 1,549,850 were in occupation during the year, 1,309,137 acres being under crops. The area under cotton was 479,490 acres, as compared with 449,569 last year. The rainfall of 1878 was 39·76 inches, or about 7 inches above the average. It fell late and somewhat unfavourably for the early sowings of grain, though producing an abundant supply of fodder. The cold-weather harvest was to a large extent devoured by rats, and yielded but a very small out-turn. No advances were made to cultivators this year. The price of great millet (jowári), the staple food of the lower agricultural classes, fell from 24 lbs. to 28 lbs. the rupee, the fall in rice being still more marked. Wages, however, of both skilled and unskilled labour, exhibited a slight upward tendency, owing, probably, to the revival of agricultural prospects, and the consequent increasing demand for labour.

Public works.

Local public works receipts amounted to Rs. 2,24,272, including an opening balance of Rs. 75,054, and the expenditure Rs. 1,12,027. Rs. 65,129 were spent on communications, Rs. 3,349 on water-supply, Rs. 2,215 on rest-houses, and Rs. 5,421 on road-side tree-planting.

Revenue.

The land revenue, as settled for the year, amounted to Rs. 22,92,544, of which Rs. 22,64,225 were realized within the year.

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Distraint was resorted to in 480 cases. Excise revenue rose from Rs. 1,13,344 to Rs. 1,15,259. Stamp sales show an increase of from Rs. 1,27,536 to Rs. 1,34,692, entirely in judicial transactions. Forest receipts were Rs. 24,791, or Rs. 7,634 better than last year; whilst the expenditure in this department was Rs. 20,274, or Rs. 526 less than in 1877-78. The License-tax brought in Rs. 1,23,541. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 25,19,343, or Rs. 2-8-9 per head of population.

Health and vital statistics.

Ten thousand four hundred and seventy-six births and 71,028 deaths were registered, as compared with 28,769 and 57,581 respectively last year. Seventeen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight patients were treated at the three dispensaries against 38,440 the year before. Malarious fever was prevalent in the eastern parts of the District, but no other epidemic is reported. Vaccination again fell back from the number of operations performed in the year previous. This year only 13,257 were performed against 18,696 last, and 24,055 the year before.

Education.

In addition to an Industrial school attended by 32 pupils, there are in the District 2 schools of a superior and 254 of the primary grade, as compared with 4 of the former and 170 of the latter in 1877-78. The attendance registered at each class respectively was 239 against 298, and 9,639 against 7,797. The educational fund shows an income of Rs. 1,38,696, and an expenditure of Rs. 62,025, with a balance of Rs. 76,621.

KALADGI.

Area, 5,696 square miles; Population (1872), 816,037;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 16,88,049.

Land.

The survey system is in force throughout this District. Revision operations are in progress in one sub-division, and the new rates were introduced into 39 villages. The arable area not yet taken up for cultivation is shown in the returns as 90,724 acres; but owing to the number of holdings abandoned by pauper occupants or confiscated in satisfaction of arrears of revenue, there will be a still larger vacant area recorded at the close of the year's records. No minors' estates were under the charge of the revenue officers.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 1,306. Crime diminished considerably this year, as compared with last. There were, however, 6 murders and 31 dacoities inquired into. The number of persons arrested in cognizable cases was 4,019, out of whom 60 per cent were subsequently convicted. The value of stolen property was entered as Rs. 78,115, and the proportion of recoveries 43 per cent. The work of the Civil Courts showed a considerable increase, 2,835 cases having been decided against 1,698 last year. The total for disposal was 3,230. The majority of suits filed affected property or claims of below Rs. 500 in value. One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four decrees were executed wholly or in part, out of 2,545 cases in which application was made. Revenue cases were 133, or 8 fewer than in 1877. The two original suits pending against Government from last year have been decided in favour of the

defendants, and no fresh ones have been filed. Registrations were 1,960 against 2,386, and receipts Rs. 4,347 against Rs. 4,510. The District contains 4 town municipalities, with an aggregate population within their limits of 43,639. The receipts amounted to Rs. 25,439, and the expenditure to Rs. 23,033, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 12,139. The average incidence per head of municipal taxation was Re. 0-7-7, varying between Re. 0-3-3 and Re. 0-9-11.

Production and distribution.

No railroad is at present open in this District, which is intersected by one trunk road and several branches. There are 42 miles of road complete in all respects, and 377 more ready for fair-weather traffic only. An area of 2,078,769 acres, out of a total arable of 2,169,493 acres, was occupied during this year, the area actually cropped being 1,576,855 acres. The rainfall was 35·20, as compared with 30·7 last year, and an average of 23·53 during the preceding quinquennium. Excessive rain in October damaged what would otherwise have been a good harvest of the early crops, whilst the cold-weather sowings as well as the cotton were destroyed, to the extent of nearly one-half, by swarms of rats. The area under cotton decreased from 218,465 acres to 162,402 acres. The condition of the people, after one year of famine succeeded by one of indifferent harvest, was not such as to enable the poorer classes to withstand the hardships of a third season below the average, and Government thought it advisable to undertake measures of relief, in the way of both charity and employment. The sum advanced to cultivators for seed or stock was Rs. 10,840, as compared with Rs. 38,882 so advanced last year. The market prices of millet and wheat rose considerably, the former from 28 lbs. to 24 lbs. the rupee; the latter from 12 to 8 lbs. Wages, however, both of skilled and unskilled labour, remained stationary.

Public works.

The chief work opened for purposes of famine relief was the Sholápur and Bijápur railway, the earth-work of which was begun in April 1879. The receipts of the Local Funds amounted to Rs. 90,022, including an opening balance of Rs. 14,552. Rs. 67,588 were expended—Rs. 42,442 being on new works, and Rs. 5,963 on repairs. Rs. 35,976 were spent on communications, and Rs. 2,196 on water-supply.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 16,88,049, according to the usual settlement, and, of this sum, Rs. 11,18,607 were collected. Much of the balance has been postponed with the sanction of Government, owing to the disappointing agricultural results of the season of 1878-79. The number of cases in which distraint was found necessary was 1,156. Excise revenue was Rs. 46,152. Stamp sales yielded Rs. 76,207, as compared with Rs. 66,113 last year, the increase being in judicial transactions. Forest receipts were Rs. 2,479 against Rs. 1,162, and the expenditure was Rs. 8,148, as compared with Rs. 6,849. The receipts from the License-tax amounted to Rs. 70,204. The total Government revenue was Rs. 23,26,630, or about Rs. 2-13-7 per head.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Health and vital statistics.

Cholera prevailed during the early months of the year, but not to any very great extent. Fever was also prevalent, but in a much milder and less fatal form than that which it assumed last year. Ulcers of a bad type were the chief disease of the year. The number of deaths from all causes was 65,131, and of births 4,234. Last year the figures registered were 39,582 deaths and 24,653 births. There are now four dispensaries, which afforded relief to 12,826 patients, as compared with three last year, attended by 10,855. Vaccination operations again show a decrease in numbers, being 10,785 against 16,504.

Education.

There is one superior school, with an attendance of 39, as compared with 28 last year. Primary schools number 140, or 17 more than in 1877-78, and the pupils registered are now 5,215, as compared with 4,691. The funds available for educational purposes were Rs. 58,543, of which Rs. 34,263 were spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,280.

KANARA.

Area, 4,235 square miles; Population (1872), 398,406;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 8,64,081.

Land.

The original survey is in progress in this Collectorate. During the year, operations were carried on in two sub-divisions below the Ghâts, and in three above. The introduction of the new rates into about 120 villages will probably take place next year. Until the survey is complete, the area of arable waste land cannot be accurately ascertained; but in the settled portion of the District it amounts to 34,595 acres. Thirty-five minors' estates are under the charge of the Collector.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 571. There was less crime both as to serious and minor offences this year than last. The number of persons arrested in cognizable cases was 1,898, of whom 60 per cent were convicted. The value of property stolen was recorded as Rs. 62,420, and the percentage recovered was 67. The suits decided were 2,347 out of 3,974, or a slightly smaller result than last year. Most of the suits involved, as usual, very small sums. Only 1,071 decrees were executed out of 2,578 applications received. Revenue work consisted of 3 suits filed, as compared with 85 last year. The greater part of the litigation in which Government has been involved in this District refers to questions of survey and assessment. The representative suit having been struck off the list by the Privy Council, in consequence of the neglect on the part of the appellants to prosecute their claim, it is probable that the remaining 974 suits of the same class will gradually be withdrawn or disposed of without contest. This has already happened in 674 cases. Ordinary suits against Government were 10 in number, of which 2 were appeals; out of these, 5 original cases and 2 appeals were given in favour of Government, 3 original suits remaining unheard at the close of the year. Registrations were 4,872, and proceeds Rs. 12,901. Last year they were 4,686 and Rs. 12,164 respectively. The 5 town municipalities contain an aggregate population of 38,258 souls, raised a revenue this year of Rs. 39,585, at an average rate of taxation of Re. 1-1-8 per head, and spent Rs. 39,893.

There is no railroad at present under construction in or near the District; but 225 miles of road have been completed for traffic throughout the year, and 653 have been made passable during the fair weather. There are also 84 miles of navigable estuary. The season was a favourable one, the fall of rain being 192·73 inches against an average for the preceding quinquennium of 125·99 inches. Garden and rice cultivation both revived under it, and the harvest, with the exception of a small portion of the later cold-weather rice, was above the average. The exports of this season's cotton, owing to the small out-turn in the Western Kárnátic, were not so heavy as last year; but the shipments of the crop of 1877-78 continued, and brought the total trade up to the average figures. No shipments were made direct to Europe from Kárwár or Kumta. No advances were made to cultivators, either for temporary relief or permanent improvements. The price of common rice, which is the general food of the lower classes, rose from 19⅞ to 16½ lbs. the rupee; but wages remained stationary at from annas 2 to annas 6 for unskilled labour. Production and distribution.

Local Funds receipts were Rs. 99,433, and Rs. 74,341 were spent on public works, Rs. 38,243 were expended on communications, Rs. 2,006 on water-supply, Rs. 4,021 on rest-houses, and Rs. 1,649 on tree-planting. Public works.

Land revenue for collection was Rs. 8,64,081, of which were collected Rs. 8,56,885 within the official year, with the pressure of distraint in only 50 cases. Excise receipts were Rs. 1,12,012, as compared with Rs. 1,13,122 last year. Stamp revenue rose to Rs. 75,349 from Rs. 69,793, the improvement being apparent in both branches of transactions. The License-tax yielded a revenue of Rs. 64,089. Forest receipts were Rs. 2,37,675 against Rs. 2,39,240. The expenditure in the District itself on conservancy and protection was Rs. 1,85,431, or a little more than last year. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 14,61,696, or about Rs. 3-10-8 per head of population. Revenue.

The registers show 9,025 births and 21,094 deaths, as compared with 12,153 births and 15,987 deaths last year. The 8 dispensaries relieved 33,872 patients, as compared with 35,965 in 1877. There were few cases of cholera or small-pox, but fever and other diseases proved more than usually fatal, on account of the number of immigrants from the famine districts to the eastwards. Vaccination operations were 9,867 against 14,050. Health and vital statistics.

There are 2 superior and 82 primary schools in the District, an increased number of pupils being registered in both classes. The cost of these establishments was Rs. 28,171, out of an available fund of Rs. 36,069. Education.

RATNA'GIRI.

Area, 3,789 square miles; Population (1872), 1,019,136; Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 9,52,774.

The survey settlement is in progress throughout the greater part of the Collectorate. Revised rates were introduced this year into 210 villages of 3 sub-divisions. The Khoti tenure, which has Land.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

been the subject of much attention on the part of Government for many years, is about to be placed on a more satisfactory footing for both Khotes and rayats. The area of arable land still remaining available for cultivation is very small, but cannot, however, be accurately ascertained, except for the surveyed portions of the District. Thirteen minors' estates are under the Collector's management, 5 of them being of considerable value.

Protection.

There is one policeman to 1,372 of population. Crime decreased as compared with the year before. The number of persons arrested in cognizable cases was 2,088, of whom 46·per cent were subsequently convicted by the Criminal Courts. The value of property stolen is registered at Rs. 26,598, of which 60·per cent was recovered. Out of 11,030 suits on the files, 8,079 were decided, 5,841 being of less than Rs. 500 value. The number of decrees executed wholly was 1,461, and partially 1,541, or, in all, 3,002, out of 12,369 applications received. Revenue cases fell from 819 to 239. Out of 16 original and 23 appellate suits against Government, in connection with survey operations in this District, 15 original cases and 8 appeals were withdrawn within the year, and the rest since the close of the year for which the judicial statistics are prepared. These results were brought about by compromises between Government officials and the plaintiffs concerned, which have formed the subject of special action on the part of Government. Registrations were 3,882, and proceeds Rs. 11,969 against 3,352 and Rs. 10,306 last year. There are 4 town municipalities in the District, with a population of 37,548, and a revenue of Rs. 21,107, the incidence varying between Re. 0-13-7 and Re. 0-15-0. One of these corporations was in abeyance for nearly the whole year. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,030.

Production and distribution.

The District being a long and narrow strip of land between the Ghâts and the coast, most of the traffic is carried on by water. There are, however, several good lines of road connecting the chief ports with the country above the hill-passes. Forty-eight miles of road have been completed in all respects. Three hundred and eighty-six are made passable, except during flood time, and there are, besides, 90 miles of navigable estuary. The area in occupation was 1,005,524 acres. The fall of rain was 165·66 inches, or the highest on record, the average being slightly under 100 inches. The season was, on the whole, a favourable one, the rice especially yielding a good out-turn. No advances were made to cultivators. The price of náchni *(Eleusina coracana)*, and common rice fell from 26 lbs. and 16 lbs. to 28 lbs. and 21 lbs. respectively. Skilled wages showed a slight rise, but unskilled labour remained at the same rate (Re. 0-3-6) as last year.

Public works.

Local public works receipts were Rs. 64,354, and the expenditure is set down at the same amount. Original works cost Rs. 16,985, and repairs Rs. 20,419.

Revenue.

The revenue from land, as settled for the year, amounted to Rs. 9,52,774, of which Rs. 9,33,500 were realized within the pre-

scribed period. Excise receipts were Rs. 66,130 against Rs. 67,640. Stamp sales realized Rs. 1,43,777 against Rs. 1,33,134, the increase being in both classes of transactions. Forest revenue was Rs. 8,348 against Rs. 4,459, and the expenditure Rs. 11,668 against Rs. 4,281. The License-tax produced Rs. 40,472. In order to realize Government demands, recourse was had to distraints in 616 cases. The total Government revenue was Rs. 23,45,209, or about Rs. 2-4-9 per head of population.

Health and vital statistics.

The number of births registered was 13,650, and deaths 18,185. Last year the numbers were respectively 13,172 and 18,969. Fever was prevalent after the heavy rainfall of October, but no other special disease made its appearance. The number of patients treated at the three civil hospitals was 9,864, as compared with 7,246. Vaccination was performed in 27,537 cases, as compared with 30,264 last year.

Education.

There were 93 primary and 25 higher class schools in existence this year, as compared with 110 and 26 respectively last. The attendance decreased in both classes of institutions—from 3,712 to 3,522 in the one case, and from 4,987 to 4,652 in the case of village schools. The total cost of education in the District was Rs. 44,626, out of an available provision of Rs. 47,126.

SIND DIVISION.

Area, 46,599 square miles; Population (1872), 2,203,177;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 48,32,020.

KURRACHEE, THAR AND PA'RKAR, HYDERABAD, SHIKA'RPUR, UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT.

KURRACHEE.

Area, 14,091 square miles; Population (1872), 423,495;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 7,48,967.

Land.

Survey and settlement operations are in progress. New rates were this year introduced into one of the sub-divisions of the District, and those previously sanctioned provisionally in another were extended for a further period. The work of distributing deeds of title under the city survey in Kurrachee made some progress during the year. The area of unoccupied assessed land in the three settled sub-divisions is shown as 69,970 acres. There is one minor's estate under the Collector's charge; another, that had been under management for some years, having been made over to the owner, on his attaining his majority.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 300, and to area one to 9·90 square miles. There was a slight increase in the number of offences reported. Out of 3,949 persons arrested in cognizable cases, 64 per cent were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 46,184, of which 70 per cent was recovered.

SIND DIVISION.

The number of cases before the Civil Courts for disposal was 6,493, or about the same as last year; but the out-turn of work was less, being only 6,139 as compared with 6,313 cases decided. Nearly all the suits were of small value. Of 7,088 applications for execution of decrees, 1,338 were partially and 879 wholly, or, in all, 2,217 enforced. No revenue suits were filed during the year. One civil suit was instituted against Government during the year, but no further proceedings were taken in it. Registrations were 1,619 and receipts Rs. 6,339, as compared with 1,773 and Rs. 6,060 last year. The District contains one city and 9 town municipalities, with an aggregate population of 94,240 souls. The income amounted this year to Rs. 3,12,349, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,56,177. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 2-8-10 at an average, varying in the different municipalities from Re. 0-6-9 to Rs. 4-13-7. Consequent on the application of the Bombay District Municipality Act (VI of 1873) to this Province, 9 town municipalities were abolished in this District.

Production and distribution,

Two hundred and thirty miles of railway are open along the right bank of the Indus; 1,040 miles of road are bridged and metalled for traffic in all seasons, and 459 miles are prepared for fair-weather use only. There are 464 miles of canal, and 321 of river are open for navigation. The season was characterized by the highest rainfall (25·70 inches) and the highest inundation hitherto recorded. Great damage ensued to the early sown crops, but the cultivators were compensated for this loss by an excellent cold-weather harvest. Cultivation increased considerably, and 413,490 acres were taken up in the surveyed sub-divisions. Rs. 32,400 were advanced to cultivators in two tálukas for seed. The price of jowári (millet), the staple food of the lower classes, rose from 24 lbs. to 20 lbs. the rupee. The wages of unskilled labour, however, remained unchanged at from 4 to 8 annas a day.

Public works.

Local Funds for public works show receipts amounting to Rs. 1,36,080, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,12,715, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,365. New works cost Rs. 20,849, and repairs Rs. 40,262. Rs. 48,528 were spent on communications, and Rs. 3,156 on rest-houses. Road-side tree-planting cost Rs. 4,664.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 7,48,967, of which Rs. 7,07,866 were collected before the close of the year. In 77 cases distraint was found necessary, in order to realize Government demands. Excise revenue was Rs. 1,45,868, as compared with Rs. 1,31,428 last year. Stamp sales produced Rs. 1,04,709, or considerably less in both classes of transactions than last year. Forest receipts amounted to Rs. 1,54,666 against Rs. 2,19,801, and expenditure to Rs. 72,045 against Rs. 71,004 last year. The License-tax brought in Rs. 1,31,537 from 26,903 persons. The total Government revenue amounted to Rs. 19,86,632, or an incidence of Rs. 4-10-6 per head.

Health and vital statistics,

The requisite machinery for ensuring accurate registration of vital statistics is not at present available in this Province. The recorded number of births and deaths was 3,471 and 6,626

respectively against 3,618 and 6,264 last year. Vaccination showed a slight falling off, from 27,428 operations to 26,442. The season was an unhealthy one. Fever of a bad type was prevalent, and both cholera and small-pox made their appearance at different periods in the year. The attendance at the 10 dispensaries increased from 50,699 to 57,314.

Education. A contribution of Rs. 13,461 is paid out of the Local Funds for educational purposes, and administered by the officers of that department. The number of schools was 40, of which 36 were primary, and 4 of superior grades. Last year there were two additional schools of the former class. The attendance at the primary schools rose from 2,148 to 2,198, and that at the upper-grade establishments fell from 580 to 456.

THAR AND PA'RKAR.

Area, 12,729 square miles ; Population (1872), 180,761 ;
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 2,28,597.

Land. Settlements for a term of years have, in this District, been introduced only in the portions under irrigation from the larger canals. No fresh operations were carried out during the year under report. Owing to there being no survey measurements, the exact area of arable land still unoccupied is not known, but about 349,918 acres are said to be available for cultivation, in addition to that already taken up. There are no minors' estates under the charge of the Superintendent.

Protection. The proportion of police to population is one to 368, and to area one to 25·92 square miles. Owing to prevalent distress, crime increased somewhat, especially as regards minor offences against property. Serious cases were, however, rare. In cognizable cases, 1,051 persons were arrested, of whom 52· per cent were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 26,090, out of which 75· per cent was recovered. There were 240 suits disposed of out of 280 on the files. One hundred and eighty-five of the latter involved claims of less than Rs. 500 in value. Thirty-five of the 39 decrees applied for with a view to execution were executed mostly in full. There were 28 revenue suits instituted. Litigation, on the whole, decreased considerably in this District. Government was involved in no litigation this year. Registrations were 180 against 197 last year, and the receipts Rs. 286, as compared with Rs. 387. Thirteen town municipalities were in existence up to October 1878, but, upon the introduction of the District Municipal Act, 10 of these were abolished. The aggregate income of the whole number was Rs. 25,470, and the expenditure Rs. 26,899. The incidence of taxation on a population of 20,728 varied from Re. 0-2-9 to Rs. 3-9-2 per head. In the three corporations that have been reconstituted under the Act, the incidence varied from Re. 0-13-9 to Re. 1-1-11.

Production and distribution. There are 1,056 miles of made road in the District, forming lines of communication between Hyderabad and Cutch or Deesa. The area cultivated was 355,982 acres, out of a total available area, as far as is ascertainable, of 701,822 acres. The heavy floods in

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SIND DIVISION.

July 1878 did much injury to the autumn crops; but the favourable cold season allowed the cultivators to make the most of their later sowings, which gave an out-turn considerably above the average. In the parts of the District to which the protection of the canals does not extend, an otherwise good harvest was destroyed almost to the extent of five-sixths by locusts. Advances for seed were made for the amount of Rs. 6,500. The price of wheat rose considerably, but that of millet remained, at an average, little higher than in the previous year. Wages of unskilled labour fell, but in a very slight degree. The trade in cattle and dairy produce showed symptoms of reviving, as did that in oil-seeds.

Public works. The Local Funds available for public works amounted to Rs. 26,397. Rs. 22,026 were expended—Rs. 5,745 on new works; Rs. 4,887 on repairs. Rs. 2,000 were contributed out of these funds towards the educational expenses of the District.

Revenue. The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 2,28,597, of which Rs. 2,26,812 were realized within the prescribed period, without any distraints having been found necessary. Excise yielded Rs. 17,993, as compared with Rs. 18,810 last year. Stamp revenue was Rs. 4,584, as compared with Rs. 6,025, the decrease being chiefly in judicial transactions. The License-tax brought in Rs. 20,912. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 2,38,978, about Re. 1-5-1 per head of population.

Health and vital statistics. Three thousand four hundred and thirty-nine births were registered, and 3,752 deaths, as compared with 3,345 and 2,509 respectively in 1877-78. Cholera made its appearance in the hot weather of 1879, and carried off 55 victims; small-pox of a mild type also broke out in the head-quarter town, and fever was more than usually prevalent. The four dispensaries were attended by 9,158 patients against 7,780 last year; 11,662 vaccination operations were performed, as compared with 13,101 last year, and 8,806 the year before.

Education. One primary school was closed during the year. There are now 11 of this class, with a registered attendance of 690 pupils, as compared with 12 schools and 722 pupils last year. The one school of superior grade had an attendance of 77, or 22 less than last year.

HYDERABAD.

Area, 9,053 square miles; Population (1872), 721,947;*
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 14,15,567.

Land. Settlement operations are in progress in this District, and revised rates were introduced this year into parts of two subdivisions. The *city* survey of Hyderabad itself is complete, and the work of issuing title-deeds alone remains to be performed. The area of cultivable land remaining unoccupied is returned as 1,930,189 acres; but as the survey is not yet complete these figures are not altogether trustworthy. Four minors' estates are in charge of the Collector, two of them being of considerable value.

*Exclusive of Cantonment population.

The proportion of police to population and area is one to 815 persons and 10·26 square miles respectively. Cognizable crime, especially offences against property, increased, owing to the distress amongst the lower classes. The number of persons arrested in such cases was 4,750, of whom 60 per cent were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 56,046, 57 per cent of which was recovered. Of 7,468 suits on the file, 6,794 were of small value, and 6,982 of the whole number were disposed of. Of 3,226 applications for the execution of decrees, only 1,146 were subsequently carried out. No revenue suits are entered in the returns. No suits were pending, nor were any filed during the year, in which Government were concerned. Registrations were 2,619, and receipts Rs. 8,709, as compared with 2,261 transactions and Rs. 8,346 proceeds the year before. The District contains a city and 13 town municipalities, 8 of the latter class having been abolished under the operation of the Bombay District Municipal Act. The aggregate receipts of these corporations amounted to Rs. 1,88,527, or an incidence varying from Re. 0-4-7 to Rs. 2-5-0 per head, on a total population, within municipal limits, of 89,682 souls. The expenditure was Rs. 1,73,148. Protection.

The District contains no railroads, but has 600 miles of bridged road, and 1,162 of lines suited to fair-weather traffic. There are also 791 miles of navigable canal, and the Indus skirts the District for about 300 miles. The area of land cultivated was 690,445 acres, out of a total arable of 1,740,392 acres. Both rainfall (16·10 inches) and inundations were higher than usual, and much injury was caused by floods and breaches of embankments in the eastern and southern sub-divisions. The success of the cold-weather harvest, however, compensated the cultivators for the losses sustained in the beginning of the season, which, as far as crops are concerned, may be considered, on the whole, to have been a favourable one. The area under cotton was but a few hundred acres less than that of the previous year. Rs. 8,745 were advanced for purchase of seed, and Rs. 1,000 for permanent improvements. The prices of most food-grains rose, that of jowári averaging 19½ against 21 lbs. per rupee. Wages, both of skilled and unskilled labour, fell, the former from Re. 1 to 12 annas; the latter from 6 to 4 annas. Production and distribution.

Local Funds receipts were Rs. 1,60,966, and expenditure Rs. 89,634, including Rs. 11,086 on new works, and Rs. 39,966 on repairs, chiefly to roads and rest-houses. Rs. 4,314 were spent on tree-planting by road-sides. Public works.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 14,15,567, of which Rs. 13,15,003 were realized within the official year, distraints having been necessary in 14 cases only. Excise receipts were Rs. 1,33,686, as compared with Rs. 1,52,210 last year. Stamp revenue fell from Rs. 1,14,315 to Rs. 1,08,317 in both judicial and non-judicial transactions. Forest receipts were Rs. 65,632 against Rs. 53,825. Expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,31,114 against Rs. 1,30,997. The proceeds of the License-tax were Rs. 87,816, recovered from 23,053 persons. The total Revenue.

SIND DIVISION.

Government revenue amounted to Rs. 17,81,350, or about Rs. 2-7-7 per head.

Health and vital statistics.

The District was visited by cholera, which carried off 1,409 persons, and by small-pox in a mild form. Fever and diseases of the lungs were more than usually fatal during the cold weather. Forty-six thousand one hundred and seventy-one patients attended the 8 dispensaries for relief, or 8,141 more than in 1877-78. Twenty-six thousand two hundred and seventy-eight vaccination operations were performed, as compared with 34,339.

Education.

The number of primary schools fell off by 2, there being now 45, with an attendance of 2,431, as compared with 2,643 last year. The 4 schools of superior grade and the 2 normal schools show a similar falling off in attendance.

SHIKA'RPUR.

Area, 8,813 square miles; Population (1872), 776,227; Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 20,57,028.

Land.

Survey operations are in progress in this District, and revision measurements were completed this year in two sub-divisions, but the revised rates were not introduced. The area of arable land still unoccupied was 1,327,350 acres. The city survey of Sukkur has been completed, but the work of issuing title-deeds is still in hand. Three small minors' estates are under the charge of the Collector as guardian.

Protection.

There is one policeman to 651 of population and 7·39 square miles of area. Cognizable crime showed a slight increase, notably in offences against property. Out of 7,070 persons arrested in such cases, 34 per cent were convicted. The value of stolen property was Rs. 76,441 against Rs. 60,743 last year, and the percentage of recoveries was 53 against 55·55. The suits for disposal numbered 6,779 against 8,704 in 1877. Six thousand and seventy-two were decided, mostly of very small value. There were 127 revenue cases, as compared with 63 last year. Decrees were executed in 1,458 cases. In addition to the original suit pending from last year, three original suits and one appeal were filed against Government during the year. One decision in an original suit was passed in favour of, and one against, the defendants, leaving an original and an appellate case undecided at the end of the year. Registration transactions were 4,094, and receipts Rs. 12,990, as compared with 3,687 and Rs. 11,209 last year. The District contains 2 city and 10 town municipalities, with a population of 95,371, and a revenue of Rs. 2,46,570, or an incidence of taxation, amounting to Rs. 2-9-2 per head, varying between Re. 0-3-9 and Rs. 6.

Production and distribution.

The Indus Valley State Railway traverses the District from north to south. There are about 1,600 miles of good road; but the river Indus carries most of the traffic of the Collectorate. The rainfall here, as in other parts of the Province, was far heavier than usual, being nearly 10 inches, as compared with an average of 5·6 inches. Floods in the Indus and other rivers caused breaches in several of the larger irrigation works, and destroyed

a great part of the early crops, in addition to rendering a large area of land uncultivable for the rest of the season. Locusts also made their appearance in parts of the District. The late sowings were completely successful. The cultivated area was 895,386 acres, or 347,549 acres in excess of that of last year. The price of jowári rose from 31¾ lbs. to 20 lbs. the rupee, partly owing to scarcity of the early crop, and partly to the demand for grain for the Kandahár column of the Afghán Expedition. Wages remained stationary, but the rates for carts and baggage camels rose considerably in consequence of the numbers of each required for military purposes. No advances were made to cultivators during the year. Trade was generally stimulated by the passage of troops towards Quetta and Kandahár.

Public works.

Local public works receipts, including the balance remaining from the previous year, were Rs. 2,31,477, out of which Rs. 1,93,921 were expended. Communications received out of this Rs. 43,517, rest-houses Rs. 8,652, water-supply Rs. 3,317, and road-side tree-planting Rs. 10,021.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 20,57,028, of which Rs. 17,50,071 were realized within the year. Distraint was found necessary in 202 cases. The revenue from excise was Rs. 91,405, as compared with Rs. 96,617 last year. Stamp sales realized Rs. 1,31,183 against Rs. 1,32,657. The proceeds of the License-tax were Rs. 1,56,343. The total Government revenue from all sources was Rs. 21,09,006, or about Rs. 2-11-5 per head of population.

Health and vital statistics.

The usual registers of vital statistics are not kept in this District. Vaccination operations were 38,859 against 50,064, but in the latter total have been included the operations (3,912) performed in the Khairpur State. The number of patients treated at the 5 dispensaries was 59,136 against 44,647 last year. The season was rather an unhealthy one. Cholera broke out in one of the large towns, and small-pox made its appearance in many parts of the District, without, however, being of a virulent type. Fever was the chief cause of the increased attendance at the dispensaries.

Education.

There are three superior grade schools, with an attendance of 570, or 13 less than last year. The 71 primary schools were attended by 5,056 pupils. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 56,227, out of an available sum of Rs. 62,296.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Area, 1,913 square miles ; Population (1872), 89,985; *
Land revenue (1878-79), Rs. 3,81,861.

Land.

The original survey settlement is still in force in this District, except where revision has been rendered necessary by the extension of irrigation from canals. The area of arable unoccupied land is about 506,372 acres. No minors' estates are being administered by Government in this charge.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is one to 381, and to area one to 18·67 square miles. Additional work was thrown upon the

* Exclusive of Cantonment population.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SIND DIVISION.

force this year, as, besides the increase of cognizable crime consequent upon the scarcity in parts of the District, the police had the task of making preparations for the passage of the Kandahár column of the Afghán expedition. Six hundred and eighty-one persons were arrested in cognizable offences, and 42 per cent convicted. Of Rs. 8,967 worth of property stolen, 44 per cent was recovered. Government was involved in no litigation this year. Private litigation has been included in the returns for the Shikárpur District. Registrations were 196 in number, and the proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,323 against 157 registrations and Rs. 1,105 receipts last year. There is one town municipality in this charge, containing a civil population of 5,282, exclusive of cantonments. The revenue was Rs. 15,056, or about Rs. 2-13-7 per head. The disbursements were Rs. 15,427.

Production and distribution.

There are about 900 miles of good fair-weather road in the District, but most of the traffic passes by Shikárpur to the Indus. The cultivated area is returned as 322,757 acres, or 190,106 acres more than last year. The rainfall was 11·49 inches against an average of 5·73 in the preceding quinquennium. The season, on the whole, was similar to that in the neighbouring District of Shikárpur, described above. Prices of wheat, jowári and rice rose from 22, 24 and 16 lbs. the rupee to 16, 17 and 15 lbs. respectively. The wages of unskilled labour showed a slight upward tendency. Advances for seed and canal clearances were made to the amount of Rs. 3,800, and Rs. 623 were also granted for permanent improvements. Local trade was fair during the year.

Public works.

The receipts and disbursements of Local Funds for public works were respectively Rs. 10,951 and Rs. 14,920, showing a deficit of Rs. 3,969. New works cost Rs. 7,703, and repairs Rs. 2,756. Roads, rest-houses and dispensaries were the chief objects on which expenditure was incurred, and Rs. 785 were also spent on road-side trees.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 3,81,861, of which Rs. 2,79,058 were realized within the prescribed period. Thirteen compulsory processes were enforced. Excise revenue was Rs. 16,674, as compared with Rs. 17,704 last year. Stamp sales realized Rs. 10,278, as compared with Rs. 13,040, the decrease being in both classes of transactions, judicial and non-judicial. Forest receipts were Rs. 3,451 against Rs. 1,043. The License-tax brought in Rs. 10,707. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,46,718, or about Rs. 3-10-0 per head of population.

Vital statistics and public health.

The registers show 617 births and 581 deaths to have taken place, as compared with 728 births and 800 deaths last year. The season was rendered unhealthy by the floods, which seem to have left behind them the seeds of much malarious fever. Small-pox, in a mild form, was prevalent here and there. The attendance at the Jacobabad dispensary was 6,366, as compared with 4,872 last year. The number of vaccination operations was 5,786, as compared with 9,223 in 1877.

Education.

The attendance at the five vernacular schools fell off from 229 to 205. School-houses are being erected in the principal villages.

Surveys.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

I.—Topographical Survey.

There are five parties of the Topographical Survey at work in this Presidency. Two of these are in Gujarát, two in the Deccan, and the remaining one in Khándesh. The total out-turn of work for the year consisted of 642 square miles, completed on a scale of 1 inch to the mile, 7,100 square miles on 2-inch scale, 720 square miles on the 4-inch scale, 7,316 square miles triangulated in advance, and mostly prepared for the work of the coming season, and, lastly, the survey on a large scale of the two towns of Sátára and Sangamner in the Deccan. Part of the work prepared for next season lies in the Konkan State of Janjira and other districts below the line of Ghâts. A survey was also completed of the Dhond and Manmád State Railway, comprising 174 miles of linear and 91 miles of plane-table work.

Khándesh Party.

The work in Khándesh is carried on on two scales. The hill and forest country is mapped on the scale of one inch = 1 mile, whilst the plain and cultivated portion of the District requires the larger scale of two inches, which can be subsequently reduced to smaller proportions by means of photography. This party was at work in seven tálukas of British territory, besides portions of the adjacent Native States of Central India and the Rewa Kántha. The total area completed up to date was returned at 13,491 square miles. The work of the season consisted of 893 square miles on the 2-inch and 642 on the 1-inch scale, surveyed in detail, together with the triangulation in advance of 643 square miles, leaving 2,144 miles ready for the operations of the coming season. Progress was made in the fixing of the positions of village tri-junction pillars, and the whole work subjected to the usual tests. With the exception of Dhulia no town of importance fell within the area surveyed.

Ahmednagar and Poona Party.

The 10th party of the Deccan establishment worked chiefly in the Ahmednagar Collectorate and in three sub-divisions of Poona. They were engaged during part of the year in completing the theodolite and plane-table survey of the State chord line between Dhond and Manmád; 174 linear miles of survey work and 9 of plane-table sketching were done as stated above. The survey of the municipal town of Sangamner, in Ahmednagar, was also finished at the cost of Rs. 192-14-3, on a scale of 1-inch = 66 feet. The ordinary field work comprised 2,222 square miles on the 2-inch scale surveyed in detail, and 2,215 square miles triangulated in advance, of which 1,400 were in the Konkan and 815 prepared for next season's work above the Ghâts. The cost of the Sangamner survey was borne by the local municipality.

I.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

Poona and Sholápur Party.

The 11th party worked over 1,962 square miles in Sholápur, Poona, and the Sátára jágírs. Five hundred and seventy miles of topographical work were surveyed on the 4-inch scale, in order to be of service to the Irrigation Department. The rest was on the 1-inch scale. The city of Sátára was also surveyed and mapped on the 1-inch = 66 feet scale during the year. The operations of next year will probably be in the Konkan, where 1,000 square miles of country have been triangulated in advance, including the Native State of Janjira. The area surveyed during the year under report included few large towns or places of general interest. The officer in charge of this party found it of no assistance to use the revenue survey village maps in the general survey, but was enabled to successfully transfer from them the field boundaries to the topographical sheets on the 4-inch scale.

Káthiáwár Party.

The Káthiáwár or Western Gujarát party surveyed and mapped in topographical detail 1,835 square miles, besides triangulating for next season's work 476 square miles in Káthiáwár and 884 in Cutch. The work was done on the 2-inch scale, and will be subsequently reduced to 1-inch, as in the case of the Khándesh sheets. One of the most important portions of the year's work was the completion of the survey of the Gir forest in Junágad, a task rendered very difficult by the unhealthiness of the climate and the scarcity of water during the past season. The officer in charge of this party brings to notice the assistance given by the Nawáb of Junágad and his minister. The survey of this Peninsula will be completed next year.

East Gujarát Party.

This party worked throughout the year on two scales, the 2-inch for ordinary field work, and a special 4-inch = 1 mile scale for the Dáng forest survey. The former portion of the work lay chiefly to the north of Ahmedabad and the north-east of Kaira. Parts of Baroda and the Mahi Kántha also lay within the sphere of operations. Three hundred and three square miles of British territory, 445 of Mahi Kántha, and 320 of Baroda were thus mapped and surveyed. The area in the Dángs, surveyed on the larger scale, includes the whole of the made road from one of the Bhil States to the Bánsda frontier. The area prepared for next season's work consists of 2,641 square miles, situated principally in the Surat Collectorate, but including also some Baroda territory and a portion of the Dángs contiguous to that already completed.

II.—TIDAL AND LEVELLING PARTY.

A.—Tidal.

Tidal observations are being taken in this Presidency at the ports of Bombay, Kárwár, Kurrachee and Aden. The self-registering tide-gauge set up last year at the Apollo Bandar in *Bombay* worked continuously and accurately throughout the year. The results have been reduced by harmonic analysis in order to be utilized in the construction of tide tables for 1880. A new tide-predicting machine will shortly be available in India for the use of this survey, so that the tide tables will be calculated and compiled on the spot, in substitution of the present system of sending the materials for calculation to an expert in England.

II.—TIDAL AND LEVELLING PARTY.

The tidal and meteorological observations at the Oyster Rock in *Kárwár* Bay were conducted with similar attention and continuity to those in Bombay. The results have been turned to immediate account in connection with the chart of this Port now under preparation in the Marine Survey Department. They are also about to be used in correcting the line of levels done some years ago between Kárwár and Bellári by Hubli and Yellápur, and will serve, moreover, as a basis for the tide tables of this Port, which will be prepared for 1881. At *Kurrachee*, observations have been systematically recorded since 1867 by the harbour authorities, and were taken up by this survey only in 1878. The new instruments have not yet been procured, as the set originally intended for this Port were afterwards set up at Aden; but those already in use were modified in some respects, and furnish data for reduction continuously throughout the year under report. At *Aden* considerable delay took place in erecting the building to receive the instruments; but one year's observations were available, as taken from the former instrument, from which the necessary calculations for tide tables can be made.

B.—Levelling.

Operations began this season on the south-eastern extension of the G. I. P. Railway between Khedgaon and Kaim, bench-marks and trigonometrical stations being duly connected all along the line. A branch line was carried to the irrigational bench-marks on part of the Nirá canal for a distance of 53 miles, a trigonometrical point being connected on the way. The main line was then taken up from Sátára, where the operations of last season had been brought to a close, and carried through Kolhápur, Belgaum and Dhárwár to Hubli, where a bench-mark was reached, previously erected, as mentioned above, in connection with the tidal obervations. Several important bench-marks set up by the Irrigation Department were connected along this line, belonging to the Yerla, Gokak and Krishna canal projects respectively.

The total work of the season in the levelling branch of this survey comprised 358¼ miles of double levelling on the main line and 37½ on branch lines; 36 bench-marks were embedded along the railway or main roads, 20 irrigation and 7 railway heights were connected, and 326 permanent points connected and inscribed.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Five survey departments were at work during the year—four in the Northern and one in the Southern Division of the Presidency. The former are the Sind, Gujarát, Poona and Násik, and Ratnágiri departments; the latter is the Southern Marátha Country Survey. The whole of the work was under the supervision and control of a single Commissioner, who has also charge of the Mysore survey operations, the results of which are reported to the Administration of that Province.

REVENUE SURVEY.

The field work of the Gujarát department has been nearly completed, and the officers employed on it are being gradually transferred to other departments where their services are required. The re-organization of the Sind settlement department, which is constituted very differently from the rest, has been discussed by Government, and a scheme submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State which has been sanctioned since the end of the official year under report. The Ratnágiri Survey, in addition to the work in that Collectorate, consisting chiefly of the sub-division and detailed survey of work already completed, has been employed in the survey of two Native States. Two departments, therefore, the Poona and Násik and the Southern Maratha Country Survey, are the only ones at present in full operation.

Amount of work done.

The strength of the various departments, together with the out-turn of work for the year, is shown in the following table:—

Department.	Number of Parties or Establishments employed.	Field Operations.	
		Area surveyed.	Area classed.
		Acres.	Acres.
(1) Sind Settlement	6	371,445	549,967
(2) Gujarát Survey	3	32,093	77,137
(3) Poona and Násik Survey	8	522,769	302,704
(4) Ratnágiri do.	7	205,908	196,906
(5) Southern Maráthá Country Survey	13	693,994	411,700
Total ...	37	1,826,209	1,538,414
Total previous year ...	35	2,160,059	1,559,515

A considerable decrease took place in the amount of measuring done, whilst the area classified was but slightly less than that of the previous year. The reasons for this difference are briefly given below, each department being taken separately.

In *Sind* the decrease of 394,709 acres measured is attributed to two causes: firstly, the very small area of the numbers measured; secondly, the delay that took place in procuring a sufficient quantity of material and labour for erecting boundary marks. The division of the land into small numbers has been found practically to be essential to the success and efficient working of a survey in this Province. The area classified shows a decrease of 148,269 acres, owing to the employment of only one establishment in place of the two on this branch last year, and also to the execution of some measuring work in addition to classing.

In *Gujarát* the out-turn, both of measuring and classing, was less by 183,192 and 18,234 acres respectively, owing to the scattered nature of the work, and to the fact of its consisting, in great part, of the winding-up of the total operations of a department. Out of five field establishments belonging to this survey, one was attached to the Topographical survey, and another to the City survey of Ahmedabad, and for part of the open season the remaining three parties had to work under only two Assistants.

The strength of the measurers on the *Poona and Násik Survey* was somewhat increased, and as their work lay in more open country than in the previous year, the out-turn in this branch exceeded that of the year before by 182,322 acres. The addition of a party for classification towards the end of the season counterbalanced the inconvenience caused by the employment of part of this establishment on special duty connected with channel-irrigated land in parts of the Násik and Poona Collectorates. The area classed exceeded that of last year by 169,796 acres, and consisted a good deal in correction of work done in former years. In *Ratnágiri* the measurement of *warkas,* or light dry-crop land, occupied the whole of the establishment, with the exception of a party employed in Sávantvádi State, and one at work for a short period in the Bhor State. The out-turn of measurement was 4,363 acres more than last year, in spite of the minute character of the work in hand. The area classed exceeded that of the season before by 61,290 acres. The addition of two establishments from Gujarát contributed towards these results, whilst the only drawback to the season's operations was the prevalence of fever, which greatly reduced, from time to time, the number of the subordinates available for duty.

The increase in the out-turn of measurements done by the *Southern Marátha Country Survey* this year over that of last, amounted to 50,138 acres, owing to a slight increase in establishment. The actual work done in this branch was considerably more than is represented by these figures, owing to the extent to which numbers were sub-divided and remeasured in parts of the district under survey. The establishment available for classification work was somewhat less than in the previous year, and this fact helped to render the out-turn of work less than that of the season before by 85,684 acres. The principal cause of that decrease, however, was the greater amount of office work entailed by the partial reclassification system on which revision operations in this survey are conducted.

Work where performed.

The measurements in Sind were conducted in one táluka of the Kurrachee, one of the Hyderabad and two of the Shikárpur Collectorates; classing also was carried out in the two first-mentioned sub-divisions. The field operations in Gujarát were chiefly confined to the Panch Maháls and to alienated villages. Measurements were carried out by the Poona and Násik establishments in three tálukas of Ahmednagar, three of Poona and two of Násik; some work was also done on the Dhond and Manmád State Railway. Classing was performed by two establishments in two tálukas of Poona and two of Násik Collectorates.

Of the *Ratnágiri Survey* two establishments worked part of the season in the Bhor State, one throughout the year in the Sávantvádi State, and three in the Ratnágiri Collectorate; the establishments that were in Bhor at the beginning of the season were recalled for duty in British territory. The operations of the Southern Marátha Country Survey extend to the revision of the Collectorates of Dhárwár, Belgaum and Kaládgi, the original survey of Kánara and the Native States of Kolhápur and the Southern Jágírs. In Kánara the working season was remarkably short, and the

REVENUE SURVEY.

sub-division of land in the portion of the district under survey extremely minute. One táluka is completely settled, two more will be finished next year, and two shortly after. In one, measurements only are in progress, and one other is as yet entirely untouched. The revision of Dhárwár has been completed, and that of Belgaum is in progress. The Jath State was completely settled this season, as was that of Sángli. In Kolhápur, four State tálukas and two estates of feudatories have been already settled; two State and three feudatory divisions remain to be done.

CITY SURVEY.

Surveys have been either completed or undertaken in each of the following towns in this Presidency:—Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Bulsár, Ránder, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Dhárwár and Hubli. Those of Surat, Broach, Bulsar and Ránder have been finished. The actual survey of all, except Dhárwár and Hubli, has also been concluded. In Ahmedabad, inquiry work is in progress, and in the three Sind towns the issue of deeds of title is all that remains to be done.

The enactment of Bombay Act V of 1879 (the Land Revenue Code) removes from these surveys an important difficulty that has much delayed the completion of inquiry work, especially in Ahmedabad, namely, the absence of any limitation of the period within which appeals against the decision of the inquiry officer may be preferred before higher authority. This Code has also materially affected the survey in a financial point of view, by rendering the acceptance of a title-deed, for which a small fee is charged, compulsory on the party whose property is in question. The work of the year is summarized in the following table*:—

TOWN.	WORK DONE.			ARREARS.	
	Inquiries into title.	Number of Title-deeds prepared.	Number of Title-deeds issued.	Inquiries.	Title-deeds.
Ahmedabad ...	26,494	19,416	.....	15,746	7,079
Sukkur	.....	.....	312	.....	505
Kurrachee ...	.....	.....	454	.....	8,025
Dhárwár † ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hubli † ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	26,494	19,416	766	15,746	15,609

In Ahmedabad, cases involving 29,339 separate properties were decided, as compared with 8,072 last year, the increase being due to the appointment of an additional inquiry officer. The number of appeals was 122, in 78 of which the original decision was confirmed, and in 11 reversed; 33 remain as yet undecided. Nineteen thousand four hundred and sixteen deeds of title were prepared for issue, and 7,079 remain in arrears. The total cost of the survey has been Rs. 2,79,956, and the receipts Rs. 1,90,734.

* The figures for Hyderabad have not been submitted.
† Only measuring work was in hand.

The amendment in the law mentioned above leaves little doubt that the expenditure will ultimately be recovered through means of the issue of title-deeds. The Dhárwár field work has been all but completed, but some delay has taken place in preparing the maps. The inquiry work has just been taken in hand, and Government have allowed the employment, during the rainy season, of a special officer for this duty. In Hubli, work has been temporarily suspended, and the establishment there transferred to Dhárwár pending the prosecution of the inquiry into titles of the numbers already measured. The revenue authorities have been urged by Government to do their best to bring the work of inquiry up to the level of that of survey measurements.

The work of issuing title-deeds in the towns of Hyderabad, Sukkur and Kurrachee progresses slowly.

Settlements.

Land Revenue.

The financial results of the land revenue settlements of the year are summarized in the following table:—

Name.	Number of Villages.	Estimated Collections under revised settlement.	Past Collections.	Percentage. More.	Percentage. Less.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.					
Sind Settlement.					
Dádú	59	88,383	71,046	24·4	...
Sakrand	90	69,184	71,129	...	2·7
Moro	5	4,984	5,678	...	12·2
	154	1,62,551	1,47,853	9·9	...
Gujarát Survey.					
Dohad	77	64,530	45,736	41·1	...
Poona and Násik Survey.					
Násik	12	5,050	4,172	21·	...
Purandhar	35	54,248	37,219	45·7	...
Bhimthadi	16	35,910	28,406	26·4	...
	63	95,208	69,797	36·4	...
Southern Division.					
Southern Marátha Country Survey.					
Kod...	196	1,66,826	1,21,221	37·6	...
Dhárwár	134	2,00,539	1,37,711	45·6	...
Kalghatgi	49	52,851	38,058	38·9	...
	379	4,20,216	2,96,990	41·5	...
Total, Government Villages...	673	7,42,505	5,60,376	32·5	...
Alienated Villages and Native States.					
Súrat	3	16,043	15,157	5·8	...
Poona	8	15,323	12,452	23·	...
Násik	5	5,890	3,209	83·5	...
Ahmednagar	2	4,822	4,713	2·3	...
	15	26,035	20,374	27·7	...
Sávantvádi	25	32,913	22,892	43·7	...
Jath	109	77,670	54,769	41·8	...
Sángli	63	2,37,464	2,26,606	4·8	...
	197	3,48,047	3,04,267	14·4	...
Total ...	215	3,90,125	3,39,798	14·8	...
Grand Total ...	888	11,32,630	9,00,174	25·8	...

In the Province of Sind revised rates were introduced into the Dádú Táluka of Kurrachee and into the Sakrand, and five villages of the Moro Táluka of Hyderabad. These five villages were formerly alienated, and lapsed recently to Government. The result of revision in this Province is a matter of estimate, and not of calculation beforehand, because, under the system now in force, the revenue depends upon the area of land notified as taken up for cultivation and not upon the area simply occupied. According to the estimates, therefore, the increase of revenue in the Dádú Táluka will amount to 24 per cent over the average realizations of the last ten years. The decrease of 2¾ per cent shown in the estimated results of the Sakrand settlement is caused by the exclusion from calculation of the rates fixed on a certain tract of land, which is cultivated only under special circumstances connected with the inundation, and the revenue from which is, therefore, too fluctuating and uncertain an item to be taken into account along with the more regularly cultivated area. The above settlements have been introduced for one year only, in order that the probable financial results may be better ascertained before the rates are sanctioned for a longer period. The rates sanctioned experimentally in 1876 for the Sehwan Táluka have received during the present season the sanction of Government for ten years.

Sind. *Dádú.* *Sakrand.* *Sehwan.*

New rates were introduced into 77 villages of the Dohad Táluka of the Panch Maháls, the revenue being raised from Rs. 45,736 to Rs. 64,530, or 41 per cent. As the survey system was to be put in force for the first time amidst a population of whom a large proportion of the agriculturists were Kolis and hill tribes suffering from two successive seasons of partial failure of crops, Government postponed the introduction of the new rates for a year, and finally sanctioned them for a term of five years, instead of the ordinary period of thirty years. The district is fertile, well-wooded and well-watered, the soil capable of yielding a double harvest every year. The staple food of the people is maize, which is grown almost universally as a first crop, followed by wheat or gram. Fifty per cent of the cultivated area is usually under cereals, about 25 per cent under pulses, and oil-seeds occupy about half that area. There is one trunk road towards Gujarát passing through the head-quarter town on the way to the railway terminus at Páli. Gram, oil-seeds and hides pass by this route, whilst food-grains and pulses usually find their way by country tracks to Rájputána and Central India. The proportion of tiled to thatched houses shows the people to be, as a rule, tolerably well-off, and this view is corroborated by the returns of agricultural stock and implements. It is satisfactory to see that the enhancement of rates, even amongst an agricultural population so adverse to change as are Bhils and Kolis, did not result in the resignation of a single estate, nor call forth a single protest against alleged over-assessment.

Gujarát. *Dohad.*

In the Násik Táluka revised rates were introduced into twelve villages situated towards the line of Ghát mountains, and including the celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage, Trimbak, and the adjacent hill-forts. Three of the villages lie below the Sahyádri

Násik.

mountains, and the remainder in the table-land above, known locally as the *Dángi*, or wild country, corresponding to the Konkan Ghát Mátha further south. The rainfall here is very heavy, and the chief crops grown are rice, nágli *(Eleusina coracana)* and coarse oil-seed. Agriculture is carried on in rather a primitive and wasteful manner. The town of Trimbak is connected by a fair road with Násik and the G. I. P. Railway, by which most of the produce of this tract passes to distant markets. Monsoon crops are grown on 53·2 per cent of the area settled, cold-weather crops on 10·3 per cent, and no less than 36·5 per cent of the arable area is fallow. The original survey was made in 1844-45, since when population has increased 22· per cent, houses 39· per cent, ploughs and carts 92· and 65· per cent respectively. The returns for agricultural cattle show a decrease of 5· per cent. There has been, on the whole, a slow but steady improvement in the condition of the cultivator since the last survey, similar to that mentioned in last year's Report as having taken place with regard to the people of the tract immediately adjacent to the one now in question. Under these circumstances, the increase of 21· per cent in the assessment on the occupied area in these villages has received the sanction of Government.

Poona. *Bhimthadi.*

The sixteen villages of the Bhimthadi Táluka into which the revised rates were introduced this year are immediately adjacent to the ten of the same sub-division the settlement of which was reported in this section last year. This tract is noted for the uncertainty of its rainfall, and for the frequent failure of part of its annual harvest. Of the villages under consideration, only one, Bárámati, is of any large size. There is a small trade there in woven articles of ordinary dress, which are manufactured at 162 local looms. The soil is, as a rule, light and dry, good black soil being found only in the valleys or near rivers. Jowári (great millet) is the principal crop and staple food of the people, a second crop being seldom attempted, except in irrigated ground. The original survey took place in 1846-47, since when population is shown to have increased at least 51·6 per cent; houses of the better class 123·9; carts, ploughs and wells for irrigation 233·, 19·7, and 117· per cent respectively. The details that are available of transfers of, or transactions in, land show that when sold outright it has realized as much as 22 times the annual assessment, and if mortgaged as much as 216 times. The average number of acres occupied rose from 55,766 in 1847-48 to 64,843 last year, whilst the arable assessed land that remained unoccupied in the latter year was 77 acres, as compared with 7,555 thirty years previous. The average prices of cereals and other field produce recorded in 1877-78 were 80 per cent higher than those ruling during the previous ten years. The increase of revenue under the revised rates is Rs. 7,474, or 26·3 per cent on that fixed under the former settlement. Last year the revised rates for the ten neighbouring villages yielded an increase of 29·25 per cent.

Poona. *Purandhar.*

The Purandhar Táluka, in the Poona Collectorate, is more favourably situated, both as regards climate and markets, than its neighbour, Bhimthadi. The rainfall in the former is more certain as well as plentiful: numerous streams in the western

portion of the táluka afford facilities for irrigation from small weirs, a fact to which much attention has been paid in the present revision operations. The district is traversed by several good roads, including both the present and the former high road to Sátára and the Kárnátic. The statistics recorded at the time of introducing these new rates are of the less value from the fact that they refer to the season following a year of severe scarcity. Within the currency of the late survey guarantee, population increased 22· per cent, houses of the better class 19· per cent, ploughs 36· and carts 425· per cent. Registered transactions in land, though not to be regarded in this district as indicative of the exact or true value of the property affected, show that from eight to 420 times the annual assessment is procurable on mortgage, and from seven to 320 times on sale. Prices of the three principal cereals, jowári, wheat and bájri rose nearly 100· per cent within the thirty years. Nine per cent of the area of the villages under consideration consists of irrigated land under crops of superior quality and most remunerative. The general result of the revision is the raising the assessment by Rs. 9,884, or 52·8 per cent; or, excluding the special assessment on channel irrigation, an increase of 31·7 per cent, a result which, under the improved circumstances of this sub-division, Government have sanctioned for the usual period.

Dhárwár. *Kod.*

The 247 villages of Dhárwar formerly comprised in the old Kod Táluka have now been redistributed as follows :—Twenty-three in Ránebennur, 28 in Karájgi, 18 in Hángál, so that 178 remain in the present Kod Táluka. The former survey rates were introduced in 1849. This sub-division is the most southern part of the Presidency above the Ghâts, and is bounded on the east, south and west by the Mysore State. There is a small tract of cotton land in the east, where the rainfall is comparatively small, but the greater portion of the soil is light and sandy, and the heavy rainfall in the western villages renders rice almost the sole crop that comes to perfection there. Nine-tenths of the sowing is done during the kharíf or early season. A good deal of irrigation is carried on from village tanks, which are very numerous in this district. Kod is fairly well off for communications, being intersected by the Bombay and Madras road, and having alternative routes to Kumta on the Kánara coast. There are five large market-towns within reach. The returns show, since the original survey in 1849, an increase of 29· per cent in population, 57·5 per cent in the better class of houses, 23· per cent in agricultural stock, and 177· per cent in carts. The extension of cultivation has caused a large diminution in the herds of the smaller cattle, as well as in the number of cows. As regards the market value of land here, the records seem to show the price as ranging from six to twenty years' assessment, and it is curious to note that alienated land, not subject to assessment, realized less in the market than Government land. The prices of the principal articles of produce have risen about 150 per cent within the last thirty years. At the time of settlement, the area of assessed Government land in occupation was 87,865 acres, and the arable area, not taken up for cultivation, 115,460 acres. In 1877-78, these areas were

respectively 171,873 and 35,946 acres. The revenue during the same period rose from Rs. 96,284 to Rs. 2,06,814. Under the new rates, which have been sanctioned by Government, the revenue will be increased by Rs. 86,120, or 39· per cent.

Dhárwár. The 134 villages of the old Dhárwár Táluka have been redistributed as follows:—129 remain in Dhárwár, two have been thrown into Kalghatgi, and one into Hubli, whilst two have been transferred to the neighbouring District of Belgaum. The climate somewhat resembles that of Kod, described above; but the dry-crop land towards the north-east of this táluka is far superior to that of Kod. The táluka is well supplied with roads in all directions, and possesses the two large markets of Dhárwár and Hubli within easy reach. Cultivation is, as a rule, well and carefully conducted, good use being made of manure, and rotation of crops strictly observed. There is a considerable local trade in cotton goods manufactured in the district. The statistical returns show the population to have decreased about 6·5 per cent since the introduction of the original survey in 1848. Two causes are assigned for this—emigration, which has undoubtedly taken place to a large extent in the direction of Kánara and the Ghát districts of Belgaum, and, secondly, the great mortality from fever that has been noticeable after monsoons of a special character ever since 1860. Houses of the better class have largely increased (93· per cent), and though the number of agricultural cattle appear to be considerably less (29· per cent) than thirty years ago, the increase of 46·44 per cent in carts seems to indicate some defect in the registration of stock. The area and assessment of Government land averaged respectively 97,180 acres and Rs. 1,15,719 in the first decade, and 113,384 and Rs. 1,33,976 in the last decade of the late guarantee, whilst the progress of cultivation has been steady throughout the whole of that period. Upon a consideration of all the circumstances, Government have sanctioned the new rates, which raise the revenue of these villages from Rs. 1,38,343 to Rs. 1,96,939, or 39·8 per cent.

Kánara. Though no settlements were actually made in Kánara during the year (as it was thought advisable to await the preparation of a larger number of village surveys), the operations of this Department were carried on vigorously throughout the few months' working season, which is all that the unhealthy climate of this District renders practicable to establishments from the plains above the Ghâts. Intimation has been received of the dismissal, by the Privy Council, of the appeal made against the decision in favour of Government passed in 1876 by the High Court of Bombay in the representative survey suit, by which the right of Government to alter the existing assessments in this District was tested. This decision has finally put an end to litigation on the subject, and the Survey Commissioner reports that the agitation against the survey has died out, and people, for the most part, are found to offer no obstruction, even if they do not actively co-operate with the officers engaged in this work. The unhealthiness of the climate and the minute sub-division and scattered nature of the cultivation will render the completion of the survey

of this District a matter of time; but, up to the present, operations have been carried on satisfactorily, both as regards the rate of progress and the general results.

In Sávantvádi 25 villages were settled, with the result of increasing the assessment from Rs. 22,892 to Rs. 32,913, or 43·7 per cent. The progress would have been still greater had not the necessity arisen for transferring a part of the establishment to Ratnágiri to assist in the Khoti settlement and the regular survey operations going on in that District. Native States. *Sávantvádi.*

The settlement of the Jath Jágír, under Sátára, was completed two years ago, but owing to famine could not be introduced. This year the new rates were duly published, the result being an increase of Rs. 22,901 in assessment—from Rs. 54,769 to Rs. 77,670. A great part of this increase is, however, nominal, as it is probable that much of the land thus assessed will be resigned on the application of the new rates next year. The condition of the cultivators in this State is so deteriorated that it was found advisable to fix the rates according to the standard in force in the adjacent British districts twenty-five years ago. It is believed that, with a few seasons of plentiful or even average harvests, the State will revert to its former prosperous condition. *Jath.*

The settlement of the Sángli State has been completed during the year by the introduction of the survey rates into 61 State and 2 alienated villages. The increase is small, amounting only to Rs. 10,858. The rates have been, of necessity, pitched 15 per cent higher than they would have been had the land surveyed been British territory, in order to maintain the revenue at its present figure. This point, as was observed in last year's Report, has always to be taken into consideration in the settlement of Native States. The benefit reaped by the occupant from the survey consists in the equity and certainty of the system, which prevents the influential landholder from obtaining undue advantages over his less fortunate neighbours, and not in the lowering of the assessment. *Sángli.*

A considerable number of State villages in one táluka of Kolhápur were ready for settlement this year, but it was held advisable to defer the introduction of the new rates until the whole of the sub-division had been prepared to receive them. *Kolhápur.*

The total expenditure of the Revenue Survey Department during the year amounted to Rs. 7,36,477, out of which Rs. 56,326 are payable by Native States, leaving the cost to Government Rs. 6,80,151, as compared with Rs. 6,33,644 last year. The increased revenue resulting from the settlements introduced during the year was Rs. 1,82,129 in British territory, and Rs. 43,780 in Native States and alienated villages. Revised rates have now been introduced into part or the whole of six Collectorates at a cost of Rs. 18,41,858, producing in the aggregate an additional revenue, in the year under review, of Rs. 12,11,902, or cumulatively, since the first revision was under- Financial results.*

* These statistics are furnished by the Commissioner of Surveys.

taken in Poona in 1868-69, of Rs. 59 50 970, without taking into consideration the still outstanding demands on account of postponements or default.

Alienation Settlement.

There is no longer any special department for the settlement of claims to alienations. After the abolition of the office of Alienation Settlement Officer, Northern Division, in 1877 it was found that a great deal of the work already reported as completed in the Panch Mahâls would require a thorough revision before the results could receive the sanction of Government. This work was entrusted to the Revenue authorities of the District, and, for a short time, a former Settlement Officer was specially deputed for the task. The completion of the settlement will, however, be probably delayed until the District has been surveyed throughout. In Sâlsette the comparison of the leases mentioned in last year's Report has been finished. The work of issuing and re-issuing sanads in other parts of the Presidency is entrusted to the Collectors, in whose hands it has made considerable progress, though in some Districts, notably those of Broach and Surat, the re-issuing of these deeds is far in arrears. Excluding the Panch Mahâls, the number of summary settlements effected during the year by the Collectors was 696, as compared with 474 last year. Thirteen thousand one hundred and thirty-six sanads, or deeds, were issued, leaving some 11,350 to be issued, and 5,000 to be re-issued.

Waste Lands.

The term waste land in this paragraph is used to denote only the area assessed under the survey as arable, but not yet taken up for cultivation. It does not include unassessed land, whether entered on the records as cultivable or not, and is based on the statistics given in Table IV—A (1) at page cvi of the Appendix. It is advisable, therefore, to exclude from consideration, for the present, the Districts in which the survey measurements are not yet completed, such as Kánara, Ratnágiri and the Panch Mahál, as well as the Province of Sind, where the land is held on a prescriptive tenure.

The following table shows for the last two years the area of the arable land occupied as well as that still available for occupation in each surveyed District :—

District.	Arable Area occupied in		Arable Area still unoccupied.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Variations in 1878-79.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedabad ...	1,218,024	1,229,137	98,232	90,150	—8,082
Kaira	377,438	380,169	104,770	102,129	—2,641
Broach	467,161	466,605	22,030	22,347	+317
Surat	606,909	636,948	115,739	85,764	—29,975
Thána	1,015,261	1,014,421	62,941	61,973	—968
Kolába	472,413	472,319	7,218	6,467	—751
Khándesh ...	2,548,638	2,603,073	875,643	806,175	—69,468
Násik	1,664,537	1,900,529*	409,286	363,158*	—46,128
Ahmednagar ..	2,401,589	2,415,167	169,483	168,214	—1,269
Poona	1,868,194	1,861,632	61,781	74,879	+13,098
Sholápur	2,138,788	2,136,989	36,923	37,124	+201
Sátára	1,415,243	1,410,219	34,928	38,749	+3,821
Belgaum	1,112,035	1,104,981	79,576	87,011	+7,435
Dhárwár	1,565,396	1,549,850	86,447	106,339	+19,892
Kaládgi	2,091,733	2,078,769	73,275	90,704	+17,429
Total ...	20,873,359	21,260,808	2,238,272	2,141,183	—97,089

From the above it will be seen that the area still available for occupation decreased by 97,089 acres, and bears a ratio to that already occupied of 10·7 per cent, or the same proportion as last year. The largest arable area remaining unoccupied is still in Khándesh, where, as in the Panch Mahál, the soil of the available area is of better quality than that of the waste land in most of the other Districts, in which a great part of the unoccupied land entered in the above table consists of light dry-crop soil inconveniently situated as regards communications and irrigation. The Districts

* Including land in the Peint State, which has now lapsed to Government.

in which more than 100,000 acres of arable land are still available, are mentioned in the margin. The areas shown for Dhárwár, Násik, Poona and Kaládgi have been somewhat increased under the recent survey operations in progress in those Districts, so that it cannot be here stated what proportion of the variations is due to fresh measurements and reclassification, and what is attributable to the ordinary annual transactions between Government and the occupants. Compared with last year's figures, the available area in the year under review has increased in seven Districts, chiefly those in the South Deccan and Western Kárnátic. In Gujarát, the Konkan and North Deccan considerably more land has been taken into occupation, Broach alone showing an increase of waste. The spread of cultivation is especially noticeable in Khándesh and Surat. In the Panch Mahálls, which is not entered in the above table, on account of the survey measurements having been as yet only partially carried out, the occupied area increased from 157,194 acres to 166,928 acres, leaving still some 230,000 acres available for cultivation. In Broach, of all the Districts except those in the Konkan, there is the smallest arable area still left unoccupied. In the Konkan Districts, where the greater part of the cultivation is carried on in small rice beds or on the slopes of hills, the greater portion of the culturable land has already been taken up, leaving but little available for further cultivation.

Khándesh.
Násik.
Ahmednagar.
Dhárwár.
Kaira.
Panch Mahálls.

Sind.

The results of the year for this Province are given in the following table, as far as returns are available :—

District.	Area returned as arable.		Area returned as cultivated.		Remainder.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hyderabad ...	1,717,182	1,740,392	473,290	690,445	1,243,892	1,849,947
Shikárpur ...	1,358,928	1,487,306	547,837	895,386	811,091	591,920
Thar and Párkar	701,822	701,822	278,889	355,982	422,933	345,840
Upper Sind Frontier ...	322,826	421,556	132,741	...	190,085	*98,799
Total ...	4,100,758	4,251,076	1,432,757	2,264,570	2,668,001	2,986,506

In Kurrachee the survey is still in progress, and, as in Ratnágiri, figures for the surveyed portion only are received. The extent of cultivation in this part of the Presidency depends almost entirely upon the inundation from the Indus, which was this year exceptionally high, and led to a large increase in the area of the land taken up for cold-weather crops.

* Areas for Upper Sind approximate only.

Government Estates.

Nothing occurred during the year under consideration requiring notice in this section.

Wards' Estates.

The number and value of the minors' estates that were administered during 1878-79 by the Collectors, or persons deputed by them, under Act XX of 1864, will be found in the following table :—

District.	Number of Estates.	During 1878-79.		Balance at end of 1878-79.	
		Receipts.	Disbursements.	In Cash.	Invested in Government Paper.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	29	44,202	46,918	18,255	17,900
Kaira	2	2,594	8,128	3,928	34,000
Panch Mahálś	3	24,500	13,100	....	....
Broach	28	37,826	35,847	3,146	2,500
Surat	10	1,619	2,915	885	6,000
Thána	1	.. ..	.. ..	96	.. ..
Kolába..	1	700	686	866	....
Násik	1	5,637	7,184	4,297	10,500
Sátára	2	3,122	330	2,792	.. ..
Dhárwár	4	38,369	16,633	17,736	63,500
Kánara	35	9,805	4,911	4,673	.. ..
Ratnágirí	16	21,173	8,111	13,060	.. ..
Kurrachee	2	49,454	48,804	650	....
Hyderabad	4	69,285	47,844	23,146	.. ..
Shikárpur	3	569	683	.. ..	.. ..
Total ..	141	3,08,845	2,42,094	93,510	1,34,400
Total, 1877-78 ..	121	1,96,779	1,74,334	76,310	1,81,700

The estates in the Ahmedabad District, one of those in Kaira and one in Surat, are under the management of the officer entrusted with the carrying out of the two Local Encumbered Estates Acts to which allusion will be made below, and who administers the estates of minors in the capacity of an Assistant to the Collectors of the various Districts mentioned, without reference to the more special functions of his office. The estate in Surat is that of a descendant of the late Nawáb, and is involved in considerable litigation. Special measures have been taken by Government, during the year under report, to secure an

equitable settlement of the principal disputes; but until the results have been communicated the actual financial position of the estate is not sufficiently ascertained to admit of its being considered in the above table. The increase in the number of applications for the assistance of this special officer implies that the system is one that gives satisfaction to the creditors and minors concerned. The administration of the rest of the estates entered in the table was conducted as usual, and calls for no special remark.

Encumbered Estates.

Three special Acts are in force in this Presidency relating to the temporary administration, by Government, of the estates of certain landed classes who have become deeply involved in debt. One of these measures relates to the Tálukdárs of Ahmedabad; a second to the Thákurs, or persons occupying a somewhat analogous position in Broach and Kaira; and the third to the Zamíndárs of Sind.

Gujarát.

The Tálukdári Settlement Officer in Gujarát administered, during the year, 92 encumbered estates brought under the Acts relating to Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira respectively. Four of these were freed from debt during the period under review, and released from attachment. No new ones were brought under management, in contrast to last year, when the Act of 1862 was applied to sixteen new estates in Ahmedabad alone.

Ahmedabad.

The total amount of debt for which the Tálukdárs or landlords of this District are liable was Rs. 2,02,746 at the beginning of the year 1878-79. Of this Rs. 1,07,935 were owing to private creditors, and Rs. 94,811 to Government in repayment of loans granted in some thirteen instances. Rs. 6,612 were repaid to creditors during the present season without recourse to further advances from Government; whilst of the Rs. 94,811 owed to Government, in addition to Rs. 2,064 on account of interest, Rs. 16,423 were repaid, leaving the outstanding debt, Rs. 1,01,323, due to private creditors, and Rs. 80,452 to Government, or Rs. 1,81,775 in all. The bad season, especially in the southern tálukas of Ahmedabad, rendered it impracticable to realize sufficient revenue to cover ordinary expenses, and leave a margin for the repayment of debts. No less than 41 estates were thus situated, and in several others but a small amount could be recovered. As compared with the repayments of 1877-78, therefore, those of the year under review fell off by Rs. 35,535, or 73 per cent. This can be seen from the marginal table, which also shows the decrease to have been proportionately larger in the case of debts to Government than those to private creditors.

Account.	Repaid in	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Government ...	38,406	16,423
2. Private creditors	8,164	6,612
Total ...	48,570	13,035
More or less	...	—35,535

Broach.

Compared with the number of encumbered estates under management in Ahmedabad, those in Broach are very few, being only

four. The debt outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 2,99,246, of which Rs. 9,275 were owing to private creditors. This sum remained unpaid during the year, but Rs. 2,800 were paid in satisfaction of Government loans. As, however, a further sum of Rs. 12,088 on account of interest was added to the advance account, the total liabilities at the end of the year 1878-79 were Rs. 3,08,534. The season of scarcity, following close upon one of most unfavourable rainfall, prevented any payments at all being made by two of the four estates. The settlement of some protracted and costly civil suits in one, and the fact that a small balance is already available for repayments in the other, render the prospects of these two estates promising for the coming season. Considerable reductions in the administrative establishments have been carried out this year in all four estates, with a view of relieving the pressure on their finances. Six new estates were brought under the Act this year, but their liabilities and financial position generally have not yet been investigated.

Kaira.

There are 36 estates under management in Kaira, and nearly the whole season was spent by the Settlement Officer in deciding 907 claims involving a sum of Rs. 3,77,284 against the Thákurs. Only 30 appeals against his awards were lodged. Liquidation schemes have been prepared and submitted to Government for 20 estates, and two have been duly sanctioned. The bulk of the creditors in this District are agriculturists of capital and substance, who having advanced loans to the Thákurs entered into possession of the latter's land, which they cultivate themselves. Loans have been made to these Thákurs by Government from time to time, the balance remaining unpaid at the opening of the year being Rs. 33,559, or, including interest due during the year under report, Rs. 35,107. Rs. 3,202 were repaid this year, leaving Rs. 31,905 outstanding.

Miscellaneous.

In addition to the ordinary duties of his post, and the charge of minors' estates already mentioned above, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer is empowered by the Collectors to administer certain estates either for the benefit of judgment-creditors, or by private arrangement, without any reference to the relieving Acts. There are 27 estates thus situated, 22 of which are in Ahmedabad, 4 in Broach, and one in Kaira. Sixteen of them are administered by the Settlement Officer for the creditors as the Collector's Deputy, and 11 are managed in consequence of the minority or insanity of the owner, or in default of payment of Government dues.

As few estates come under management without being involved in a large number of disputes, the Settlement Officer is necessarily concerned in a good deal of litigation. In 36 suits he was a party; in 10 he appeared on behalf of the Tálukdár or Thákur. Seventeen of these cases were settled either by compromise or decree during the year.

The expenses on account of the Settlement Officer and his establishment and those contingent to his administration of the

estates in his charge, were Rs. 21,319 against Rs. 20,787 last year, and were distributed as below:—

	Paid by Government.	Paid by Tálukdárs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	7,200	13,587	20,787
1878-79	5,764	15,555	21,319

Encumbered estates in Sind.

A special Act (XIV of 1876) was passed for the relief of the Jágírdárs and Zamíndárs of Sind from the load of debt with which they had burdened their estates, and the carrying out of its provisions was entrusted to two officers in that Province, one of whom has charge of the estates in Sind proper, the other of those in the Thar and Párkar Superintendency. They began work on March 1st, 1877, and their first report embraces the period between that date and 31st July 1879. The following table shows the operations under the Act:—

Division.	Number of Estates.				Debt.					
	For which orders of management were issued.	Released from management.		Total Number remaining under management.	Total Amount awarded to Creditors.	Paid off up to July 31st, 1879.				
		By order before sanction of scheme of liquidation.	On payment or discharge of liabilities entered in liquidation scheme.			By Loan from Government.	By collections from the Estates.	Total. Actually paid.	Total. Settled.	Total to be paid outstanding on 31st July 1879.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sind	313	19	7	287	16,47,712	4,33,183	32,391	4,65,574	6,04,063	10,43,649
Thar and Párkar	22	3	5	14	13,265	..	2,240	2,240	..	11,025
Total ..	335	22	12	301	16,50,977	4,33,183	34,631	4,67,754	6,04,063	10,54,674

The total amount of debt shown in the above table does not include that of claims as yet unsettled in Sind; nor are the debts of two estates, the schemes of liquidation for which are not yet sanctioned, entered in the last column for Thar and Párkar.

Division.	Advances.		Interest accruing up to July 31st, 1879.	Total Amount of Loan including Interest.	Amount repaid up to July 31st, 1879.	Amount outstanding on July 31st, 1879.
	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sind ..	60,951	4,71,923	19,210	5,52,084	19,210	5,32,874
Thar and Párkar ..	8,000	2,000	495	10,495	4,469	6,026
Total ..	68,951	4,73,923	19,705	5,62,579	23,679	5,38,900

The table given in the margin shows the amount of the loans advanced by Government to the indebted landlords and the

extent to which they have been repaid. In Sind the full amount due on account of interest has been paid, and in Thar and Párkar a considerable portion of the principal as well.

The number of estates for which liquidation schemes were sanctioned during the period under review was 41 in Sind and 7 in the Superintendency. Of these 12 have been restored to their owners after liquidation of all claims against them. In the case of the Thar and Párkar estates, debts were only admitted in a single instance, so that the liquidation scheme for the rest consisted of a mere proposal to restore the estate clear of debt to its owner. In Sind proper the admitted debts on estates for which schemes had been submitted was Rs. 8,80,321, of which Rs. 1,77,951 remained unpaid at the end of July 1879. Of the remainder, Rs. 6,04,063 was paid, and Rs. 98,307 covered by leases of part of the estate. In the remainder of the estates under management, but not reported upon with a view to liquidation, the debts admitted were Rs. 7,67,391 in amount after inquiry into the claims brought forward, the gross amount of the latter being Rs. 78,637. The total debt on the estates still under management was Rs. 17,25,719, which on 287 estates gives an average of about Rs. 6,013 for each. Excluding 22, against which no claims were admitted, there were 200 of the remaining 265 apparently indebted to the extent of not more than Rs. 5,000 each. In Thar and Párkar the number of estates for which schemes of liquidation are under preparation is 15, with an aggregate of admitted debt amounting to Rs. 11,025.

The total number of claims registered in Sind was 2,629, exclusive of those against estates released before the liquidation scheme was drawn up. Of these 2,571 had been disposed of before the end of the period under report. Out of 28 appeals filed against the Manager's decisions, 25 were rejected and 2 decisions modified.

Loans.

The actual amount advanced to the estate-owners has been shown in a previous paragraph. The loan account is made up only to March 31st, 1879, in consequence of the necessity of conforming to the general financial system of the Empire, and shows that the amount originally advanced to land-owners was Rs. 4,45,423, of which Rs. 154 only was repaid, leaving a debt of Rs. 4,51,259, including Rs. 5,836 on account of interest. In order, however, to allow the Act to be brought quickly into operation, the cost of the managing establishment was advanced by Government in the first instance on a "personal account" in the Manager's name, the amount drawn to be gradually distributed amongst the various estates under management, according to the accommodation they received. This arrangement, commencing from September 1877, was not intended to be more than a temporary one calculated to avoid the inconvenience of debiting the cost above mentioned at once to the defaulting estates. The whole sum thus advanced, amounting in all to Rs. 66,591, has been finally distributed as proposed, and no longer, therefore, stands on the books as a personal account.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Since the close of the period for which these accounts are made up, Rs. 49,500 of the principal have been repaid. In Thar and Párkar Rs. 10,000 were taken up as a Government loan for expenses of management and other charges contingent to the administration of the land under supervision, as was done in the other districts of the Province. Rs. 4,007 of this, with Rs. 461 interest, have been repaid.

As this is the first year in which the working of the Encumbered Estates Act has come before Government in the form of an administration report, the notice of it in this section is brief, and touches merely upon the leading features of the operations under it. Detailed accounts of these are reserved till after further experience.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

THE Acts that have been passed by the Legislative Council of this Presidency, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General between April 1st, 1878, and March 31st, 1879, are the following:—

Acts.

Act IV of 1878.—An Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872, and to continue the same as so amended.

Act V of 1878.—An Act to consolidate and amend the A'bkári law of the Presidency of Bombay.

Act VI of 1878.—An Act to remove doubts as to the time when certain portions of Act IV of 1878 were intended to come into force.

Act VII of 1878.—An Act to amend the law for the prevention of adulteration of cotton, and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the cotton trade.

Act I of 1879.—An Act to facilitate the introduction of the Bombay District Municipal Act (VI of 1873) into Sind.

Bills.

The following Bills were introduced by the Legislative Council during the above period:—

Bill No. 3 of 1878.—A Bill to provide for the levy of fees for the use of Government landing-places in the Port of Kurrachee.

Bill No. 5 of 1878.—A Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in the town of Kurrachee.

Bill No. 6 of 1878.—A Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay.

Bill No. 8 of 1878.—A Bill to further amend Act XIII of 1856 (an Act for regulating the Town Police of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras).

Bill No. 9 of 1878.—A Bill to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management, by competent engineers, of steam-boilers and prime-movers in the Presidency of Bombay.

Bill No. 11 of 1878.—A Bill to provide for irrigation in the Presidency of Bombay.

Bill No. 12 of 1878.—A Bill to consolidate the lands and other property vesting in the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and certain other lands and property on, or connected with, the foreshore of the Island of Bombay into one estate, and to vest the control and management of the same in one Public Trust, and for other purposes.

Bill No. 1 of 1879.—A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue Officers and the Land Revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.

Description. (1) Acts.

The object and character of Act IV of 1878 were fully described at page 116 of Part II of the Administration Report of 1877-78. Act V of 1878 also received full notice in the same section, pages 115 and 116.

As regards Act VI of 1878, the necessity for its enactment arose out of the circumstance that the assent of the Governor-General to the Bombay Municipal amended Act (IV of 1878) was not published till after July 1st. The elections of the Corporation and Town Council had, however, to be made in accordance with the list of voters published on July 2nd. Opinion of counsel was to the effect that the assent of the Governor-General gave effect to the Act from the date on which it was read a third time and passed by the Governor of this Presidency in Council, so that the list of voters published under section 9 (D) of the amending and continuing Act was legally valid. But as it was brought to the notice of Government that this list was published, not, as required in section 9 (D), on the 1st July, but on the 2nd, it was thought advisable to obviate possible objections in the future by placing the validity of these lists beyond a doubt by means of legislation. As, moreover, there was reason to think that the construction of the words "on the passing thereof" in para. 2 of section 1 of the amending and continuing Act was not free from ambiguity, the opportunity was taken of amending that paragraph in accordance with what had been the original intention of the Council when passing it. A further question had arisen, with regard to the same paragraph, as to whether its effect, with reference to section 63 of the Municipal Amendment Act, was to abolish the town duty on metals from the date of the Act coming into force, or only from the date when the new rates came into force which were to be fixed by the Corporation for the current year under section 115 of the principal Act according to the new schedule B. If the former were the case, no new rate could have been imposed by the Corporation under section 115 till the end of the year, and the Municipality would thus have lost the revenue from the duty on metals without any compensating revenue from that on firewood, which article was made liable to duty in the new schedule in lieu of metals. As this was a position in which it had never been intended to place the Municipality, it was necessary to clear up this point also.

The provisions of Act VII of 1878 have been fully described in last year's Report. The measure was re-enacted, with the omission and the alteration suggested by the Governor-General.

The Repealing Act XII of 1876 (India) of certain portions of the Bombay Municipal Act VI of 1873 rendered it difficult to introduce the latter Act into the Province of Sind under a Government notification. This difficulty was removed by Act I of 1879, which re-enacted for Sind the provisions repealed in 1876. The doubt was also removed that had been raised as to whether the Bombay District Municipal Act was not applicable to Sind, as well as to the rest of the Presidency, from the date of its receiving the assent of the Governor-General.

(2) Bills.

Bill No. 3 of 1878, which has been passed and sanctioned since the close of the period under review, was brought forward in consideration of the inconvenience that had been for some time felt at the Port of Kurrachee for want of statutory powers for enforcing order, and controlling traffic at the various bandars and landing-places. By this measure Government and the Commissioner in Sind are empowered to make and enforce such regulations as may, from time to time, be found necessary to remedy the above inconvenience. As some expenditure will necessarily be incurred in carrying out the provisions herein enacted, a fund is constituted, out of which are to be defrayed the expenses of administering this Act, and improvements or extensions of the port carried out, as may be required. This fund will consist of fees leviable at every landing-place to which the Act will apply. An opportunity has also been taken to legalize wharfage fees taken at the native jetty under the authority of a Government notification in 1865, concerning the validity of which doubts have arisen.

Bill No. 5 is somewhat similar in principle and provisions to the Act passed in 1877 for the City of Bombay. The town of Kurrachee has suffered much from the ravages of small-pox, and it has been found that vaccination, if merely dependent upon the inclination and prejudices of the people, fails to extend its influence enough to stop the inroads of this disease. The practice of inoculation, too, has been found very prevalent in the Province, and in all probability is an active means of spreading contagion. The measure passed a year or so ago, regarding the City of Bombay, was well received by the most influential castes, and has been found to work efficaciously and to the satisfaction of the public. The present measure is, therefore, introduced in order to legalize compulsory vaccination, and to prohibit the practice of inoculation in the town of Kurrachee.

Bill No. 6.—The insolvency of some portion of the agricultural classes in parts of the Deccan, and the legislative action that could, in the opinion of this Government, be called in to remedy it, were mentioned generally in Part I of the Administration Report of 1877-78. The present Bill, which was introduced after considerable correspondence with the Supreme Government, proposes, by way of prevention of future hopeless insolvency, to—

(1) permit agriculturists to be charged only a reasonable rate of interest, when interest is justly payable by them;

(2) provide that all part payments and previous realizations should be duly accounted for to their credit;

(3) prohibit their liability for compound interest;

(4) extend to agriculturists of all classes the Hindu rule of "*dám dupat*", and to enlarge the scope of that rule itself, by providing that no agriculturist shall, in any case, pay interest exceeding, in the aggregate, the amount of his principal debt; and

(5) to limit the liability of agriculturists in respect of ancestral debts.

Upon a reference made on the subject by this Government to the Secretary of State, that officer expressed an opinion that the whole subject should be dealt with in one comprehensive enactment, and not, as proposed by the Government of India, partly by the Local Legislature and partly by the Council of the Supreme Government. Further action on the part of this Government was, therefore, suspended, and a Bill on the subject has been since introduced into the Legislative Council of India by the Honourable T. C. Hope, C.S.I. The question and details of the remedies proposed, being of a general nature, will be treated of elsewhere in the Report.

Bill No. 8 of 1878 provides for the liability of the "authorized pay and allowances" as well as the "pay" of the Bombay Police force for contribution to the Superannuation Fund, the pensions being calculated on this basis. The measure has, since the close of the year, received the sanction of the Viceroy and Governor-General.

Bill No. 9 has not yet been formally introduced, except by publication in the *Government Gazette*, and has not been read a first time. The fees levied under the former Steam-boiler Inspection Act (V of 1873) have been found insufficient to enable Government to defray the cost of efficient supervision in accordance with the provisions of the Act; and the scale of fees also, as at present levied, presses inequitably upon the smaller and less prosperous steam-worked establishments. Secondly, some provision is required to check the working of boilers at a higher pressure than that indicated on the inspection certificate. That part of the law that relates to examinations and certificates of competency requires alteration so as to admit of the awarding of certificates of different classes according to the respective qualifications of the candidates. Provision is also made for a personal test of the candidates' competency. The provisions of the Act are also extended to all boilers, not merely, as formerly, to those above a certain standard. It has been proposed, too, to repeal so much of the Act of 1873 as relates to the inspection of prime-movers, but to provide for the extension of the new Act to prime-movers in any place or district if at any time it is deemed desirable. Provision is also made for the punishment of abuse of power by an inspector, and the penalty for a frivolous appeal is raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150. Other minor alterations are also proposed.

Bill No. 11.—The extension of irrigation and water-supply has necessitated legislation on the subject, in place of the Canal Rules (not having the force of law) by which these matters have been hitherto regulated. The Bill is based on the Northern

India Canal and Drainage Bill (1873) and the Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876, so that advantage has been taken of experience gained in Provinces where canals have long been in operation. Whilst securing the rights of the people and ensuring them compensation for losses they may sustain, the Bill is principally administrative. The rules regarding the carrying out and managing works of irrigation and drainage, which are now legalized, are based, for the most part, on existing custom. The decision on claims for compensation and the collection of water-rates, penalties for breach of rules and other demands is vested in the Revenue authorities, to whom an appeal lies in some cases from the decision of the canal officer. As a general rule, the charge for water is only to be imposed on those who use the water, and the supply is only to be given to those who voluntarily apply for it. But, on financial grounds, Government have found it advisable to reserve a right of imposing a slight rate on all arable land irrigable from the work, in cases where, after a certain period after construction, the water is not used to such an extent as to cover the charges debitable to the revenue account of the work. Lastly, provision is made for obtaining labour, in cases of great emergency, by placing villages or persons near, or deriving benefit from, the work under a legal obligation to provide labour, which should be adequately paid for. This Bill has since received the sanction of the Viceroy and Governor-General.

Bill No. 12.—The acquisition of the whole of the foreshore of Bombay used, or likely to be used, for the purposes of the shipping trade, and placing it under the Port Trust, the constitution of which will be so amended as to make the corporation fairly representative of the chief interests concerned, has been one of the measures to which Government has given the greatest attention during the year under review. The scheme of combining the whole foreshore into one trust was suggested to Government by the experience of the Mersey Dock Trust at Liverpool; but, after consideration and inquiry, it was found desirable for Government to acquire by purchase the competing properties, rather than to combine with private owners in their management. The new Port Trust will be an elected, not nominated, body, and subjected to much less interference than the present one on the part of Government. The sum required for the purchase of the foreshore properties not vested in the present Trustees is estimated at Rs. 77,00,000, which will be paid, in the first instance, by Government, who require the Trust to repay them by means of the issue of Port Trust securities. Government guarantee to pay the interest due by the Board, from time to time, out of Provincial revenue in consideration of being vested with a power to increase the rates, or to appoint a receiver to collect the rates on their behalf, in case of the Board's failing to make due provision for meeting their liabilities. The Bill passed the Council of this Government on April 1st, 1879, and was sent for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General; but as the provisions of Section 39 of the Bill militated against one of the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871 it was not possible for His Excellency the Viceroy to give his assent to the Bill. To avoid this tech-

nical point His Excellency the Viceroy has since modified Act XXIV of 1871, and this Government have also introduced and passed a new Bill exactly in the same words as it was passed by the Council on 1st April 1879. The new Bill has since received the assent of the Viceroy, and has become law. Expression was given in the Local Council, on the receipt of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill, of the satisfaction with which the measure was viewed by the mercantile community.

Bill No. 1 of 1879.—The former Bill (1 of 1875) on the subject of the consolidation and amendment of the Revenue Officers' and Land Revenue laws was returned by His Excellency the Viceroy without being sanctioned, on the grounds that some of its provisions were beyond the authority of this Government to enact. These points have been discussed and considered during the year, with the result that most of them have been altered in accordance with the opinion of His Excellency the Governor-General. It was decided that some of the provisions of the existing law concerning hereditary offices, to which objections were raised on the score of their conflict with the Civil Procedure Code, might be left in their present form, the proposal to consolidate the law on this subject with the Revenue Code being abandoned, more particularly as the Hereditary Offices Act itself will probably require modification in some points before long. Alterations were made in other parts of the Code so as to avoid conflict with other laws, such as the Contract, Succession, or Pársi Intestacy Succession Acts. The sections relating to alluvion and diluvion have been omitted, as legislaton for the whole Empire on these subjects is understood to be under the consideration of the Supreme Government. The sections regarding encroachments have been also omitted, as they seemed to conflict indirectly with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Bill passed this Council, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on 26th April; the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been since accorded to it. In proposing the third reading in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I., who introduced the Bill in its present form, observed: "The Bill has been carefully and minutely discussed for upwards of four years; every officer of experience has been consulted, and the Bill, as it now stands, is the result of their opinions. The Act consolidates no less than twenty Acts which have been passed during the last half century by this Government and the Government of India, besides amending and setting at rest all doubts in the working of those Acts. It is one of the most important measures that have been passed by this Council, and I trust it will be found a valuable instrument in the hands of our Revenue officers for the better government of the country."

Police.

The strength and cost of the police in the Bombay Presidency are shown in the following table :— Strength.

Division.	Sanctioned Strength.			Number of Commissioners, Superintendents and Assistants.	Number of Vacancies at end of 1878.	Total Cost payable from	
	Paid wholly or partly from Provincial Revenue.	Paid wholly from other sources.	Total.			Provincial Revenue.	Other Sources.
						Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ..	4,971	40	5,011	10	84	8,23,827	4,269
Central do. ..	5,686	92	5,778	9	17	9,07,447	11,698
Southern do. ..	3,486	..	3,486	6	36	4,28,307	....
Sind	4,344	562	4,906	5	37	7,15,263	63,154
G. I. P. Railway	..	686	686	1	..	....	1,30,405
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	..	401	401	1	11	....	81,478
Bombay City	267	1,130	1,397	1	..	1,00,000	2,54,758
Total ..	18,754	2,911	21,665	33	135	29,74,844	5,45,757
Total, 1877 ..	18,731	2,917	21,648	33	119	30,62,629	5,48,667

There are five Commissioners, including the special officer in Bombay City. The number of District Superintendents and their Assistants this year was 28, and immediately subordinate to them were 49 officers on higher pay than Rs. 100 a month. Full statistical details regarding the strength, cost and distribution of the police are given in a tabular form in Part III of this Report—Appendix B, 1 to 5.

The proportion of police to area and population is as shown in the margin. The number of miles of line open on the G. I. P. Railway is 619, with 96 stations. On the B. B. and C. I. line there are 464 miles open, with 83 stations. The proportion of police is in the one case 1·10 per mile and 7 men per station, and in the other ·86 per mile and 4·8 per Distribution.

Division.	Population per square mile.	One Policeman to	
		Square miles	Persons.
Northern Division ..	256	3·14	806·54
Central do. ..	133	6·92	918·61
Southern do. ..	182	6·6	1,194·
Sind	47	11·05	519·28
Average ..	154½	6·92	859·60

station. In considering the marginal table it must be recollected that in the Northern Division, where British and native territory is interlaced, as it is throughout the whole of Gujarát, the field over which the police work actually extends, is much larger than is represented by the figures here entered. In Sind, again, the area covered by each beat is very large, but the sparsity of population renders the actual work to be done comparatively small. In the Thar and Párkar District, for instance, the proportions are one policeman to 25·92 square miles, but the population ratio is only 368·. In Kaira, on the other hand, the extent of each beat is only 2·12 square miles, but the population within that area is 1,063. With respect to area, the largest beats in the Presidency proper are those in Násik, where there is one policeman to 10·93 square miles, and the smallest in Kaira and the Panch Maháls, where they are 2·12 and 2·21 respectively. The smallest number of persons to each policeman, too, is in the Panch Maháls, 308, and the largest in Belgaum, 1,403, and Ratnágiri, 1,372. The City of Bombay is not taken into consideration in these and the following tables, as the working of the police there will be noticed separately at the end of this section.

The following table shows the different classes of duty on which the police force was employed during the period under review, with the distribution of the men amongst them :—

Division.	Guards.		Municipal, town or harbour duties.	Cantonment duties.	General police duties.
	Jails.	Escort, lock-ups, or treasuries.			
Northern Division	219	647	752	40	3,304
Central do.	130	849	626	203	3,853
Southern do.	48	507	239	75	2,575
Sind	229	864	996	139	2,020
G. I. P. Railway	..	..	..	..	686
B. B. & C. I. Railway	..	25	..	..	364
Total ..	526	2,892	2,613	457	12,802

Armament.

Division.	Number of Men armed with		
	Fire-arms.	Swords, or swords and truncheons.	Truncheons alone.
Northern Division	2,223	2,739	..
Central do.	2,515	1,445	1,718
Southern do.	1,835	173	1,472
Sind	2,150	2,170	19
G. I. P. Railway	64	4	618
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	23	56	352
Total ..	8,810	6,587	4,179
Total, 1877 ..	8,709	6,664	4,049

The marginal table gives the distribution of the force as regards arms. It appears from it that more men were this year provided with fire-arms and truncheons, whilst there were fewer armed with swords, or with swords as well as truncheons.

Education.

The state of education amongst the police is not easily ascertainable from the returns, on account of the different standards of classification into literate and illiterate adopted in different districts. In order to secure uniformity in this respect it has been proposed to enter no policeman as literate who is unable to read or write an ordinary report, such as would be likely to come into the regular course of his duties. The marginal table gives the statistics available on this subject, together with the number of men under instruction. A comparison with last year's figures shows an increase of 411 in the number of those registered as being able to read and write, and of 51 in that of those under instruction. The percentage is highest in Surat (58·), and lowest in the Upper Sind Frontier (3·). Taking each Division as a whole, the Northern shows the best results, Sind being far behind in this respect. It may be noted that men who can merely sign and read their own names are excluded from the above table.

Division.	Able to read and write			Under Instruction.	
	Officers.	Men.	Percentage on total Strength.	Officers.	Men.
Northern Division ..	634	1,631	46·	75	845
Central do. ..	636	1,346	36·	7	301
Southern do. ..	330	982	38·	34	543
Sind	233	541	17·	6	80
G. I. P. Railway ..	45	250	43·	..	197
B. B. & C. I. Railway .	32	216	61·	..	..
Total ..	1,915	4,966	31·	122	1,966
Total, 1877 ..	6,470		..	2,037	

Health.

The accompanying table will serve to show the mortality amongst the police during the year, as compared with that of 1877. In the Southern Division the death-rate has remained unaltered; but in all other Divisions, with the exception of the G.I.P. Railway, the rate is a little higher than in the previous year. Not taking the mean rates, but those of individual districts, it appears that the greatest proportion of deaths to the total strength occurred in Sholápur (3·89 per cent). The health of the police, as judged by the percentage in hospital, was fairly good. In the Northern Division the highest rate of invalids was in the Panch Mahâls (45·03), where fever was very prevalent, and the lowest in Kaira ·06. In the Central Division 40· per cent of the Poona police attended hospital during the year, as compared with 7· per cent in Ahmednagar. In the Southern Division, Kaládgi, with 56· per cent, and Ratnágiri, with 15·, are the extremes. Similarly, Shikárpur in Sind, with 50· per cent, and the Upper Frontier District, with 3·9, are respectively the least and the most healthy Districts in that Province. The G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways show an attendance at their hospitals of 10·2 and 66· per cent respectively.

Division.	Percentage of Deaths to total Strength of Corps.	
	1878.	1877.
Northern Division ...	2·27	1·32
Central do. ...	2·46	2·08
Southern do. ...	2·78	2·78
Sind	1·67	1·43
G. I. P. Railway ...	1·8	2·07
B. B. & C. I. Railway,	2·0	1·41
Total ...	2·16	1·85

Discipline and conduct.

The conduct of the police, judged by the number of punishments inflicted, will appear from the following table, with the figures for last year for the sake of comparison. Altogether 609 officers and 2,744 men were punished in different ways, as compared with 545 officers and 2,355 men punished last year. The numbers in the different Divisions are shown for the current year :—

Division.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally		Punished judicially.		Total.		Percentage on total Strength of Force.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Northern Division ..	7	72	177	561	7	42	866	877	16·9	17·
Central do. ..	10	107	100	403	5	46	671	592	11·	10·
Southern do. ..	15	113	154	429	2	35	748	616	20·	18·
Sind	10	164	94	464	3	53	788	692	18·	16·
G. I. P. Railway	3	66	11	20	2	21	123	55	18·	9·
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	4	27	4	114	1	7	157	168	39·	39·
Total .. 1878 ..	49	549	540	1,991	20	204	3,353	2,900	20·5	18·
Total .. 1877 ..	31	401	497	1,857	17	197	2,900	..	18·	..

The Kaira police in the Northern Division, the Násik in the Central, the Dhárwár in the Southern Division, and the Kurrachee police in Sind seem to have incurred the greatest number of punishments, the actual number being greatest in the case of the last-mentioned force. Rewards in the shape of promotion were most freely bestowed in the Northern and Sind Divisions—Shikárpúr, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Kurrachee being the Districts most conspicuous in this respect.

Punitive posts.

In consequence of frequent robberies on the frontier between Ahmedabad and part of the Baroda territory, punitive posts were established this year in three villages well known for affording shelter, if not assistance, to offenders. A post established at Od, in Kaira, was removed towards the middle of the year, but a new one was established at Kansári in the same District. The riots at Surat early in 1878 led to the imposition in that city of a special punitive post of considerable strength. In one or two of the Baroda villages adjoining Kaira territory punitive posts were established by the Gaikwár's Government. In the Central Division the extent to which grain robberies were carried in 141 villages of the Násik District situated near the railway line, and 8 villages near Poona on the other branch of the G. I. P. Railway, led Government to impose upon the inhabitants a large extra force, which was subsequently removed as soon as it was found that its object—that of deterring offenders from robbing grain-laden wagons—had been thoroughly accomplished. Two posts, imposed in previous years in Násik and Sátára, were respectively removed this year on similar grounds. In Dhárwár, one at Hubli was continued for a year, and strengthened with additional

police. The one in the Kalâdgi District was also continued. No measures of this kind were enforced in the Province of Sind.

Arms. The Indian Arms Act of 1878 came into force during the year; so the results of its working cannot yet be appreciated. The number of licenses to carry arms that were registered by District Magistrates was 2,223, in addition to 212 permits to travel with arms, and 234 licenses to deal in arms or ammunition which were also granted by these officers.

Crime. Before reviewing the working of the police for the year, it is necessary to show fully the nature and amount of the crime with which they had to deal, compared with that of the previous year. The following table gives the number of offences ascertained to have occurred which were reported during 1878, including those in which the initiative of a Magistrate is necessary, as well as cases where the police act upon their own authority :—

Division.	Cognizable Cases.	Non-cognizable where Police were		Total.	Previous year's Cases investigated (Cognizable).	Grand Total.
		Not employed.	Employed.			
Northern Division ..	16,711	5,545	177	22,433	397	22,830
Central do. ..	21,490	6,651	829	28,970	332	29,302
Southern do. ..	10,782	1,382	560	12,724	549	13,273
Sind	10,677	5,695	959	17,331	252	17,583
G. I. P. Railway ..	636	....	141	777	17	794
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	221	....	126	347	5	352
Total ..	60,517	19,273	2,792	82,582	1,552	84,134
Total 1877 ..	66,091	14,205	3,862	84,158	1,079	85,237
Fluctuations in 1878 + or —	—5,574	+5,068	—1,070	—1,576	+ 473	—1,103

The net decrease amounts, therefore, to 1,576 cases, and is especially found in cases where the police can arrest without warrant. The fluctuations in the various Divisions were as follows:—An increase in the Northern Division and Sind of 2,984 and 1,602 cases respectively, a decrease in the Southern Division of 6,881, and in the Central of 1,076 cases. On the two lines of railway there is a decrease in cognizable crime, but on the G. I. P. line a slight increase in the number of non-cognizable cases made over to the police for inquiry by the magisterial authorities. In the Northern Division, Kolába and Surat are the only two Districts showing a decrease. In the Central Division a decrease is reported in Khándesh, Sátára and Sholápur. In Sind, only in Shikárpur was there any diminution in crime, whilst in the Southern Division every District shows a considerably smaller number of offences of all sorts than last year. It can be

gathered from the above details, as well as from the table in the margin showing the total number of ascertained offences for the last five years, that the greater part of these variations is due to the season and harvest which were favourable in most parts of the Deccan, but resulted in a scarcity of food supply in Gujarát and Sind. In the Central Division the registers began to swell towards the end of the year 1876, when the pressure of famine was beginning to be felt, and crime continued to be abnormally prevalent throughout the whole of the next year and most of that succeeding it, which was also characterized by an unfavourable season. In the Southern Division, on the other hand, a good harvest reduced the famine variations to the normal limit of the two years previous to 1876. In North Gujarát the season of 1877 was by no means a good one, whilst that of 1878 was equally unfavourable in most Districts, and far worse in others, so that the lower classes, earning little more than a bare subsistence during average years, were tempted to crime on finding themselves reduced to hardships a second season in succession. In Sind, too, the increase may fairly be attributed to similar causes—an unfavourable inundation and restricted demand for agricultural labour.

Year.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.
1874.. ..	19,124	22,158	11,221	17,205
1875.. ..	18,245	21,946	12,117	16,673
1876.. ..	17,274	22,514	12,722	14,980
1877.. ..	19,449	30,046	20,318	15,729
1878.. ..	22,433	28,970	12,724	17,331

District.	Proportion of Cognizable Offences to Population.
1. Ratnágiri ...	One to 534
2. Belgaum ...	,, ,, 443
3. Kaládgi ...	,, ,, 373
4. Kolába... ...	,, ,, 351
5. Surat	,, ,, 346
6. Dhárwár ...	,, ,, 323
7. Kaira	,, ,, 316
8. Khándesh ...	,, ,, 297
9. Thar and Párkar	,, ,, 281
10. Sátára ...	,, ,, 280
11. Sholápur ...	,, ,, 270
12. Násik	,, ,, 266
13. Kánara ...	,, ,, 263
14. Ahmedabad ...	,, ,, 262
15. Broach ...	,, ,, 248
16. Shikárpur ...	,, ,, 235
17. Upper Sind Frontier	,, ,, 217
18. Hyderabad ...	,, ,, 216
19. Poona... ...	,, ,, 195
20. Ahmednagar ...	,, ,, 184
21. Thána ...	,, ,, 167
22. Kurrachee ...	,, ,, 143
23. Panch Mahals...	,, ,, 106
Average for the Presidency ...	,, ,, 271

The relative positions of the various Districts to each other with respect to the prevalence of cognizable crime, to which alone (the course of general crime having been sufficiently indicated above) attention is now directed, are shown in the marginal table in their respective order. Ratnágiri has advanced one place, whilst Kaira has descended. Khándesh and Kolába are in their places of last year. Ahmedabad, Broach, the Panch Mahals and Ahmednágar have all gone down above ten places; Kaládgi and Dhárwár showing, on the other hand, a sudden rise. The average rate for the Presidency is approached nearest in Sholápur, Násik, Kánara and Ahmedabad.

Serious crime shows, on the whole, a decrease, except in the Northern Division, where the circumstances of the year were

abnormal. The total number of murders reported was 221, or less by 38 than the number in 1877. In the Northern Division, however, murders were more numerous in the Districts of Broach, Kaira and the Panch Mahâls, the total number being 75, as compared with 64 last year. In the Central Division, Ahmednagar only shows an increase, the decrease for the whole Division being 16, the number having fallen from 72 to 56. In the Southern Division, offences of this kind fell from 85 to 49. In Sind there was an increase of three, from 38 to 41, nearly all of which were due to jealousy, or intrigues with women. This motive was also predominant in the cases reported in the Northern Division, along with that of gain. In the Central and Southern Divisions private enmity seems to have been the most frequent motive. Culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, increased to a considerable extent in the Central and Northern Divisions, but decreased in the Southern. Gang robberies were more numerous by 29 in the Northern Division, the increase being chiefly in the Panch Mahâls, where the scarcity affected a larger proportion of the population than in more highly-cultivated Districts. They decreased by 67 in the Central and 44 in the Southern Divisions. Ordinary robberies show an increase in the Panch Mahâls of 35, but decreased by 80 in the Central Division; whilst the number in the Southern Districts of the Presidency was only 96, as compared with 277 last year. In Sind the habits of the people lead them, even under pressure of scarcity, to avoid offences with violence against property; their tendency, under such circumstances, being to endeavour to obtain some of the cattle which are allowed by their owners to stray unguarded. The facilities for removing animals thus stolen into Foreign territory stimulate this particular description of theft, and it is reported, moreover, that many of the cattle stolen this year were eaten close to the spot where the offence was committed. The number of these offences in Sind was 1,847, or 683 more than in 1877. Ordinary thefts, which formed 83· per cent of the total increase of cognizable cases over 1876, as reported last year, show the large decrease of 5,017 (51 per cent) in the Southern Division, and of 2,913 (23 per cent) in the Central Districts, which were most affected by the famine of 1876-77 and 1877-78. They increased by 1866 (42· per cent) in the Northern Division, especially in the three Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Mahâls. In Sind, also, this offence was more frequent, 669 cases having been reported in excess of last year. The decrease, however, for the whole Presidency was over 18· per cent. Cases of receiving stolen goods followed, as usual, the course of offences against property.

False cases.

In the foregoing tables such cases only as were ascertained to be true are entered, and not the total number reported to the police. The results for the year, taken in this manner, show a decrease, in the four principal Divisions, of ·13 per cent in the number of offences ascertained to have actually occurred, and ·15 per cent in that of persons arrested. But, before considering the success of the force in bringing real offenders to justice, it is necessary to show the whole number of cognizable cases reported,

including those struck off by order of a Magistrate as false. This course has been adopted by Government in consequence of an examination of the returns, submitted last year from some parts of the Presidency, which showed plainly that, without a knowledge of the proportion of cases struck off as false to the total number reported, Government were not in a position to form a correct opinion of the real working of the police. Full returns on this subject are now before Government, and show the results summarized in the following table:—

Division.	Total Number of		Number of Cases struck off as false.	Number of Persons discharged in cases struck off.	Percentage of			
	Cases reported	Persons arrested.			Cases struck off as false.	Persons discharged in cases struck off.	Cases pending and undetected	Pending trial.
Northern Division ..	24,462	31,153	7,354	3,092	30·	12·	13·	2·
Central do. ..	72,131	32,709	5,309	1,225	19·	4·	15·	1·
Southern do. ..	14,978	15,395	3,647	473	24·	3·	28·	1·
Sind	14,984	17,507	4,052	3,081	27·	17·	18·	3·
Total ..	81,555	96,764	20,362	8,471	24·	8·	18·	2·
Total, 1877 ..	89,581	115,155	23,214	10,801	27·	9·	...	...

From the above it appears that the Northern and Sind Divisions are those in which the ratio of false reports to the total number is highest, whilst the greater number proportionately of undetected cases were in the Southern Division. If the several Districts are taken separately, it will be seen that, as regards the percentage of cases struck off, Kolába (51· per cent), Surat (40·), Ratnágiri (39·), Kaira (36·), Násik (34·), Ahmedabad (33·), and Kánara (31·) are conspicuous; whilst the ratio of persons arrested and subsequently discharged in such cases to the total number arrested is greatest in Shikárpur (31·), Kolába and Kaira (28·), Upper Sind and Surat (16·), Thar and Párkar (15·), Broach (13·), and Ahmedabad (12·). On the whole, therefore, Kolába shows the most noticeable quantity of false reports; and in this District, also, the number of cases struck off as no crime after they have been sent for trial before a Magistrate, and the number of persons discharged in such cases, present a marked difference from those recorded in the rest of the Districts of the same Division, Kaira being the only other one where this practice prevailed to any great extent.

Results of police operations.

Due allowance being made for the number of offences struck off the register as false, and for the diversity of practice found to exist in the various Districts with regard to such cases, the efficiency of the police may be judged by the ratio of cases in which the accused were convicted to the total number either investigated or decided; or, again, by the proportion of persons convicted in cases ascertained to be true to the total number of accused arrested or brought to trial; and, lastly, by the success of the police in tracing stolen property. The following table, which

relates only to cognizable cases *retained on the register*, summarizes the operations of the year with reference to these tests:—

Division.	Cases.			Persons.				Stolen Property.			
	Number of true Cases.		Percentage of Convictions to Cases decided.	Number of Persons.		Percentage of Convictions.		Stolen.		Recovered.	
	Investigated	Decided.		Arrested in true cases.	Brought to trial.	To Persons arrested.	To Persons brought to trial.	Amount.	In how many cases.	Percentage Amount.	Percentage Number of Cases.
								Rs.			
Northern Division...	16,632	10,443	89·	26,738	18,129	56·	83·	3,16,426	8,526	43·	74·
Central do. ...	21,364	17,361	75·	31,484	27,034	60·	70·	5,28,753	10,538	45·	81·
Southern do. ...	13,600	6,971	78·	14,476	11,745	59·	74·	2,89,049	5,507	57·	77·
Sind	10,929	8,173	78·	13,092	10,391	67·	83·	2,13,720	6,042	60·	77·
G. I. P. Railway ...	653	653	66·	1,115	1,035	60·	68·	34,515	565	28·	17·
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	226	216	79·	283	273	68·	70·	4,290	196	76·	82·
Total ...	63,494	33,817	77·	87,188	68,607	62·	75·	13,86,763	31,374	51·	78·

The number of cases decided was 53· per cent of those investigated, and thereupon found to relate to offences that actually occurred. The proportion of accused brought to trial to those arrested in true cases was 78. Judging each District separately by the ratio of persons convicted to those arrested in true cases, the police were most successful in the Panch Maháls (87· per cent), Kaira (75·), Kolába (73·), Ahmednagar and Kurrachee (71·), Sholápur (70·), Hyderabad (68·), Thar and Parkár (67·), Thána and Kaládgi (65·), Kánara and Belgaum (64·). The Districts where this ratio was lowest were Surat (46· per cent) and Ratnágiri (47·); Násik, Broach and Poona, each shows that convictions were obtained in about one-half the cases sent for trial.

If serious offences alone be considered, the percentage of convictions to offences stands as shown in the margin. Convictions were obtained in 89· per cent of the murder cases in Belgaum; in 76· per cent in Dhárwár, and in 56· per cent in Ratnágiri. In Kánara not one of the four cases sent for trial was proved. In Sind all Districts, except Shikárpur, show a fair percentage of success. In the Central Division the ratio of convictions, especially in Sholápur, Poona, and Khándesh, was somewhat less than last year; whilst in Násik there was an improvement of from 66· to 100· per cent, and in Sátára of from 54· to 70·. In the Northern Division less than half the cases reported as true ones were proved before the Courts. *Dacoities* in this Division consisted, in many instances, of simple grain-robberies, in which more than five persons happened to be engaged. The nature of the property taken, rendered detection very difficult. The percentage of success ranged between

Offence.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	G. I. P Railway.	B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Murder	43·	35·	69·	60.	..	..
Dacoity	53·	47·	75·	..	..	..
Robbery	51·	40·	33·	45·	..	..
Theft	64·	74·	56·	61·	65·	83·
Receiving stolen goods	64·	70·	83·	56·	75·	68·

64· in Thána and 25· in Kolába. In the Central Division the success of the police in this description of offence fell in Khándesh from 87· to 25· per cent, and in Sátára from 86· to 50·. In Násik, Poona and Sholápur also there was a slight decrease. In Ahmednagar there was a rise from 42· to 100· per cent. Dhárwár, with 95· per cent, leads the way in the Southern Division, followed by Belgaum (75·), and Kaládgi (58·). As regards robberies there was a slight improvement in success in the Central and Northern Divisions. There was a falling off in the Southern Division to the extent of 23· per cent. In Sind very few instances of this offence occurred. *Thefts* in the Northern Division were detected in proportionately fewer cases than last year in the Districts of Kaira, Broach, Thána and Kolába; but, on the whole, the success of the police, with regard to this sort of offence, was equal to that in the preceding year. In the Central Division the poor results in Khándesh (a decrease from 85· to 64· per cent) had the effect of lowering the percentage of success for the whole Division. There was a slight falling off, too, in Násik, Sholápur, Poona and Sátára, with an increase of 4· per cent in Ahmednagar. In the Southern Division the percentage of success rather decreased. In Sind, too, the prevalence of cattle-stealing, an offence notoriously difficult to detect in that Province, rendered the work of the police especially arduous, and their success in securing convictions somewhat less than last year.

Stolen property.

Property was declared to have been stolen in 31,374 cognizable cases, to the value of Rs. 13,86,763, as stated in the beginning of this paragraph; but there is usually a doubt as to whether the persons who complain have not exaggerated the value of the property taken when they give information to the police. The percentage recovered was 51·, varying from 28· on the G. I. P. Railway, where the property stolen consisted largely of grain, to 76· per cent on the other line of railway, and 60· in Sind. Perhaps a better test of the success of the police working in this department of their duties is the percentage of cases in which the property is recovered, and not the value itself. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway, out of 196 cases, 82· per cent were detected. In the Central Division property was lost in 10,538 cases, and recovered in 81· per cent of them. In the Northern Division the percentage of success was 74·, and in the remaining three 77· Where grain thefts are common, as was the case in parts of Gujarát this year, the chances of success in recovering the stolen property are very small, because in a majority of the cases the grain is consumed almost as soon as the offence has been committed. Taking the Districts separately, it appears that Belgaum, with 79· per cent of recoveries of the value stolen, comes first, followed by Thar and Párkar (75·), Kurrachee (70·), Kánara (67·), Ahmedabad (61·), Ratnágiri (60·), Hyderabad (57·), Shikárpur (53·), and Sholápur (52·). In the remaining Districts the proportion recovered was below 50· per cent; Surat with 32·, and Thána and Kolába, with 34· and 35· respectively, occupying the lowest places.

Non-cognizable crime.

The number of non-cognizable offences into which the police inquired was 2,792. Four thousand seven hundred and twelve

persons were arrested, out of whom 62· per cent were convicted. The largest number of these cases was in Sind (959), and, (omitting the lines of railway,) the smallest was in the Northern Division (177). The percentage of success varied from 89· on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to 26· in Sind. The Northern Division showing 71·, the Central 56·, and the Southern 46· per cent of convictions to persons arrested. The value of property stolen was registered as Rs. 17,405, of which 39· per cent was recovered.

The Magistrates inquired into 19,273 cases without the aid of the police; 29,612 persons were arrested in these, of whom 51· per cent were convicted. This is a considerable increase upon last year's figures, which were 16,715 cases and 28,542 persons arrested. The percentage of convictions, however, has improved by 6· per cent. The smallest number of these offences was brought before the Courts in the Southern Division, and the largest, in Sind. On the lines of railway the police were employed in all non-cognizable offences. Out of Rs. 37,868, the value of property stolen in cases taken up by the Magistrates, only 24· per cent was recovered. Poona, with 3,757 cases, is the first District with regard to numbers, followed by Kurrachee (2,804), Shikárpur (1,793), Ahmedabad (1,772), and Khándesh (1,303).

Bombay City Police.

A separate report on the working of the police and the general state of crime in the City of Bombay is submitted to Government by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. From this it appears that there was a material increase in the number of offences reported, amounting, in fact, to no less than 3,585 cases, or 17· per cent. The strength of the police was 1,397 men, and the percentage of dismissals (exclusive of resignations and men reduced) was 4·5 per cent.

Accused.

The number of persons charged before the Courts was 26,045, or 3,390 more than in 1877. The increase has been most marked in cases of nuisance (1,466), theft (515), indecent behaviour in the public streets (392), and refusal to work on board-ship (386). There was, on the other hand, a considerable decrease in the cases brought up under the Municipal Act and in assaults. The large number of thefts reported is attributed to there having been, throughout the year in Bombay, a large migratory population from the districts in which famine had been prevalent in 1876-77, to whom a very large proportion of these offences was traced. In order to discourage theft in an indirect manner, the attention of the police was this year directed to the importance of prosecuting to the utmost people found receiving or disposing of stolen property. Cases under this heading, therefore, rose in number from 419 to 620.

Crime.

The large increase of 386 in the number of prosecutions of merchant seamen is attributed, with much probability, to the slackness of trade, which necessitated long detentions in port, and thus rendered the sailors discontented. In few cases was it found that the men had any reasonable cause for refusing to work on board. The number of persons charged under the Municipal Act was 3,569, or 531 less than in 1877; but the proportion of con-

victions obtained was 96· per cent against 69· the year before, showing care and discrimination on the part of the Municipal officers in instituting criminal proceedings. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals brought up 1,382 cases of ill-treating cattle or other animals, being 152 more than in 1877. Convictions were obtained in nearly every case. Serious crime showed, on the whole, a decrease. Of the thefts of property valued at above Rs. 50, 217 cases were undetected, and of those in which property of lesser value was concerned, 1,424 cases were reported as undiscovered at the end of the year. Two murders, also, and 21 cases of house-breaking remained undetected. There was apparently an increase of drunkenness, as the persons charged with appearing intoxicated in the public streets were more numerous by 274 than last year. Of the total number (3,294), 408 were Europeans and 278 Eurasians and Native Christians. The computed value of property stolen was Rs. 1,51,475, of which Rs. 77,823, or 51· per cent, was recovered. Rs. 56,312 were stolen in cases hitherto undetected.

Criminal Courts.

Of the 26,045 persons charged, 25,974 were dealt with by the Magistrates, and 57 by the High Court, the remainder being still untried at the end of the year. The High Court convicted 37 of the accused committed to it, and the Magistrates 19,890, or 76· and 84· per cent respectively. The latter proportion, however, refers only to cases investigated, and not to such as were withdrawn, or dismissed on non-appearance of prosecutors or other grounds. The ratio of convictions to persons brought to trial in cases sent up by the police was 88· per cent.

Race of accused.

As regards the race to which the accused belonged, it may be noted that 1,566, or 565 more than last year, were Europeans, the increase being chiefly amongst sea-faring men; 975 men and 39 women were Indo-Britons and Native Christians, or 103 men more and 12 women less than last year. Hindus show an increase of 1,691 men and 295 women, the total numbers being 13,571 and 1,238 respectively, against 11,820 and 943. Muhammadans, too, were 6,956 men and 397 women, exceeding the number of last year by 769 and 36 respectively. One thousand and fifty male and 73 female Pársis were brought up, showing an increase of 98 males and 14 females.

Juvenile offenders.

Four hundred and ninety-two accused of under fourteen years of age were dealt with by the Courts, which convicted 435 of them. Fifty were sent to the Reformatory, 35 were imprisoned, and 134 were whipped. One hundred and seventy-eight were only fined, and 38 admonished and discharged. Last year, 361 such cases occurred. Nearly one-half of these juvenile offenders were brought up for stealing, and, next to this, the offences apparently most frequent were obstructing, behaving indecently or letting off fire-works in public thoroughfares.

Inquests.

Three hundred and seventy-one inquests were held by the Coroner, or 22 less than in 1877. Eighty-four were cases of suicide, 46 accidental drowning, 13 accidents on the railways, and 14 in the harbour.

Fires.

The number of fires was 51, the same as last year; but the value of property destroyed was much less, being Rs. 69,077 against Rs. 1,13,066; and only two fires are said to have been of a serious nature. No lives were lost in any of these accidents.

Vagrants.

The number of persons arrested under the European Vagrancy Act of 1874 was 139, as compared with 62 last year. Of these 133 were sent to the Government Workhouse, Bombay, and 6 forwarded to places where they were likely to find employment. Of the total number, 126 persons were arrested in Bombay alone, as compared with 59 last year. Five men were arrested in Násik, 2 in Surat, and one in each of the Districts of Kánara, Ahmednagar, Thána, Sátára, Kurrachee and Sholápur. One vagrant was sent to the Bombay Workhouse from Allahabad for deportation to Europe, making, in all, 134 admissions to that Institution. There were 16 remaining over from 1877, and 112 were struck off or discharged during the year, leaving 38 in the Workhouse at the end of the year under review. The average daily number of inmates rose from 13 to 30. Employment was found for 62 of those discharged during the year, 6 were sent to the Strangers' Home, and 6 to the care of their friends. Four were deported to Europe, and one to Australia. Three were sent to the European General Hospital, and one to the Colába Lunatic Asylum. Eight were convicted and imprisoned for failing to return on the expiration of leave granted to enable them to search for employment, and 20 deserted from the Workhouse, and were not re-apprehended. As regards the nationality of the vagrants, the returns show that 80 were European British-born subjects, 15 were Europeans other than British, 6 were Americans and 6 Australians. The remainder were of British parentage, born and bred in India. The majority were in the prime of life, between the ages of 20 and 40. The professions to which they had belonged were, as usual, very various. Sixty-two were sailors, 12 railway servants, 11 private clerks, 16 carpenters and artisans, or mechanics of the lower class; 8 had been soldiers, and 5 Government clerks; 9 returned themselves as labourers; the remaining 5 were of miscellaneous professions. The number of offences reported amongst them whilst in the Workhouse was 36, as compared with 12 last year; but 15 of these were such as to call for no more than an admonition —punishment in the shape of solitary confinement or reduction of diet being inflicted in the other cases. The general health of the vagrants thus confined was, on the whole, satisfactory. The total expenditure incurred under the Act was Rs. 8,580, as compared with Rs. 7,451 last year. The cost of maintenance of the Workhouse rose from Rs. 5,784 to Rs. 7,397; but owing to fewer persons being deported, the expense of conveying vagrants to other countries was considerably less. The cost of vagrants per head in the Workhouse was reduced from Rs. 83 to Rs. 49, in consequence of the distribution of the permanent establishment expenses over a larger number of inmates. The expenditure incurred in carrying out the provisions of the Act in the district other than the Presidency town was Rs. 159, or Rs. 53 more than in 1877.

Criminal Justice.

Tribunals.

A comparatively small proportion of the tribunals in this Presidency administer exclusively criminal justice. It is, therefore, advisable, before entering upon the special subject of this section, to describe briefly the constitution, and to show the financial working of the various classes of judicial officers that exercise jurisdiction of all sorts, whether civil, criminal or revenue, as given in detail in Statistical Table C (1) in Part III of this Report.

The High Court consists of two divisions, Original and Appellate. Its full strength is one Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges. The Presidency, outside the City and Island of Bombay, and exclusive of the Sadar Court in Sind, is divided into 21 judicial Districts, with 25 officials, including Joint and Assistant Judges, all exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. The average area of each District is 5,763 square miles, with a population of 716,144 souls. There are 134 District and first-class Magistrates, of whom 17 stipendiary and 4 honorary officials exercise criminal powers only; 106 stipendiary and 2 unpaid Magistrates have revenue as well as criminal powers, and 5 more exercise either revenue or civil jurisdiction, or both, in addition to criminal.

One hundred and ninety-seven local and subordinate Magistrates, of whom 24 are unpaid, exercise criminal jurisdiction only. One unpaid subordinate Magistrate and 278 stipendiaries are invested with revenue powers in addition to criminal. Twelve other stipendiaries have criminal powers combined with either civil or revenue jurisdiction, or both. The number of village officers who have petty criminal powers is 20,189. The purely civil tribunals are 114 in number, five of which are unpaid. There are thus, in all, 647 tribunals (exclusive of village patels), exercising criminal jurisdiction either exclusively or in combination with other judicial duties. There are also 114 exclusively civil tribunals, or 761 in all. Thirty-six of these are unpaid.

As regards race, the returns show that of the 787 officials who preside at the above tribunals, 649 are natives and 138 Europeans. The latter consist of 92 covenanted, 25 uncovenanted, and 21 commissioned military officers.

Cost and receipts.

The total cost of the tribunals of every class, together with the income of each from stamp fees, is shown in the following table :—

Tribunal	Stamp Receipts.		Total Cost.		Surplus or Deficit.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court	2,74,056	3,15,926	7,67,605	7,53,517	—4,93,549	—4,37,591
District Judges	1,00,042	1,04,936	6,25,098	6,23,423	—5,25,056	—5,18,497
Subordinate Civil Tribunals ..	15,06,388	14,81,032	10,41,483	10,85,835	+4,64,905	+4,15,197
Higher Class Magistrates ..	16,541	15,367	8,53,264	7,35,631	—8,36,723	—7,20,264
Subordinate Magistrates ..	23,142	20,833	3,55,102	3,39,160	—3,31,960	—3,18,327
Village Officers	..	..	2,51,150	2,20,942	—2,51,150	—2,20,942
Total ..	19,20,169	19,38,084	38,93,702	37,38,508	—19,73,533	—18,00,424
In 1878 + or—	..	+17,915	..	—1,55,194	Deficit.	—1,73,109

The cost was, therefore, reduced by Rs. 1,55,594, and the receipts increased by Rs. 17,915, the results being Rs. 1,73,109 more favourable than in the preceding year. The increase in stamp receipts is to be found in the High Court and the Courts of the District Judges and their Assistants, whilst the litigation in the subordinate Civil Courts appears to have been less than last year, as regards the aggregate value of the suits brought forward. The marginal table shows more clearly the ratio of receipts to the total cost of each of the tribunals, resulting in a collective percentage of 41, exclusive of the Courts of the village officers. The working of the Courts in civil litigation will be considered in a later section; so the nature and results of the criminal work of the period under review is all that has to be treated of in this place.

Tribunal.	Percentage of Receipts on Cost.
High Court	42
District Courts ..	17
Subordinate Civil Courts	139
Higher Magistrates ...	2
Subordinate Magistrates	6
Average ...	41

Criminal work.

The number of original criminal cases decided by the Courts was 70,400, as compared with 78,458 last year, or a decrease of 8,058. There were 78,138 offences reported during the year, or 6 per cent fewer than in 1877, and 128,619 persons were placed on trial, as shown in detail in Statistical Table C (2), Part III, page lviii. In order, however, to show more accurately the whole work done by the Courts it is necessary to take into consideration the number of offences remaining over from previous years and the persons concerned in them, as given in Appendix C (3), of which the following is an abstract:—

Year.	Number of Offences reported during year.	Number of Persons dealt with, including arrears.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number committed or referred	Died, transferred or escaped.	Remaining at end of year.
1877 ...	83,839	152,419	78,144	65,955	5,449	840	1,952
1878 ...	78,138	130,223	68,779	61,768	4,744	554	1,686
Decrease in 1878 ...	5,701	22,196	9,365	4,187	705	286	266

There is thus a decrease under every head, but the percentage of persons convicted is 52 against 51 in 1877. The decrease in the number of cases is 6 per cent, whilst that in the number of

accused brought to trial is 14·. Last year the abnormal increase in the number of offences reported was 26· per cent over that of the preceding year, and the number of accused put on trial was also 33· per cent above that of 1876. A comparison of these figures for the three years, coupled with the remarks made in the preceding section of this Report on the crime register of the year with special reference to the work of the police, is sufficient to show that, though the more favourable circumstances of the year throughout the greater portion of the Presidency had their usual effect in diminishing the amount of crime, there was still enough distress amongst the lower classes to maintain the tendency to commit offences, especially against property, considerably above its normal level.

The general character of the crime reported and dealt with, has received due notice already in connection with the police, so that it is unnecessary in this place to do more than touch upon it with reference to the classification adopted in Appendix C (2).

Of the 128,619 persons mentioned therein as having been brought to trial during the year, 41,331 were charged with offences against property without violence, as compared with 53,480 last year; 39,351 with offences against the person, against 46,890 14,585 with breaches of special laws, against 12,014; and 10,568 against 12,437 with public nuisance. Malicious offences were 9,549, and offences against property with violence 7,611, again 10,635 and 9,447 respectively. The decrease in all the mo common offences has thus been universal and most marked.

Convictions. With reference to the procedure of the Courts, it may be noted that the highest percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial was for public nuisance—89. More than 50· per cent were convicted, also, in each of the following classes of offences: Breaches of special laws (78·); miscellaneous offences, not otherwise classified, such as attempts, vagrancy and bad character, and the like (68·). Offences against property without violence (66·) against public justice (66·); against property with violence (61·) against the coinage, stamps, weights and so on (58·); and offences by public servants (52·). The smallest ratio of convictions to prosecutions was in the case of malicious offences, false evidence and offences against the public peace.

Punishments. There were 108 persons sentenced to death against 85 last year. One hundred persons were transported for life, or sixteen fewer than in 1877, and 94 to a term of years, showing the large decrease of 87. No sentence was passed of penal servitude. Of the 27,439 persons sentenced to imprisonment, in 84 cases solitary confinement was awarded in addition to hard labour, and 26,009 rigorous imprisonment was alone inflicted. Last year these sentences were respectively 136 and 34,050. Sentences of simple imprisonment decreased in number from 2,108 to 1,3 There appears a large decrease in short sentences of fifteen da and under, as there were 11,907 of these last year and 8,625 1878. The greatest number of sentences was, as last year, f six months with hard labour. These numbered 18,127 again 21,395. For sentences of two years the numbers were respe tively 3,169 and 3,325 with hard labour, and 37 against 15

simple imprisonment. Sentences for a term of seven years fell from 1,018 to 623. Fines were inflicted in 33,967 cases as the sole punishment, and in 6,038 others with the addition of imprisonment. Of the total number of punishments of this description, 23,044 were cases in which the fine inflicted was not more than Rs. 10, and in 5,874 cases Rs. 50 was the maximum amount. In 1,092 cases only was this sum exceeded. Last year, although the number of punishments by fine alone were 33,306, or nearly as many as this year, the sentences of Rs. 10 and under amounted to 33,145, or a far higher proportion than they did in 1878. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 4,27,585 against Rs. 5,12,305. Of this Rs. 2,45,692, or 57· per cent, was realized, as compared with 48· per cent in 1877. The amount paid in compensation was Rs. 25,892, or 10½ per cent of the realizations, against 9· per cent last year. Sentences of whipping alone were awarded in 318 cases, and in 3,473 with the addition of other punishment. The decrease in the latter description of sentence, as compared with last year's return, is 43· per cent, owing, probably, to the great decrease in petty offences against property already noted elsewhere. The greater portion of these sentences were of not more than twenty stripes each.

Taking the aggregate of sentences, it will be seen that in 55· per cent fine, in 38· per cent imprisonment, and in 5· per cent whipping, was the punishment inflicted.

Appeals and revision.

In the Courts other than the High Court in Bombay and the Sadar Court in Sind, the number of appeals and applications for revision received was 3,916 against 4,210. Of these 2,229, against 2,663, were in Magistrates' Courts, and the rest filed before the Court of Sessions. The results show the original sentences to have been confirmed in 1,922 cases, modified in 381, and reversed in 745; proceedings were quashed in 87; further enquiry ordered in 46, and 168 cases referred to the High Court for revision. Six hundred and three applications were rejected, and 1 cases remained undisposed of at the end of the year. In the High Court, 526 appeals and 367 applications or references for revision were received. Of these 369 were rejected. In 139 the sentence of the lower Court was confirmed, in 73 modified, and in 25 reversed. In 2 cases the proceedings were quashed; 8 cases remained unheard at the end of the year. In the Sadar Court in Sind the number of appeals and applications was 616, 18 of which were rejected. Three hundred and forty-six original sentences were confirmed, 95 modified, and 122 reversed. Further inquiry was ordered in 8 cases, and 27 remained unsettled at the close of the period under report. The marginal table shows the percentages of the various results to the total number of appeals and applications. From

Court.	Total Number of Appeals and Applications.	Percentage of Appeals and Applications.			
		Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.
Magistrates	1,687·	4·	52·	12·	22·
Sessions	2,229·	30·	45·	6·	13·
High and Sadar Courts—					
A.—Appeal	630·	50·	27·	15·	6·
B.—Revision ..	879·	8·	35·	8·	12·

the form in which the High Court returns are submitted, it seems probable that the results of appeal and revision are included under one heading, so that the above percentages are not accurately representative of the year's work.

Juries and assessors. In original cases tried before Sessions and Joint Judges, as well as their Assistants, two assessors are employed. In the Poona Division, juries are used in original cases which are punishable with imprisonment for ten or more years. During the year under review, 30 cases were tried by jury, and 833 with assessors. The Judge in 28 of the former cases approved of the verdict, and agreed with the assessors in 557 of the cases tried with them.

Witnesses. The total number of witnesses that attended the Courts in criminal inquiries was 178,914, as compared with 281,368 last year. Ninety-two thousand three hundred and twenty of these were summoned in cases before local and subordinate stipendiary Magistrates, 68,815 before first-class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district, and 10,686 before the Courts of Session.

High Court. The work of each class of Court may, in concluding this section, be briefly reviewed. The High Court tried 47 origin cases with 54 accused, 37·, or 68· per cent, of whom were convi ed, and 14 acquitted. The number of witnesses called was 4 or 8½ to each accused. The appellate work of this Court has be noticed already.

Sessions Courts. The Sessions Courts dealt with 2,600 accused, of whom 1,5 or 60· per cent, were convicted. Ten thousand six hundred a eighty-six witnesses attended, or about 4½ to each accuse Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kaládgi and Ahmedabad tried the large numbers of accused.

Magistrates' Courts. The total number of persons brought before the different classe of Magistrates for trial was 127,569, of whom 67,164, or 52· pe cent, were convicted. One hundred and sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine witnesses were called, or about 1 to each accused. The District Magistrates had before them 85 persons, and convicted 648 of them. They took up most cases i the Districts of Kaira, Hyderabad (including Thar and Párkár and Poona. The first-class Magistrates of the higher grade dealt with 29,524 persons, convicting 15,552, the greatest num ber being dealt with by this class in Poona, Kurrachee and Sh kárpur. Local and subordinate Magistrates had before the 93,438 persons, of whom they convicted 48,268. Their work wa especially heavy in Thána, Ahmedabad and the three Sin Divisions. With the exception of Ahmedabad, Dhárwár an Ahmednagar, the work of unpaid Magistrates was light. Villag officers are utilized most in Thána, Ratnágiri and Kolába, whe the local circumstances are peculiar.

Prisons.

Number.

The total number of prisons in this Presidency during the year 1878 was 125, classified as shown in the margin. There has been an addition of an extramural gang at Ashti; and 26 places of confinement, many of which had been merely constituted subordinate jails temporarily, in order to relieve the pressure upon the regular prisons during 1877, were, during the year ler report, again converted into lock-ups, and no longer classed ler the heading of subordinate jails. The number of the latter ss of institutions is still 20 above what it was in 1876. Two he district jails have juvenile prisons attached to them, and Sassoon Reformatory in Bombay receives convicts below age of 16 who cannot conveniently be sent either to Poona or kárpur. The extramural gangs were at work at Nára in Sind, kák in Belgaum, and for part of the year at Ashti in Sholápur, Níra in the Poona District.

Prison.	Number in 1877.	Number in 1878.
ntral Jail ...	1	1
strict Jails ...	23	23
bordinate Jails...	123	97
tramural Gangs .	3	4
Total ...	150	125

Prisoners.

he number of persons confined, as given in Appendix III, (1), was 57,336, as compared with 61,309 in 1877. Of these, ever, 3,915 were persons under trial, leaving 53,421 actual victs, including 5,707 received by transfer. The number of nissions was 34,860, or 17· per cent less than last year, but l 76· per cent in excess of the average of the three years ceding 1877. The year 1878 opened with an aggregate of 854 convicts in jail against 9,426 at the beginning of 1877, an increase of 3,428 persons. The increased length of the tences of imprisonment passed during 1878, combined with large balance remaining at the end of 1877, tended to raise the ly average number confined from 11,718 to 12,946, the slight rease in subordinate jails, owing to the abolition of so many of se institutions, being insufficient to counterbalance the causes ve specified, which were operative in the district jails. There re 12,081 convicts and 238 prisoners under trial remaining at end of the year, whilst on the corresponding date in 1877 the nbers were respectively 12,888 and 293. Taking convicted soners alone, the daily average throughout the year rose from 411 to 12,752, or 11·74 per cent.

he variations in the number of admissions in the different s of the Presidency accompany, for the most part, those in the e of food. In the Deccan and Western Kárnátic, where the ease last year was most marked, the price of food, though

still abnormally high, is considerably below the rates of 1877, and the number of admissions to the jails in those Divisions, especially the latter, decreased in a ratio varying between 5· (Khándesh) and 64· per cent (Belgaum). In Bombay City, where there was a large influx of persons from outlying districts, who had sought the capital as the place most likely to afford means of subsistence, the admissions to jail were more by 20· per cent than in 1877. The scarcity in Gujarát, Sind and Káthiáwár, too, tended to fill the prisons of those Provinces, the increase in the number of admissions being 39· per cent on the average in Gujarát, reaching 138· in Dohad, and 45· per cent in Sind, where Hyderabad jail shows an increase of 56· per cent.

Disposal of prisoners.

The number of convicts transferred was 5,707, or 66 more than last year. The changes were made mostly from district jails to out-door gangs and central jails, and, as last year, in order relieve jails that were being over-crowded. Of the 75 released account of sickness, 73 were from the Níra gang, on which, was mentioned in the preceding Report, a contagious fever o malignant type had made its appearance. The terms of impris ment of most of these convicts had very nearly expired. Gove ment also ordered the release, on special grounds, of 307 prison sentenced in some of the many grain robberies that occur during the famine. Seventeen others were also set at liberty the direction of Government for good conduct or special servi Twelve convicts were transferred to lunatic asylums. One hund and seven were transported beyond seas, against 221 in 18 Sixty-four were executed, 5 of whom were women, as compa with 55 men and 6 women last year. The number that died 1,598 against 665 in 1877, the greater mortality being due causes that will be noticed later on in this section.

Escapes and recaptures.

The number of convicts that escaped was 82, as compared 51 last year. Twenty-seven escaped from within, and 55 f without, the jails. The former number is almost double that the preceding year. Of the escapes from inside jails the 20 w effected during the day, or just before locking up. One o is reported from the Yerauda Central Jail. The majority of the escapes from extramural gangs, or working parties, were fou to be due to carelessness or inattention to rules on the part of guard. Forty-seven of the escaped convicts have been recaptur as well as 17 of the 109 who escaped in previous years and remain uncaptured at the end of 1877. There are now altogether 127 large, or 17 more than last year. The escapes from extramu gangs (31 in number) were facilitated by the nature of the coun where the convicts are at work, which is usually in the open pla far from police stations, so that the convicts get a long sta Only 11 out of the 31 convicts who escaped from the gangs w recaptured within the year. The Inspector-General reports t all officials found responsible for any escapes have been punish either departmentally or by a judicial tribunal.

Reconvictions

The number of prisoners admitted during the year who been convicted on a former occasion, once, or more than o was 2,971, and in addition to these were 1,621 reconvic

prisoners in prison at the end of 1877. Of the total 4,592, 2,968 men and 96 women had been previously convicted once only. Most of these cases were those of persons convicted of petty grain thefts during the famine, and sentenced to a short term of imprisonment, who found themselves unable to gain a subsistence immediately upon release, and were thus tempted to steal a second time. Only 16 per cent of the total number reconvicted had been punished more than twice before. The statistics as regards reconvictions of juveniles show that, with the exception of a slight increase in the case of boys, the results of the year differ little from those of 1877. The jails in the City of Bombay show, as usual, the largest number of reconvictions, and, next to them, those in Gujarát and Sind, where the pressure of scarcity was most severe.

Race of convicts.

The number of European convicts was 554 against 439 last year. The increase is due to the large number of offences against the Shipping Act, which amount to 84 per cent of the whole. The convictions in cases of ordinary crime were considerably lower than in the previous year, as also were military and naval offences. More Native Christians were convicted this year, especially in Bombay. Eurasians number 29, or one only in excess of those imprisoned last year. The number of Muhammadan convicts is 10,012 against 9,248, and of Hindus 29,137 against 31,394. The increase of female convicts has been proportionately higher in Gujarát and Sind.

Age.

Age.	Male.	Female.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 16	2·	5·
Between 16 and 40...	87·	81·
Do. 40 and 60...	10·	13·

The marginal table shows the proportions of convicts of different ages to the total number of prisoners, male and female. Males predominated during the prime of life, and females in youth and middle age.

Previous occupation.

Profession or Calling.	Year. 1878.
	Per cent.
Agriculturists	34·
Non-agriculturists	58·
Domestic servants	3·
Government servants ...	2·
No occupation	2·
Of independent means ...	08·

The occupations of the male convicts previous to their imprisonment are shown marginally. Fifty-eight per cent were non-agriculturists, including day-labourers, and 34 per cent agriculturists. Of the women, 88 per cent were married, 6·1 per cent unmarried, and 5·9 prostitutes.

Sentences.

Three hundred and ninety-six convicts were punished with transportation for life, and 308 for a term of years; the latter class was less numerous than last year by 134. Sentences of imprisonment for over ten years were 156 only. Those for terms above six months and not exceeding ten years were, in all, 13,574, most of them being for less than three years. Shorter sentences, of below six months, numbered 26,955, being considerably lower than they were in 1877; whilst longer sentences, as was noted in the beginning of this section, were inflicted much more

frequently. One hundred and five persons were sentenced to death against 83 last year. In 40,752 cases the imprisonment was rigorous, and in 743 simple.

Description. The total number of punishments was 3,185 against 2,144 last year. There were 42 criminal offences by prisoners, and 3,187 breaches of jail rules. Exclusive of the sentences awarded by Criminal Courts, the number and nature of the punishments inflicted were as shown in the marginal table. One woman was punished criminally, and 72 for breaches of rules. Of the criminal offences 17 took place at Sátára alone, where an attempt to escape was organized. Six convicts were brought to trial, too, for a similar offence on the Nára gang. Kurrachee, where the punishments used to be most numerous, shows a considerable decrease in numbers. Most of the returns return nearly the same figures as last year.

Punishment.	Number of breaches of rules.
Solitary confinement ...	52
Reduced diet...	33
Solitary confinement with reduced diet	1,437
Corporal punishment ...	1,097
Other punishments... ..	524
Total ...	3,143

Jail.	Total Number of Convicts.	Punishment.	
		Number.	Percentage on total Convicts.
1. Yerauda	1,556	1,314	84·4
2. Common Jail ...	2,636	135	5·1
3. House of Correction { Europeans	476	14	2·9
3. House of Correction { Natives ...	837	147	17·5
4. Poona...	2,729	83	·3·04
5. Níra Gang	1,245	...	...
6. Ahmednagar	1,955	47	2·4
7. Dhulia...	2,376	74	3·1
8. Sholápur	2,108	84	3·9
9. Ashti Gang	1,404	77	5·4
10. Sátára	1,534	89	5·8
11. Belgaum	923	19	2·05
12. Gokák Gang	932	114	12·2
13. Kaládgi	1,838	178	9·6
14. Dhárwár	1,979	37	1·8
15. Kárwár	681	70	10·2
16. Ratnágiri	415	82	19·7
17. Thána...	3,002	170	5·6
18. Ahmedabad	2,214	16	7·8
19. Dhuliákhot	489	53	10·8
20. Kaira	1,487	7	·4
21. Surat	1,714	29	1·6
22. Dohad	1,879	26	1·3
23. Rájkot...	267	6	2·2
24. Kurrachee	1,335	145	10·8
25. Hyderabad	2,141	10	·4
26. Shikárpur	1,860	73	3·9
27. Nára Gang	653	35	5·3
28. Aden	234	51	4·7
Total ...	42,899	3,185	7·6

The marginal table shows the percentage of prisoners punished to the total number confined during the year, and so illustrates the diversity of practice that is found to prevail in the different jails. In Yerauda Central Jail and Poona District Jail the increase was considerable, chiefly in cases of refusal to work, no less than 682 having been punished, and of these 288 more than once. Corporal punishment was inflicted more frequently than usual.

Education of convicts. Out of a daily average number of 12,453 convicts, 414 were under instruction. The proportion to the total number of the

admitted, who were able to read and write more or less showed a slight improvement. Owing, however, to the crowding in some jails, causing a great press of work on the officials, and also in some degree to the ill-health of the convicts, less progress than in previous years was made in educating the adults confined in jails; but the juvenile convicts were compelled, as usual, to attend class, and a school was opened during the year in the female jail at Thána.

Convict warders.

The system of employing convicts whose conduct had rendered them worthy of such a distinction as subordinate jail officers, worked well throughout the year, and the Inspector-General of Prisons has been asked by Government to suggest means of making still greater use of this agency, as well as securing the fidelity of the convicts chosen by means of special indulgences. The total number of convict warders employed was 697, of whom 6 were women. This was 2½ per cent on the average daily number of prisoners. Eighty-six, or 12 per cent of the men thus employed, were reduced or punished during the year.

Employment of convicts.

About 8· per cent males and 6· per cent females sentenced were excused hard labour on account of either infirmity or old age. The remainder, 10,855 males and 490 females, were by no means all able, especially in the Deccan and Western Kárnátic, to perform a full day's work, so that the number of non-productive prisoners was this year very large. Most of the 379 prisoners employed on shot-drill or the treadmill were in the Bombay City jails, where it is very difficult to procure suitable work for convicts. The number employed as prison servants, in proportion to the whole, is less than last year by a small percentage, owing to the need of fewer on the gangs for conservancy and sanitary purposes. The percentage of effectives employed on manufacture was 45½ against 43·8 last year. Eleven per cent were engaged in building and repairing jails, 8· per cent on jail gardens, and 20· per cent on extramural labour. The largest number of prisoners employed on jail building and the like tasks was at Thána and Yerauda, as was the case last year. The extramural work of the Gokák and Nára gangs was considerable; but, in the case of the latter, fell short of that performed last year, when the demand for it was exceptional. Leaving the gangs out of consideration, most work of this sort was done at Ahmednagar, Yerauda and Shikárpur. The financial results of the employment of convicts will be considered lower down.

Health of convicts.

The prevalence of high prices of the staple food of the classes from which the crime register is, for the most part, filled, affected the health of the convicts both directly and indirectly. It was the cause, directly, of the physical depression which was noticeable in the convicts of the Southern Deccan and the provinces of Sind and Gujarát, and it tended, moreover, to swell the number of petty offences, in consequence of which the jails became crowded. At one period of the year, when the rain made it impracticable to shift batches of prisoners from over-crowded jails to others where there was more room for them, the excess ratio over that for which accommodation was provided, reached for a time 35· per

cent, but the pressure, after a while, became easier. The mortality in proportion to the daily average of prisoners was 12·4 per cent against 5·8 in 1877. It is noticeable that about 53 per cent of the deaths occurred amongst prisoners who had been less than six months in jail. The total ratio of deaths to numbers confined was 3·6, as compared with 1·2 per cent last year. Fever (589 deaths), dysentery and diarrhœa (489), anæmia and debility (110), and diseases of the respiratory organs (107), were the most fatal during the year. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the Nira gang, both in the field and after the prisoners had been transferred to Yerauda. It was also high in Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Gokák, Thána, Dohad and the Sind jails. Taking the average daily strength at 12,646 prisoners, the number admitted to hospital was 16,585, or a daily average of 548 ill, with a percentage of 9·4 deaths to admissions to hospital. Amongst prisoners under trial the ratios of mortality and daily average sick were respectively 2·1 and 1·5 to the average strength, or considerably less than the similar proportions amongst convicted prisoners. The death-rate amongst the latter (12·4 per cent) was distributed as shown in the margin, the figures for 1877 being added for comparison.

Time in Jail.	Ratio of Deaths.	
	1878.	1877.
Under 6 months ...	6·6	4·2
From 6 to 12 months.	2·6	0·7
„ 1 year to 2 years.	2·07	0·4
„ 2 „ 3 „	0·5	0·1
„ 3 „ 7 „	0·5	0·3
Above 7 „	0·08	0·06
Total ...	12·4	5·8

Diet. No change in the scale of diet was introduced during the year. On the Ashti gang a special scale was tried with alternations of food, which the Inspector-General found, on the whole, to have worked satisfactorily.

Subordinate jails. In the 97 subordinate jails 5,859 prisoners were admitted, which, with the 360 remaining from 1877, made a total of 6,219, in addition to 26 transferred from other prisons. The daily average number confined was 300 against 402 last year, the decrease being due principally to the abolition of so many of this class of jails. Thirty-three prisoners died and 2 escaped; 240 remained at the end of the year. The employment of convicts on productive labour is only carried out at the larger subordinate jails. In the others the tasks enforced consist of little more than cleaning the jail or office premises, or miscellaneous work of that description. The average duration of imprisonment was only 18 days, the longest term having been for four months.

Civil jails. The total number of prisoners in the civil jails of this Presidency was 3,037 against 2,987 last year. Three hundred and eighteen of these were women, as compared with 245 in 1877. The daily average was 204 against 195. At the end of the year, 214 remained, or 2 more than at the end of 1877. The average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 44, or Rs. 9 less than in the previous year, the total cost being Rs. 9,064, the decrease of Rs. 1,274 being chiefly due to reductions in establishments, carried out under the directions of Government.

Finance. A.—*Expenditure.*

The gross expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 10,12,869, or Rs. 986 less than last year. The daily average strength of prisoners was 1,228 in excess of that of 1877, but the cost per head shows a decrease of Rs. 8-4-7. The distribution of the amount between the various heads of expenditure is given marginally. As regards *rations*, it appears that, on account of the larger number of prisoners, the total sum expended exceeded that of 1877 by Rs. 22,327; but, owing to the fall in the price of grain in the parts of the country affected by the famine of 1876-77, the cost per head decreased by a little over Rs. 2. Taking the different Divisions separately, the returns show that in Bombay City, owing to less competition for the jail-supply contracts, the cost rose by over Rs. 10,000. With the exception of a slight increase in Dhulia, the cost of rations throughout the Deccan and Western Kárnátic shows a very large decrease, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 61,174 net, or over 21 per cent. Below the Ghâts a great rise in prices in Thána caused an increase, whilst in Ratnágiri the variation was slight, and in Kárwár the expenditure was considerably less than the year before. In Gujarát and Sind the rise was universal, for reasons that can be easily surmised from what has been already written in this Report concerning the circumstances of the year in both those Provinces.

Item.	Amount.		Cost per Prisoner.					
	1877.	1878.	1877.			1878.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations	4,69,916	4,92,243	40	1	8	38	0	4
Establishment ..	2,27,391	2,42,346	19	6	6	18	11	6
Police guards ..	1,81,957	1,54,381	15	8	5	11	14	13
Hospital charges ..	23,721	36,188	2	0	5	2	12	9
Clothing	40,554	28,755	3	7	4	2	3	6
Contingencies ..	70,326	58,956	6	0	0	4	8	10
Gross Cost ..	10,13,855	10,12,869	86	8	4	78	3	9

The increased expenditure on *establishments*, amounting to Rs. 14,965, was due to additional supervision on extramural gangs organized during the year. There was a slight increase under this head in 14 of the 24 jails, and a large one in the Ashti and Gokák gangs. The revision of the establishments in the jails of the Presidency town resulted in a reduction of expenditure amounting to Rs. 12,051. Proposals regarding district jails were sanctioned by Government during the latter part of the year, the effect of which will be more apparent in the returns of 1879.

The reduction of expenditure on account of *jail guards*, amounting to Rs. 27,567, is owing to the carrying out of measures devised in a similar spirit to those above mentioned in connection with establishments.

The increased daily average of prisoners in hospital, amounting to 41 per cent, resulted necessarily in an excess expenditure on *hospital charges*, which amounted, in all, to Rs. 12,467, or 52 per cent over that of 1877.

The decrease under the headings of *clothing* and *contingencies* is attributable to more careful management and strict attention to economy, and calls for no special remark. Comparing the financial administration of district with that of subordinate jails, it appears that in the latter, with a daily average of 300 prisoners

against 12,646, the total cost was Rs. 26,343, or Rs. 87-12-11 per head, as compared with Rs. 78-0-2 in district jails. The expenditure on rations, establishment and contingencies was, the Inspector-General reports, unavoidably greater in the case of the smaller institutions, especially in Sind, where Government consider that the reduction in the number of subordinate jails and the concentration of prisoners in larger places of confinement conveniently situated is desirable, and have called for departmental proposals for carrying out this plan.

B.—Earnings of convicts.

The financial results of the employment of convict labour are summarized in the marginal table the figures given representing the excess of cash earnings over cash expended during the year on plant and raw material no credit being taken for the value of articles supplied to any jail or gang. As regards *manufactures*, there was an increase of profits in all jails except Dhárwár and Sátára, where the decrease was very small, and in Poona, where there was a deficit owing to the sale by auction, of old stock for which no demand could otherwise be secured. There was likewise an increase in the realizations from *extramural labour*, except in eight cases, of which the Nára gang and Hyderabad and Ratnágiri jails were the chief. The earnings credited to *subordinate jails* came entirely from six Districts out of the twenty in which such establishments are in existence, Násik and Shikárpur being the largest contributors. *Jail building* was carried on chiefly at Thána, Yerauda and Hyderabad, where the earnings were Rs. 2,359, Rs. 1,770 and Rs. 1,715 respectively. From the above it will be seen that the largest increase in jail profits was in manufactures and extramural work. The financial results of the year may be summarized in the following form :—

EMPLOYMENT.	1878.		1877.	
	Number	Earnings.	Number	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Factory	5,158	66,712	4,424	47,995
2. Jail Gardens	936	11,748	926	18,682
3. Extramural work.. ..	2,325	84,679	1,728	38,416
4. Building or repairing Jails.	1,263	8,337	1,545	7,473
5. In Subordinate Jails ..	..	2,241	..	2,477
Total ..	9,682	1,73,717	8,623	1,15,045

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Rs.		Rs.
From convicts' labour and manufactures	2,90,608	(1) Inspection charges...	33,12
		(2) Guarding and maintenance	9,86,52
		(3) Jail buildings ...	69,68
		(4) Manufactures and plant, &c. ...	1,16,89
		(5) Cost of subordinate jails	26,343
		Total ...	12,32,56
		Deduct—Receipts ...	2,90,60
		Net excess of expenditure...	9,41,95
		Do. do. 1877 ...	10,12,14

The gross and net cost of each prisoner were respectively Rs. 86 and Rs. 73 against Rs. 96 and Rs. 86 last year. The average for the three years preceding 1877 having been Rs. 101-10-8 and Rs. 88-10-8.

Juvenile convicts and Reformatory Institutions. (1) *Poona.*

The number of admissions to the juvenile prison attached to the Poona District Jail* was 36, or 14 less than in the year before; but owing to the number of prisoners remaining over from 1877 the total was raised to 104 against 95. The daily average was 65·2, or 11 more than in the previous year, in consequence of the greater length of sentence inflicted by the Magistrates. Only 6 of the boys were sentenced to less than two years' confinement, whilst 20 were sentenced to that term, and 10 to from three to seven years. Six out of the 104 boys in the prison this year were reconvicted within a period varying from one month to eighteen from their previous release. Of the 36 new admissions, 33 were for theft or other offences against property, one, of five years old, for attempted rape, and two, of six years old, for murder. The health of the boys, like that of the adults in the adjoining prison, was not at all good during the year. Eight deaths, or 12·3 per cent of the average strength, occurred, 6 of which were from fever of the remittent type common throughout the district. Most of the boys admitted were in a poor physical condition. Elementary instruction is carried on during 6 hours of the day. The trades taught are the carpenter's to 30 boys, blacksmith's to 52, and weaving and miscellaneous work to 22. The conduct of the boys was satisfactory, but their progress in the trades taught scarcely sufficient to enable any of them to earn a living by them when they are released. The instructions of Government as to awarding of long sentences in these cases, have been, as a rule, carefully attended to during the year under report.

(2) *Shikárpur.*

The number of admissions to the juvenile prison attached to the jail at Shikárpur was 29, making, with the boys remaining at the end of 1877, a total of 42. There were last year only 11 admissions, and the daily strength was 15 against 18 in the year under review. There is accommodation for 20 boys only, but the Superintendent reports that 30 can be confined without injury to their health or any other inconvenience. The general conduct of the boys was good. One escape, however, occurred; but, on punitive measures being taken, further instances of misconduct were rare and trifling. One death occurred from pneumonia, but the health of the rest of the convicts was good. Two boys formerly confined and released were reconvicted during the year, and five former convicts were found to have been subsequently sentenced as adults in the adjoining prison. The boys were taught carpentry as before, but their labour realized only Rs. 24, as compared with Rs. 53 last year. The cost of maintenance of this institution was Rs. 1,247, or, deducting the receipts, Rs. 1,223.

From the returns submitted it appeared to Government that the short terms to which some of the boys had been sentenced were the cause of the number of reconvictions; and instructions, similar to those issued in a previous year to the Magistrates of the rest of the Presidency, have been made applicable to this Province also.

* The accounts of this institution have not, this year, been kept separate from those of the district jail.

Civil Justice.

There are seven classes of Civil and two of Revenue Courts established and at work in this Presidency, without taking into consideration the superior Courts of general and special jurisdiction, or the Court of Small Causes in Bombay. From Table III—C (3) in the Appendix it appears that, excluding the last mentioned Court, the total number of suits instituted during the year was 147,565, making, with arrears, a total of 183,729 for disposal. In reviewing the operations and results of the year it is advisable to consider the High Court and the Bombay Small Cause Court apart from those in the rest of the Presidency.

High Court. The High Court, consisting, as was mentioned in a previous section, of a Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges, exercises, besides its general and extraordinary jurisdiction, special powers as a Court of Admiralty, as well as in testamentary, matrimonial and insolvent cases. In the exercise of its ordinary general jurisdiction it decided 617 suits out of 1,486 for disposal, or 45· per cent, leaving 869 in arrears. Of those disposed of, 228, or 40· per cent, were dismissed for default; 120, or 21· per cent, were contested, 115, or 20· per cent, dismissed or decreed *ex parte*; 14· per cent withdrawn or compromised, and 4· per cent decreed on confession. Nine suits were referred to arbitration. About 66· per cent of the contested suits decided went in favour of the plaintiff. In only one case was the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Court exercised, and that was decided in favour of the plaintiff. Five out of 7 admiralty cases were disposed of, and a similar number of testamentary suits, of which latter there were 16 on the files. One matrimonial suit was dismissed for default, leaving 2 for disposal. Three out of 4 Pársi matrimonial cases were contested and decided, leaving only one unsettled at the end of the year. There were altogether 1,710 insolvency suits for disposal, out of which 1,470, or 96· per cent of those disposed of, were dismissed or decreed *ex parte*, 13 dismissed for default and 8 compromised. Twenty-four were contested, and decision given in favour of the defendant in all. Thus 75· per cent of the cases on the files were disposed of during the year. Taking the original work of the Courts as a whole, the ratio per cent of cases decided was 59 of the number on the files; 75· per cent of these were disposed *ex parte*, 7· per cent contested, and the remainder withdrawn, dismissed, compromised, or otherwise settled without being contested at all. The appellate work of this Court comprised 3 suits remaining from 1877, and 576 received during 1878.

this total number of 894, 67· per cent were decided, and the decision in 49· per cent of these was confirmatory of that passed by the subordinate Court. In 7· per cent of the appeals, judgments were reversed. Of the 58 regular appeals from the decisions of a Judge or Bench of this Court in original jurisdiction, 62· per cent were heard, and in these the decision on appeal confirmed that of the lower Court in 30· per cent, reversed it in 36· per cent, and modified it in 19· per cent.

Bombay Small Cause Court.

The number of suits instituted in the Bombay Court of Small Causes was 33,943, or 2,133 in excess of those in 1877, which, in their turn, were more numerous by 2,352 than those filed in 1876. The year under review was, therefore, the busiest on record in this Court. The increase in 1878 seems to have been chiefly in suits involving sums of not more than Rs. 300. The increase in suits brought to recover sums of Rs. 20 or less was especially large, whilst there was a slight decrease in the number of cases coming under the extended jurisdiction of the Court. The scarcity, depression of trade, and the number of actions against railway companies for loss or injury done to goods in transit, account for the greater part of the increase.

The aggregate value of the suits instituted was Rs. 24,44,229, or Rs. 95,613 in excess of the value recorded last year; but owing to the increased number of cases involving small amounts, as mentioned above, the average value of each suit fell from Rs. 73-13-4 to Rs. 72-0-2.

The number of suits disposed of was 34,587, or 3,165 more than in 1877, about 22½ per cent were decided *ex parte*, and in 55· per cent the decision was in favour of the plaintiff. There was an increase in the number of cases struck off and settled by compromise, and a decrease in those non-suited. The number remaining unsettled at the end of the year was 3,203, or 326 less than in 1877, and of these 1,581 were not returnable till after the last day of the year.

Applications for new trial were 607 in number, but in 62 cases only was it granted, and in no more than 69 cases was a rule even granted to show cause.

Writs of execution were issued in 21,529 cases, or 3,915 more than in the previous year. Distress warrants, also, show an increase of 4·6 per cent. Parties were represented by counsel in 4,181 cases, as compared with 3,982 in 1877.

The financial results of the year are an increase of Rs. 9,732 in net revenue, which was, in all, Rs. 2,11,696; the Court cost altogether Rs. 1,59,604, showing a balance in favour of Government of Rs. 52,092.

Courts in the interior.

Suits instituted.

The following table shows the number and description of the suits instituted during 1878 in the different classes of civil tribunals exercising jurisdiction outside the Presidency town :—

TRIBUNAL.	Suits for Money.		Under Rent Laws.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Small Cause ...	16,551	17,727	...	...	...	...	16,551	17,727
Unpaid Local ...	74	105	...	...	8	5	82	110
Paid Sub-divisional ...	95,230	93,543	15	12	9,359	9,349	104,601	102,904
Paid, exercising Small Cause Court powers ...	14,446	17,229	...	...	2	...	14,448	17,229
Chief Courts of Districts, including those of Joint and Assistant Judges ...	108	107	...	...	95	88	203	195
Cantonment Magistrates ...	1,852	1,646	...	...	...	...	1,852	1,646
Revenue Courts ...	.....	...	...	...	6,675	5,548	6,675	5,548
Total ...	128,261	130,357	15	12	16,139	14,990	144,412	145,359

There has been an increase altogether of 942 cases, which the table shows to have occurred in money suits cognizable by Small Cause Courts, involving sums less than Rs. 500. The decrease of 1,149 in miscellaneous suits is to be found chiefly in Revenue Courts, though a slight falling off is noticeable, also, in other tribunals. Suits for money constituted 89·6 per cent of the whole number instituted, as compared with 88· last year. The paid sub-divisional tribunals received 70· per cent of the total number of suits instituted, and the Courts exercising small cause powers 24· per cent.

Of the money suits 73· per cent were on written obligations and 10· per cent on account stated. Amongst the other classes of suits those concerning real property were by far the most numerous, before both Civil and Revenue Courts. There were 64 cases instituted in which Government was involved against 49 in 1877, and 124 in 1876. The largest number was brought in Ahmedabad and Surat. Twenty-six of these were for money, 17 affected immoveable property or rights over it, and 16 were brought to declare personal rights. Nineteen of the money suits concerned claims of less than Rs. 500 in value. The value of those instituted by private litigants was, as usual, very small in the majority of cases, as may be gathered from the number filed in the small cause and sub-divisional tribunals. According to Statement III—E (1) in the Appendix to this Report, 98· per cent of the money suits instituted involved claims of less than Rs. 500 in value.

Disposal. The amount of work done by the various tribunals is shown in the table given below :—

Tribunal.	For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Small Cause Courts ...	17,996	19,234	16,523	16,941	1,473	2,289
Unpaid Local	309	209	233	138	76	71
Paid Sub-divisional ...	149,487	135,798	120,731	107,290	28,756	29,048
Do. with small cause power	6,906	15,271	5,196	12,120	1,710	3,151
District Judges	1,524	1,565	306	420	1,218	1,144
Cantonment Magistrates...	2,376	1,727	2,295	1,642	81	85
Revenue do. ...	6,906	6,698	6,684	6,467	222	223
Total ...	185,504	180,502	151,968	145,018	33,536	36,011

In the Small Cause Courts the work for disposal, as well as the work done, shows an increase. There is a great falling off in the work done in the paid sub-divisional tribunals, and the arrears show a decided increase. On the whole, the number of cases for disposal fell off by 5,002, the work done by 6,950 cases, whilst the arrears increased by 2,475, or 7·4 per cent; but probably a good many of these suits are merely transferred to the dormant file, in which case the arrears would amount to considerably fewer.*

The total value of suits disposed of in all Courts was Rs. 1,46,67,485, of which Rs. 1,42,25,889 was the subject of litigation in the Civil, and Rs. 4,41,596 in the Revenue Courts. The value of suits in the former was thus distributed :—

	Percentage of Value on total Value of all Suits.
Not exceeding Rs. 5	·01
„ „ „ 20	3·1
„ „ „ 100	26·4
„ „ „ 500	33·6
„ „ „ 1,000	9·5
„ „ „ 5,000	12·1
„ „ „ 10,000	2·6
„ „ „ 1,00,000	7·9
Exceeding „ 1,00,000	4·2

In Revenue Courts the percentage on the total value was highest in suits not exceeding Rs. 100, where it was 26·4, or the same as in civil suits, and in those not exceeding Rs. 500, where it was 43·5. A comparison with III, Table E (2), in last year's Report will show that the total value of suits of all descriptions decreased this year by Rs. 7,55,015.

Duration of suits.

The average duration of contested suits was 159 days against 202 last year, and of uncontested 87, as compared with 145. The longest duration is found in District Courts, where it was 408 days for contested and 184 for uncontested. It was shortest in the Courts of Cantonment Magistrates. In the paid sub-

* *Vide* Appendix, E (3), page xciv.

divisional Courts, where the greatest number of suits were tried, it was 256 for contested and 150 for uncontested cases. In Small Cause Courts it was about 76 in the one, and from 48 to 67 in the other class of suits.

Taking the Presidency as a whole, the ratio of cases decided *ex parte* to the total disposed of was 51· per cent, and that of cases contested 11· per cent.

Execution. The number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the Civil Courts was 265,562, as compared with 282,401 in 1877. The decrease was almost entirely in the sub-divisional and Small Cause Courts. The number of decrees wholly executed was 27,786, or 2,720 more than last year, whilst there was a decrease of 11,891 in partial executions, which fell from 59,402 to 47,511. The number of decrees pending at the end of 1878 was 71,218 against 57,916 last year. In 3,828 cases execution was carried out by imprisonment of person. Moveable property was attached in 13,361 cases, and sold in 4,512; immoveable property was attached in 18,845, and sold in 11,139 instances. The following table shows the number and description of coercive processes enforced during the past four years :—

Year.	Imprisonment of Person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		Orders under Section 243, Code of Civil Procedure.
		Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1875	7,106	16,228	7,384	31,977	22,541	287
1876	4,550	17,551	7,298	30,522	21,413	286
1877	3,612	13,577	5,113	22,725	15,971	202
1878	3,828	13,361	4,512	18,845	11,139	215

It will be noticed that in the case of moveable property the average proportion of sales to attachments in 1875 and 1876 was 43· per cent, whilst in 1877 the ratio fell to 37·, and during 1878 to 33· per cent. A much larger proportion of the immoveable property attached is sold, and the decrease did not manifest itself till the year under review. The average for 1875-76-77 was 70· per cent whilst it was only 59· in 1878.

Appeals. Exclusive of the High Court, Bombay, and the Sadar Court in Sind there were 17,117 appeals for disposal.* The number transferred or dismissed for default was 3,504. There were 769 decisions confirmed, 66 modified, and 123 reversed on *ex-parte* hearings; whilst in the contested appeals 3,510 decisions were confirmed, 742 altered, 890 reversed, and 386 were remanded for inquiry. According to Appendix III—E (4), 58· per cent of those on the files were heard, and in 43· per cent of these the decisions of the lower Courts were upheld. In the Sadar Court in Sind, out of 48 appeals on the files, 6 were dismissed for default, 16 decisions were confirmed, 1 modified, 5 reversed and 2 remanded, leaving 18 unheard at the end of the year.

* Including revenue as well as civil appeals.

Registration.

Registration.

During the past year there have been 97,559 registrations recorded against 90,297 in 1877-78. This is the highest point reached in any one year since the Registration Department was formed, as will be seen from the marginal figures. The increase, which amounts to 7,262 transactions, is equivalent to about 8·04 per cent on the total for the preceding year. Compulsory registrations have risen from 68,871 in 1877-78 to 76,015 in 1878-79, and optional from 21,426 transactions in the former to 21,544 in the latter year, the increase of 7,144 registrations in the first and of 118 in the second class being equivalent to about 10·37 per cent and ·55 per cent on the respective totals for the previous year. In 1877-78 the proportion of optional to compulsory registration was about 31·11 to 100; in the year under consideration the proportion was about 28·34 to 100.

1865-66...	...	79,603
1866-67...	...	66,240
1867-68...	...	74,937
1868-69...	...	84,593
1869-70...	...	94,442
1870-71...	...	89,838
1871-72...	...	84,388
1872-73...	...	90,361
1873-74...	...	85,144
1874-75...	...	71,856
1875-76...	...	75,550
1876-77...	...	76,381
1877-78...	...	90,297
1878-79...	...	97,559

Wills and authorities to adopt.

In 1877-78, 663 wills were registered; in the year under report the number rose to 706, the increase of 43 transactions being equal to about 6·5 per cent. In the past year, 14 wills were deposited, 8 withdrawn from deposit, 2 opened, and 2 removed for record in Court, against 12 deposited, 2 withdrawn, 2 opened and 1 removed in the preceding year. Five authorities to adopt were registered in 1878-79, being the same number as in the previous year.

Values and fees.

The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 4,57,02,252-4-2 against Rs. 4,51,36,050-9-11, the increase being Rs. 5,66,201-10-3. The value of registered property shows an increase in the eighteen Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahâls, Surat, Kolâba, Ratnâgiri, Thâna, Ahmednagar, Khândesh, Násik, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, Kaládgi, Kánara, Aden, Hyderabad and Shikárpur. In the remaining seven Districts of Bombay, Broach, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kurrachee, the Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar, a decline took place. Exclusive of wills and authorities to adopt, and also of 1,190 documents in which no value or consideration was shown, the average value per transaction during the past year was Rs. 477-12-3 against Rs. 509-0-2 in 1877-78. In 1877-78 the average value per transaction in the real property class stood at Rs. 493-4-9; in the past year it fell to Rs. 470-7-5.

In the moveable property class the average value, which stood at Rs. 775-6-4 in 1877-78, fell during the year under report to Rs. 510-0-11. The average registration fees in 1877-78 were as follows in the various classes:—Compulsory, Rs. 2-0-6; optional immoveable, Re. 0-7-7; optional miscellaneous, Rs. 2-2-6. For the past year the average fees stand as follows:—Compulsory Rs. 2-0-2½; optional immoveable, Re. 0-7-3; optional miscellaneous Rs. 2-0-4. Taking all classes together, the average registration fee was Re. 1-11-9 in 1878-79 against Re. 1-11-8 in the preceding year.

Cause of increase or decrease.

The 17 Districts of Kaira, Sátára, Khándesh, Poona, Ahmedabad, Sholápur, Kánara, Thána, Násik, Ratnágiri, Ahmednagar, Kolába, Panch Maháls, Aden, Shikárpur, Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier exhibit an increase in the number of registrations recorded; and the 8 Districts of Broach, Belgaum, Surat, Dhárwár, Bombay, Kaládgi, Kurrachee and Thár and Párkar, a falling off. Amongst the principal causes of this increase may be mentioned the revival of credit amongst the lower classes, whilst the continuance of high prices in a great part of the Presidency has, in re-establishing the credit of a large mass of the people, given an impetus to borrowing transactions. In certain districts local causes have also been at work, increasing the business of the year. The settlement of the long-standing Khoti disputes, for instance, in Ratnágiri, and the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act in Sind, to which reference was made in last year's Report, are amongst these special causes. In Shikárpur, also, the taking up of land for the Indus Valley State Railway necessitated the execution of a large number of deeds, such as awards, receipts, &c., which were also registered. As regards the causes of decrease, it is sufficient to say that in Bombay the decline is the natural re-action after the abnormally large number of transactions in connection with the taking up of land for the Tulsi Water Scheme registered in 1877-78. In Broach, where there are many Bhágdári villages, a recent decision of the High Court, which revived and confirmed an almost forgotten provision of the law, whereby the transfer of an unrecognized share in a village under this tenure is held to be illegal, has apparently had an adverse effect on the operations of this Department. In Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kaládgi, too, where the bulk of the population are in better circumstances than in many of the adjoining Districts, the revival of agricultural prosperity has, notwithstanding the existence of high prices, enabled many to keep clear of the money-lender.

Certificates under the Land Improvement Act.

One hundred and ninety-five certificates under the Land Improvement Act have been filed during the past year against 292 in 1877-78.

Refusals to register.

In 1877-78 there were 174 cases of refusal to register. During the year under review the number has risen to 290. The number of appeals or applications which arose out of these 290 refusals was 52; in 39 of these registration was ordered by the appellate authority; in 5 the order of refusal was confirmed, and in the remaining 8 cases the decision had not been passed by the close

of the year. There were in the past year 5 cases of applications to Registrars for the recovery of costs arising out of the inquiry held in connection with applications for the reversal of a Sub-Registrar's order of refusal on the ground of denial of execution.

Impounded deeds.

The number of deeds impounded by registering officers during the past year, on the ground of insufficiency of stamp, was 288 against 259 in 1877-78. In 94 cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped; in 179 the action of the impounding officer was upheld by the Collector, who ruled that the stamp was insufficient, and 15 cases awaited disposal when the year closed.

Offices.

The number of registration offices at the close of the year under review was the same as that at the close of the preceding year, namely, 25 Registry and 226 Sub-Registry offices. During the past year, however, the Special Sub-Registrar of Indi, in the Kaládgi District, was replaced, owing to the decline of registration in that office, by a Sub-Registrar of the *ex-officio* (first kárkún) class. At the termination of the past year, therefore, there were 161 Sub-Registry offices in charge of special or full-time men, and 65 in charge of *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

Inspection.

During the year under review the Inspector-General examined the records of 16 Registry and 28 Sub-Registry offices, and the Branch Inspector-General those of 3 Registry and 14 Sub-Registry offices. The Inspector of the First Division examined 27 Sub-Registry offices and also the general indexes of one district; the Inspector of the Second Division 24 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of one district; the Inspector of the Third Division 20 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of two districts.* There were 134 examinations of Sub-Registry offices by Registrars and 74 by Assistant and Deputy Collectors. Of the 251 offices, Registry and Sub-Registry, during the past year, 22 in the Presidency proper and Aden and some 11 in Sind alone remained unexamined.

Dismissals of Sub-Registrars.

Three Sub-Registrars have been dismissed from their appointments for misconduct during the past year—the Sub-Registrar of Pánvel (Thána) for gross irregularity and fraud, the Sub-Registrar of Bijápur (Kaládgi) for carelessness in losing a document in his charge, and the Sub-Registrar of Labdarya (Shikárpur) for accepting an illegal gratification. The first-named Sub-Registrar, for whose apprehension a warrant was issued, absconded before he could be arrested, and has not since

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* In addition to the registration inspection work of the year performed by them, the Inspector-General and Inspectors collectively in 1878-79 carried out the following amount of stamp inspection and scrutiny :—

	Number of Central Depôts examined as to stamp stocks, accounts, &c.	16
Do.	Sub-Depôts do. do. ...	60
Do.	Vendors, whose stamp stocks and accounts were examined	195
Do.	Judges' and Magistrates' Courts in which the court-fee stamps on the records were examined.	161
	Total ...	432

been heard of. The Sub-Registrar of Amalner (Khándesh) was also reduced in grade as a punishment for carelessness in the discharge of his duties.

Seventeen persons were prosecuted during the past year for offences against the Registration Law. Of these 17, 15 were convicted and punished, and 2 were acquitted.

The Poona Sub-Registry Office, situated in the city, was broken into in September 1878, and cash and stamps to a small amount, together with six deeds awaiting registration, abstracted. The perpetrators have not as yet been discovered.

During the past year, 109 unclaimed deeds relating to property, valued at Rs. 47,748-12-0, have been destroyed under the Registration Act. Eighty-six of these were registered documents, and the remaining 23 were deeds of which the registration had been refused.

The circular orders of the Department have been codified during the past year by the Inspector-General.

The receipts of the Department for the past year, under the various heads, are exhibited in the following statement, which also shows those for the preceding year :—

Nature of Items.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Compulsory	1,39,963 0 0	1,53,066 11 6	13,103 11 6	..
Optional	8,317 8 0	7,871 12 0	....	445 12 0
Miscellaneous	7,049 12 0	7,079 8 0	29 12 0	..
Deposit of wills	48 0 0	56 0 0	8 0 0	..
Registration of wills and authorities to adopt	2,679 0 0	2,852 0 0	173 0 0	..
Penalties	1,140 14 0	2,449 14 0	1,309 0 0	..
Withdrawal of sealed covers ..	8 0 0	32 0 0	24 0 0	..
Opening of sealed covers ..	8 0 0	8 0 0	.. ..	..
Powers of attorney, general ..	378 0 0	418 0 0	40 0 0	..
Ditto special ..	477 0 0	417 0 0	....	60 0 0
Commissions	145 0 0	115 0 0	.. ..	30 0 0
Visits	7,400 0 0	7,667 0 0	267 0 0	..
Searches and inspections ..	2,000 0 0	2,191 0 0	191 0 0	..
Translations filed	52 0 0	30 0 0	....	22 0 0
Extra fee for registration by Registrars	2,130 0 0	1,775 0 0	....	355 0 0
Copying fee credited to Government, inclusive of fees for copies and memoranda under sections 64, 65, 66 and 67, and copies granted ..	88,799 3 3	94,705 11 1	5,906 7 10	..
Extra fee for registration at private residence or jail	4,122 12 0	5,468 0 0	1,345 4 0	..
Other miscellaneous receipts ..	1,645 13 3	4,662 12 10	3,016 15 7	..
Total ..	2,66,363 14 6	2,90,865 5 5	25,414 2 11	912 12 0

The net result is an increase of Rs. 24,501-6-11 on the receipts for 1877-78, distributed between 12 of the 18 heads. Most of this increase is attributable to the larger number of transactions, the enhanced realizations under the head of "Compulsory" registration and "Copying fee" alone forming more than two-thirds of the total of the penultimate column. The large increase in miscellaneous receipts is principally due to increased payments (for the safe custody and return of documents) under a departmental rule, which was only in operation during four months of the

year preceding that under review. Under five heads a decrease appears, but the amount is inconsiderable except in two cases. The decrease under the head of optional registration is due to the smaller amount of moveable property affected by deeds registered during the past year, as compared with 1877-78. The decrease under the head of extra fee for registration by Registrars is, in its turn, due to a smaller number of transactions of this nature.

The expenditure of the past year is classified under the various heads of charge in the subjoined statement, and is therein contrasted with the expenditure of the preceding year :— Expenditure.

Nature of Items.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fixed salaries of officers ..	1,11,934 3 0	1,05,926 1 5	....	6,008 1 7
Percentage paid to the same ..	52,000 1 3	57,672 8 1	5,672 6 10	....
Cost of Establishment.				
Permanent	45,613 6 0	44,073 8 0	....	1,539 14 6
Temporary	527 2 10	160 14 10	....	366 4 0
Travelling-allowance	11,831 3 1	10,751 10 9	....	1,079 8 4
Furniture and house-rent ..	3,982 8 0	3,799 4 3	....	183 3 9
Postage	2,445 5 0	2,505 15 6	60 10 6	....
Printing and stationery	8,654 14 2	9,819 12 0	1,164 13 10	....
Miscellaneous	5,213 1 1	5,539 11 5	326 10 4	....
Total ..	2,42,201 12 5	2,40,249 6 8	7,224 9 6	9,176 15 8

Though the receipts of the Department have largely increased during the year under review, the expenditure, taken as a whole, shows a decrease amounting to Rs. 1,952-6-2. The large decrease under the first head is due to the fact that the salary of the Inspector-General for the month of March is not included amongst the charge of the year, and also that during a portion of 1877-78 certain charges were incurred, namely, on account of the salary of the Branch Inspector-General and those of the Sub-Registrar of Bhuleshvar, and the Inspector of the Fourth Division, whilst, during the year under report, no corresponding charges were incurred, as the Branch Inspector-General of Registration has drawn the whole of his salary from Imperial Funds since November 1877, the Sub-Registrarship of Bhuleshvar was abolished, and the Fourth Division Inspectorship placed in abeyance at the same time. Revision of establishments in the Presidency District, combined with the abolition of the Fourth Division Inspector's establishment, has produced the saving shown under the third head. Smaller payments of grain compensation to menial establishments have caused the saving under the head of temporary establishment. The abolition of the Fourth Division Inspectorship is the main cause of the decreased payment for travelling allowance. The removal of the offices of the Inspector-General and the Registrar of Bombay in the final month of the year from a rented building to free quarters in the New High Court Building has resulted in a saving under the head of furniture and house-rent. As regards the increased charges, it will be sufficient to say that increased fee receipts have been necessarily accompanied by increased percentage payments to Sub-Registrars ; that increased

correspondence has caused greater expenditure on postage ; that a busy year, as the past has been, has necessitated a larger issue of books and forms, and consequently a heavier outlay under the head of printing and stationery, and that an increase in the amount of refunds paid has swollen the expenditure under the head of miscellaneous.

The offices of the Inspector-General, Branch Inspector-General and Inspectors being offices of supervision and not of registration, are necessarily not self-supporting. The four Districts of the Panch Maháls, Kaládgi, Aden and Thár and Párkar have also failed to realize a surplus over their cost. The net cost of the above offices and Districts for the past year amounts to Rs. 42,618-13-8. Twenty-one Districts have each produced a surplus, the smallest amount Rs. 90-11-1 standing against the District of the Upper Sind Frontier, and the largest, Rs. 11,286-15-9, against Kaira, which also, in regard to the number of registrations, stands first of all the districts for the past year. The largest amount of gross receipts, Rs. 35,253-14-6, appears in Bombay, though that District, owing to the expensive establishments which local circumstances render it an absolute necessity to maintain, comes after both Kaira and Ahmedabad in regard to the actual amount of its surplus. The total surplus realized in the 21 Districts under reference amounts, in the aggregate, to Rs. 93,234-12-10. Of this sum the four Gujarát Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat alone have contributed Rs. 32,683-12-10, or rather more than one-third.

Compared to the financial results of 1877-78 those of the year under report may be summed up as follows :—The receipts have increased to the extent of Rs. 24,501, the expenditure has fallen to the extent of Rs. 1,952. The registration surplus proper, therefore, which stood at Rs. 24,162 for 1877-78, amounts to Rs. 50,616 for 1878-79, being slightly more than double the amount for the preceding year.

The following is the departmental balance-sheet for the past year, showing that, while the registration surplus proper amounts, as above remarked, to Rs. 50,616, the general departmental surplus (that is, including the surplus under the Joint Stock Companies' Act) amounts to Rs. 56,766 :—

Nature of Receipts.	Amount.	Nature of Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Fees and penalties	2,86,202	Expenditure under Act III of 1877	2,40,249
Miscellaneous	4,663	Expenditure under Joint Stock Companies' Act ...	1,019
Receipts under Joint Stock Companies' Act	7,169		2,41,268
		Balance to the credit of Government	56,766
Total ...	2,98,034	Total ..	2,98,034

Municipal Administration.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The legislative measures affecting the Bombay Municipality that were passed during the year 1878 have been already described in a previous section of this Report. Owing to the legal flaws in the constituting Acts therein mentioned, no election took place till quite the end of the year, the members of the old Corporation remaining in office till December, and the Town Council continuing, as then constituted, till the formation of a new Council in 1879.

The Corporation held 25 general and 3 committee meetings, and the Town Council 64 general meetings and 116 of sub-committees, of which latter 107 were merely for the purpose of signing cheques.

Rates.

No changes were made in the rates during the year; but since the passing of the Amending Act of 1878, House, Police and Lighting rates have been consolidated into one rate of 9 per cent, namely, House-rate at 5 per cent on net valuation, Police and Lighting rates at 2 per cent each. Halálcore-cess and the Water-rate were both levied as last year.

Assessment.

The number of properties assessed was 23,247, or 467 more than in 1877. The increase is owing to the separation of blocks into tenements, and the inclusion in the accounts for 1878 of several bills omitted from those of 1877. The gross valuation* fell from Rs. 1,15,86,740 to Rs. 1,15,37,118, a decrease of Rs. 49,622. The net rateable value fell off by Rs. 44,660. The reduction in the gross rateable value made on appeal amounted to Rs. 1,99,889 in an aggregate of 1,413 cases. The following table gives the total assessments under each heading, with the deductions made from them :—

Rate.	Year.	Total Assessment.	Remission.	Refunds.	Total Deduction.	Net Assessment for Collection.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House, Police, Lighting ...	1877...	5,16,496	19,027	3,588	22,615	4,93,881
		2,08,574	5,203	341	5,544	2,03,030
		2,08,614	8,907	1,470	10,377	1,98,237
	..	9,33,684	33,137	5,399	38,536	8,95,148

* Including subsequent assessments amounting to Rs. 1,09,050 and Rs. 2,21,309 in each year respectively.

RATE.	Year.	Total Assessment.	Remission.	Refunds.	Total Deduction.	Net Assessment for Collection.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Consolidated-rate	1878...	9,34,506	18,446	4,783	23,249	9,11,257
Halálcore-cess ...	1877...	2,12,968	11,117	1,514	12,631	2,00,337
	1878...	2,16,020	6,076	1,683	7,759	2,08,261
Water-rate ...	1877...	3,13,772	2,577	209	2,577	3,11,195
	1878...	3,40,359	13,765	570	14,335	3,26,024
Total...	1877...	14,60,424	46,622	7,122	53,744	14,06,680
	1878...	14,90,885	38,307	7,036	45,343	14,45,542
In 1878, + or − ...	...	+30,461	−8,315	−86	−8,401	+38,862

Water-rate.

The increase in the gross assessment may be attributed almost entirely to water-rate, which showed an excess of about Rs. 26,600. There was an increase in the income from water supplied to private houses, the Port Trust and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Ship Company; but a considerable decrease, as was expected during the present commercial depression, in the revenue from mill supplies. The falling off in the income from supplies to Government continued, and is accounted for by greater precautions being now taken to prevent waste.

Wheel-tax.

There has been a decrease of Rs. 2,618 in the receipts on account of the tax on private horses and carriages, and of Rs. 22,748 in those from licensed public conveyances. Of the latter Rs. 20,100 were due from owners of buggies who had been specially exempted in consideration of their having been at the expense of adopting the improved form of conveyance. A good many vehicles of the lower class were rejected by the Police Commissioner at his examinations. The decrease in the number of hired conveyances is due to the introduction of the tramway, which has now been considerably extended. The number of labour carts again shows an increase.

Town duties.

The year opened with a balance paid in by the collecting agencies on account of 1877 amounting to Rs. 14,378; the gross collections of the year were Rs. 9,60,139, making Rs. 9,74,517 in all. Against this revenue must be set refunds paid during the year to the amount of Rs. 2,45,966, and the balance with the collecting agents, at the end of the year, Rs. 33,688, leaving net collections Rs. 6,94,863, from which, again, must be deducted the cost of collecting, amounting to Rs. 34,065

ARTICLE.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grain	....	48,893
Metals	4,384	....
Wines and Spirits.	....	44,594
Beer	....	1,617
Sugar	73,611	....
Ghee	17,993	....
Timber	20,373	....
Net ..	21,257	....

The actual results, therefore, are a profit to the Municipality of Rs. 6,60,778 as compared with Rs. 7,17,880 the year before. The variations in the amount of duty levied on account of the

different classes of articles taxed, are shown in the margin. The total amount of refund claims passed was Rs. 2,63,110, or Rs. 57,305 more than in the previous year.

Finance. (1) *Budget.*

The actuals of the year when compared with the Budget estimates show receipts to be Rs. 1,04,652 in excess of the anticipated revenue, whilst the expenditure was less than that estimated by Rs. 1,14,310. The opening cash balance was Rs. 3,27,359 above the estimate, so that, on the whole, the financial position of the Municipality was better by Rs. 5,46,321 than was expected when the Budget was passed, and out of this surplus about 6½ lakhs of rupees were advanced to the Túlsi water-works, Bombay drainage projects, and other public undertakings. The net surplus available, after deducting all these advances, was Rs. 2,14,697. The items in which receipts were better than the estimates to the largest amounts were Town Duties (Rs. 1,33,006), Miscellaneous Fines (Rs. 16,497), and Miscellaneous Receipts (Rs. 13,918). Under five other headings, also, there was a considerable surplus. On the other hand there was a deficit of Rs. 42,866 in the Consolidated-rate and of Rs. 21,939 in revenue from Wheel-tax, besides a falling off under six other headings, but to a comparatively small amount. As regards expenditure, the savings were chiefly in the Conservancy branch (Rs. 25,970), New Works (Rs. 17,929), and Road repairs (Rs. 12,523). There was also a saving of Rs. 17,741 on the Water-works account, as well as minor savings in Superintendence, and the Assessment, Police and Market Departments.

(2) *Accounts.*

The following are the principal heads and amounts of the revenue and expenditure of this Municipality for 1878:—

RECEIPTS.

A.—Taxation proper.

	Rs.
Consolidated-rate at 9 per cent., including Government and Port Trust contributions	9,35,034
Government contribution towards Police	90,000
Wheel-tax	2,14,561
Liquor licenses	1,60,565
Tobacco duty licenses	1,52,229
Town duties	6,95,006
Contribution from Insurance Companies	22,573

B.—Service rendered.

Halálcore-cess	1,95,380
Water-rate	2,92,780

C.—Receipts from property.

Market	2,13,589
Tramway rent	8,732
Public gardens	5,761

D.—Miscellaneous.

Contributions from municipal servants towards pension, &c.	9,529
Miscellaneous fines	23,497
Do. fees	61,349
Do. savings	9,233
Do. receipts	55,218
Profit on Municipal Workshops	117
Total ...	31,45,153

Of the total amount, therefore, 72· per cent are derived from taxation proper, 15· per cent from service rendered, 7· per cent from municipal property, and 5· per cent from miscellaneous sources :—

Expenditure.	Rs.
General superintendence	1,15,597
Health Department (including vaccination and contribution towards hospitals)	7,49,162
Police and Fire Brigade	3,89,098
Lighting	2,54,161
Assessment and collection	24,126
Collection of town duties, license dues, &c.	50,342
Engineer's Department, road-watering, drainage, maintenance of public gardens, improvement of streets and repairs to municipal buildings	2,12,515
Road repairs	2,50,331
Markets, slaughter-houses and meat trains	77,319
Water-works (including debt)	3,10,114
Interest and sinking fund on local debt	4,49,390
Payment towards Government loan	1,50,000
Primary education	15,000
New works	73,958
Pensions, gratuities, allowances, office rent and contingencies	48,938
Loss on stores...	20,716
Refund of wheel-tax to Postal Department	9,457
Total ...	32,70,224

Loans. The outstanding balance on account of interest due on the local loans, three in number, was reduced from Rs. 19,395 to Rs. 15,855 during the year. Owing to the favourable terms of paying interest at London, Rs. 55,500 worth of bonds were transferred from Bombay to that place this year, leaving the amounts held in Madras and Calcutta the same as in 1877.

The 27 lakhs drainage loan, originally tendered for, was reduced, in consequence of favourable discount, to Rs. 26,94,000; and as an advance, sufficient for the operations in hand, had been made out of the municipal cash balance, the whole of the amount received on account of this loan was lodged, less discount, in the Bank of Bombay. The Sinking Fund at that Bank was raised from Rs. 10,26,005 to Rs. 11,56,399 in Government securities of 4 and 4½ per cent. The Water-works Fund owed Rs. 32,67,845; the New Works loan account stood at Rs. 20,23,559; the Surface Drainage loan at Rs. 1,53,256; the New loan for the drainage project Rs. 80,044, of which Rs. 47,145 was on account of discount. The total liabilities amounted to Rs. 99,19,931 and the assets to Rs. 1,11,12,805, of which Rs. 1,54,902 was the cash balance on 31st December 1878. The excess of assets, therefore, was Rs. 11,92,874.

Public works. The principal new public works executed this year were the following :—

	Cost. Rs.
Completion of Arthur Foras Road on the Flats	14,145
Filling in Native burial-ground in Arthur Road	19,332
Worli Fort Road...	2,785

	Cost. Rs.
Completion of Parbhadevi Road	7,729
Construction of 4 new police guard-houses	4,527
Filling in plot near Dhobies' Lines	9,939
Laying main to Worli sluices	844
Do. do. Love-grove Pumping Station...	3,733
Constructing drain by Dhobies' Lines	5,473
Completion of Dhobies' Lines	3,249
Paving foot-paths...	13,608
	85,364

The sanctioned expenditure amounted to Rs. 89,177, out of which the above sum was actually spent. The number of applications to build was 724, of which 532 were sanctioned and 192 refused on sanitary grounds. Efforts were continued this year to remove all unauthorized huts and sheds. Altogether 6,879 notices were issued from the Engineer's Department, 1,305 summonses were served, and convictions obtained before a Magistrate in 1,302 of the cases. In 856 of them a mere warning was held to be sufficient, the fact of conviction being thereby duly impressed upon the offender.

Out of the total grant of Rs. 2,56,300 for road repairs, only Rs. 2,07,800 was found available for actual repairs. The roads in the most frequented quarters of the town have been thoroughly well constructed and metalled so as to diminish the cost of repairs in future years. Attention has been paid this year to the construction of foot-paths. The tramway was extended on the Girgaum Road for 5,024 feet on a single and 788 feet on a double track. The total length of tramway now open is 40,739 feet, and the rent payable to the Municipality amounts to Rs. 20,187.

Drainage.

Repairs to drains cost Rs. 9,438; but the Municipality, now that the new drainage works are under construction, assigned funds for none but the repairs urgently required to keep the present channels in order. The new works were put in hand about the middle of December under the supervision of the departmental staff of the Municipality, as it was decided that this plan was preferable to giving the work out in contract. During the period under report, therefore, there was little or no work actually done.

Water-supply.

The total rainfall on the Vehár gathering ground was 120·79 inches, or nearly double that registered in 1876 or 1877. The Túlsi supplementary works were completed during the year, as was also, in great measure, the Malabár Hill Reservoir. The heavy rain in August 1878 caused a serious landslip below the foot of the earthen dam at Túlsi which appeared likely to lead to very great injury to the works. Luckily, however, precautionary measures were taken in time to prevent further damage. The difficulty of obtaining a steady supply of labour at the Vehár Lake, owing to the feverish nature of the climate, continued to impede the progress of some of the works there. The outlet tunnel was excavated, however, to a length of 271 feet, and the whole of the masonry work of the aqueduct with the girders

completed. There were three extensions of the water-supply during the year. Only two serious bursts took place in the Vehár main, and 38 slight ones in the smaller conduits.

Conservancy and public health.

The total expenditure of the Health Department amounted to Rs. 7,13,162, against which can be set its miscellaneous earnings of Rs. 2,77,246, showing a net cost to the Municipality of Rs. 4,35,915. The expenditure in 1877 was Rs. 6,71,619 and the receipts Rs. 2,65,864, or a net cost of Rs. 30,161 less than in the year under report.

The average number of persons employed in this Department was 2,526. The total weight of garbage collected was 122,146 tons, or about 334·6 tons per diem, showing a slight decrease as compared with last year. The quantity of night-soil collected shows, on the other hand, an increase of over 5 tons a day. The number of notices and summonses issued in sanitary matters were 6,044 and 3,054 respectively. The amount of fines inflicted in trials before the Magistrates in such cases was Rs. 10,979 as compared with Rs. 4,847 last year. Out of 3,054 cases convictions were obtained in 2,828, and 216 complaints were withdrawn on the offence to which they referred having ceased. Out of the notices issued 3,678 were obeyed, and 1,897 not complied with within the specified time.

The general health of the population of Bombay showed some improvement over what it was in 1876 and 1877, though there remained still a large migratory population of indigent labourers from outlying districts, the mortality amongst whom tended, as in the two previous years, to swell the death-rate of the city. Comparatively few deaths occurred from cholera or small-pox, neither of which appeared in an epidemic form.

Vital statistics.

The number of births registered was 14,038, being 21·78 per mille on the figures of the census of 1872. Last year the number of births was 13,886. The numbers of still-born births fell from 1,317 to 1,098. The death ratio fell from 52 to 41·89 per mille, the number registered being 26,999 against 33,510. The highest rate, taking the most numerous races only, is found amongst Hindu outcastes, where it reached 71·36 per mille. Amongst Jains and Buddhists it was 63 and 49. Muhammadans, Pársis, Eurasians and Europeans show the lowest rates, as was also the case last year. Taking throughout the figures of the last general census as the basis of calculation, it appears that fever, though not nearly so fatal as last year, carried off 15·43 per mille of the total population; phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs, both of which show an increase, coming next in order as the cause of death. It is noticeable, also, that the death-rate was much higher, proportionately, amongst females than amongst males, the ratio being about 50·33 to 36·73 per mille. On the whole, although the health of the city showed a great improvement in 1878 as compared with the abnormally unhealthy season of 1877, the number of deaths is still more than 10,000 above the average of the ten years previous to 1876.

(2.)—MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR.

The introduction into Sind of the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1873, and the commencement of the departmental system of collecting octroi duties instead of farming the right of collection, were the two most important events of the year. Under the operation of the Act above mentioned, twenty-seven of the smaller municipalities were abolished. In accordance with the views expressed by the Government of India in 1877, measures have been taken to revise the schedules of articles liable to pay municipal duty, to ensure liberal granting of refunds on articles exported after having paid octroi, and finally to substitute a system of direct collections, with its accompanying regularity of accounts and procedure, for that of farming out the right to collect octroi on an annual agreement. The statistical returns prescribed by the Government of India regarding municipal revenue and finance are appended in Part III of this Report [Tables V—B 4 (1), (2) and (3)].

Number and constitution.

The number of municipalities in the Presidency is 160, or 33 fewer than last year. The difference is owing chiefly to the changes in Sind, to which allusion has been made above. There are, as last year, 10 city corporations, in which the responsibility of carrying out the objects for which they were constituted is vested in the Commissioners as a body, and not, as in the 150 town municipalities, in the Collector, who is *ex-officio* President. The larger towns were, with few exceptions, visited by the Commissioners of the various Divisions, and the municipalities established in them continue to work efficiently towards the sanitary improvement of the towns, and in carrying out useful works for the convenience and health of the population. The Municipal Commissioners number collectively 2,267, of whom 769 are Government officials, though not all, it is to be understood, members of the corporation by virtue of their office. There are 365 European and 1,902 Native members. The population included within municipal limits is returned as 1,812,912 according to the general census of 1872. The aggregate income of the year amounted to Rs. 23,93,078, which with the opening balance gave an available sum of Rs. 34,28,839. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,54,958, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,73,881, or rather above that of the previous year. The marginal table shows the distribution of the municipalities throughout the Presidency, and the resources of the aggregate number in each District. From this it appears that Kurrachee, Shikárpur, Ahmedabad and Surat are those in which municipal

Division.	City.	Town.
Northern ...	3	31
Central ...	3	57
Southern ...	...	26
Sind... ...	4	36
Total ...	10	150

Finance.

District.	Number of Municipalities.	Income, including Balance.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad* ..	7	3,21,666	2,66,326
Kaira	5	57,173	47,429
Panch Mahals ..	2	11,458	9,305
Broach* ..	3	83,377	91,405
Súrat*	4	3,09,686	299,311
Thána	9	96,392	74,239
Kolába	4	31,899	23,141
Khándesh ..	18	1,87,875	1,37,639

* Contains one city municipality.

DISTRICT.	Number of Municipalities.	Income including balance.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
Násik	6	71,495	57,843
Ahmednagar* ..	2	67,804	58,979
Poona*	11	2,09,749	1,66,855
Sholápur* ..	7	1,54,109	1,29,617
Sátára	13	88,529	69,381
Belgaum ..	7	69,461	47,484
Dhárwár ..	6	1,12,968	98,333
Kaládgi	4	35,162	23,033
Kánara ..	5	52,475	39,893
Ratnágiri ..	4	28,799	26,030
Kurrachee ..	10	8,54,389	2,56,177
Hyderabad* ..	14	1,93,830	1,73,148
Thar and Párkar.	3	46,806	26,899
Shikárpur† ..	12	3,31,483	2,17,064
Upper Sind Frontier ..	1	15,743	15,427
Total ..	160	34,28,838	22,54,958

* Contains one city municipality.
† Contains two city municipalities.

Income.

revenue is highest, though in the case of Shikárpur the opening balance was so large as to compensate for a slight deficiency of actual income when compared with the municipalities in Ahmedabad and Surat. In Kurrachee both income and balance were far above those in other Districts. The greater part of the Rs. 18,04,681 derived from taxation consists of the proceeds of town duties levied on articles comprised in the eight classes mentioned in the margin, amounting, in all, to Rs. 11,78,165. Of these the first is the most productive. Miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 4,20,427) and taxes on houses and lands (Rs. 2,06,687), and in the Northern Division tolls and ferries, yielded the next largest revenue. Octroi was levied in 155 towns; House-tax in 80; Licenses on trades in 34; Wheel-tax and tax on animals in 42 and 32 respectively, and tolls in 30.

Class I. Articles of food or drink.
„ II. Animals for slaughter.
„ III. Articles used for fuel, lighting or washing.
„ IV. Articles used in the construction of buildings.
„ V. Drugs, gums, spices and perfumes.
„ VI. Tobacco.
„ VII. Piece-goods, &c.
„ VIII. Metals and articles of metal.

Expenditure.

HEAD.	Amount.	Percentage to total Expenditure.
	Rs.	
Conservancy ...	4,27,635	18·9
Road ...	2,64,832	11·
Water-supply...	1,70,757	7·
Police ...	1,39,104	6·
Establishment .	1,85,727	8·
Collection ...	1,44,485	6·4
Lighting ...	1,54,848	6·8
Educat on ...	79,105	3·5

A reference to the second of the municipal tables in the Appendix shows that of the total expenditure of Rs. 22,54,958, the larger portion was spent on conservancy, maintenance of roads, water-supply and police. The ratio of the amounts spent on these and the other chief objects to the total is shown in the margin.

Military.

Statistics relating to the strength and cost of the army attached to this Presidency are given in detail in Appendix, III—G (1) and (2). From these it will be seen that at the end of the previous year the strength of the army, European and Native, was 35,904 men. During the year under report 726 men died, 6 of whom were killed in the action of Khuski-ña-Khud on the Kábul Expedition, 1,895 were invalided, 4,474 were discharged, or else deserted. On the other hand, recruits number 6,083. At the end of the year the strength was 34,906 men, exclusive of those in civil employ. There were 10 regiments of cavalry, 39 of infantry, 2 of sappers, 22 batteries of artillery with 87 guns, not counting the heavy ordnance mounted for harbour defence and at Aden. Commissioned officers numbered 704 Europeans and 623 natives. There were 4,078 non-commissioned officers, and altogether 29,501 fighting men. Strength.

The total cost of the army was Rs. 2,68,15,337, as compared with Rs. 2,47,28,376 last year, or an increase of Rs. 20,86,961. The Budget provision on account of effective services was Rs. 2,30,01,030, and the actuals Rs. 2,56,44,999, so that the deficit amounted to Rs. 26,43,969. The chief causes of the increased expenditure were the dearness of grain and forage, as well as the Kábul Expedition, costing Rs. 15,24,525, for which no Budget provision had been made. Cost.

The European troops numbered 10,658 at the end of 1877-78. The number of recruits admitted, during the year under report, was 3,581, against whom must be set 3,035 men discharged, or who otherwise left the service, and 762 deaths and retirements. At the end of 1878-79 the strength of this branch of the army was 10,442. There were 409 commissioned European officers attached to it, and 1,109 non-commissioned. It comprised one regiment of cavalry, one of sappers, 9 of infantry and 20 batteries of artillery, mounted, containing 79 guns, exclusive of the ordnance in fortifications. The actual cost for regimental pay and allowances was Rs. 51,78,354, showing, as compared with that of the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 3,16,431 under this heading. European.

At the end of last year the Native Army numbered 25,246. It received 2,502 recruits during the year, and lost 512 men by death, 1,349 by retirement, and 1,439 by desertion or discharge. At the end of the year the effective strength was reported to have Native.

been 24,464 men. This force comprises 9 regiments of cavalry, one of sappers, 30 of infantry, and 2 batteries of artillery with 8 guns. There are 918 commissioned and 2,969 non-commissioned officers attached to it. Of the former 295 are Europeans. The cost of regimental pay and allowances this year was Rs. 71,36,529, or less than in 1877-78 by Rs. 4,14,746.

Arms. Martini-Henry carbines have been issued in place of Sniders to the horse and field and to one of the garrison batteries. The heavy battery at Mhow has received three 40-pdr. muzzle-loading rifled guns in place of its old armament. Two 18-ton 10-inch muzzle-loading guns have been mounted on the Mahálakshmi Battery and two on the Oyster Rock Battery in Bombay. Two 7-inch breech-loading rifle guns have been mounted on Rás Tarshain, and one on Rás Morbat Battery at Aden. Range-finders have been issued to horse, field, mountain and the Aden camel batteries. Five regiments of native cavalry have been furnished with breech-loading Snider carbines, and the issue of gun-spikes and entrenching tools to pioneers of cavalry has been sanctioned.

Clothing. Nine men completed a course of instruction in army tailoring, and qualified themselves for the ordinary duties required of a regimental tailor.

Garrison instruction. At the Poona centre of military instruction 10 officers were instructed during the year, and out of a total of 13 examined 10 passed. The class instituted for teaching gabion and fascine-making was discontinued temporarily owing to want of tools. At the Mhow centre, 88 non-commissioned officers and men of the British forces and 154 belonging to the Native Army were instructed in this work. Three officers were instructed in tactics, two of whom passed, and two of the British and one of the Native Army received instruction in the garrison course; but, owing to sickness, only one was examined, and he passed.

Gymnastics. Gymnastic instruction was carried out at the following stations:—Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Bombay, Deesa, Kirkee, Kurrachee Mhow, Nasirabad and Poona. One officer, 60 non-commissioned officers and 1,123 men were instructed in gymnastics, and 10 non-commissioned officers and 81 men in fencing. Owing probably to the greater number of troops that changed stations this year, the total under instruction somewhat decreased.

Musketry. The shooting of the British portion of the army improved by 7 points per man, and now stands at 102·56 as the figure of merit. The figure has also risen in the Native Army by 5 points, and is now 64·54. Measures have been taken to render it of more importance to the officers of native regiments to keep their men up to the mark in this branch of their duties. The arms of the troops were found to be in a satisfactory condition. All stations except Thána, where there is only a very small body of troops, are now provided with rifle ranges.

Schools. (1) *European Army.*

The numbers of pupils under instruction at the British Army schools slightly fell off, as shown in the margin, except in the infant and industrial divisions. The unhealthy season is the cause to which this result is attributed. The number of certificates granted was 820, of which 6 were first and 218 second class. Last year, 1,049 were granted. Sixty-six men passed in Hindustáni, of whom one was successful in the high proficiency test.

Class.	Number.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
Adults	2,124	1,760
Grown children ...	618	575
Infants	622	649
Industrial classes...	825	843
Total ...	4,189	3,827

(2) *Native Army.*

The average attendance at the Native Army schools is given marginally, and except in the case of non-commissioned officers, shows a general decrease when compared with last year. Similarly with the girls' schools, where the attendance fell from 726 to 516.

Class.	Number.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
Non-commissioned officers ...	42	53
Privates	1,260	1,112
Recruits	1,433	1,326
Boys	2,563	2,285
Total ...	5,298	4,776

Veterinary.

The percentage of deaths amongst Government horses was 3·60; about one-fifth, however, of the total number of deaths occurred on service in Afghánistán. The health of the artillery cattle during the Malta Expedition was excellent.

Accommodation for troops.

Six additional barracks for European troops with their subsidiary buildings were completed at Gharpuri, Poona. A gun-shed for the battery at Ahmedabad was finished, but the completion of the dispense-magazine and canteen previously sanctioned had to be suspended. At Deesa, improvements to the infantry and artillery barracks were carried out, with additional wash-house accommodation. Three single-storied barracks with out-offices for the Royal Horse Artillery were finished at Mhow. The execution of several important works at Poona, Baroda and Jacobabad has been temporarily suspended for financial reasons.

Expeditions. (1) *Malta.*

A force consisting of the troops named marginally was despatched from Bombay to the Mediterranean between April 26th and May 3rd, 1878. Twelve steamers and sixteen sailing vessels were engaged for the transport of this force, of the aggregate tonnage of 47,488 tons. The expedition returned in November. Government have recorded their approval of the arrangements made on both occasions.

M /1R. A.
F /2 R.A.
1st Bombay Lancers (2nd Troop).
9th Bengal Cavalry.
10th do. do. 1 Squadron.
2 Companies, Madras Sappers and Miners.
Do. Bombay do.
2nd Goorkha Regiment.
9th Bombay N.I.
13th Bengal N.I.
26th Bombay N.I.
31st Panjáb N.I.
25th Madras N.I. (embarked at Cannanore).

(2) *Afghánistán.*

The troops ordered to join the Kábul Expedition from this Presidency were those mentioned in the margin. The 83rd Regiment and the I/1 Battery have since been relieved by the former, the 3rd Regiment N. L. I. and a detachment of the 5th N. L. I. The remainder are still on active service. Native troops were withdrawn on account of the exigencies of the service from Sholápur and Kolhápur during the year under review, and a reduction has been effected in the strength of the artillery posted at Baroda. A detachment of sappers and miners was posted at Butcher's Island in Bombay Harbour for the purpose of learning sub-marine mining.

I /1 R.A.
D /2 do.
No. 2 Mountain Battery.
1st Regiment Sind Horse.
3rd do do. do.
83rd Regiment, Foot.
2 Companies Sappers and Miners.
1st Regiment N. I.
19th do. do.
29th do. do.
30th do. do.

Troop-ships.

The troop-ships made twelve voyages, or two more than last year. Each ship brought out its full complement of men, but, owing to the operations in Afghánistán, many time-expired and short-service men, who would otherwise have gone back to England, were retained in this country, so that several of the homeward bound troop-ships were only partially filled.

New lines of railway.

The opening of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway for traffic as far as Rutlám, and that of the Indus Valley State line between Multán and Kotri tended greatly to facilitate the movement of troops. The latter line, especially, was utilized to a very large extent in the transport of troops engaged in the Kábul Expedition.

Soldiers' gardens.

The cultivation of flowers and vegetables by soldiers has been carried on with the same interest as before, but to a less extent, in consequence of the movements of troops to the Mediterranean and the North-West frontier. The planting and watering of trees in Cantonments is a work to which considerable importance is attached by Government, and has been attended to as far as funds would allow.

Lock hospitals.

Lock hospitals exist at the stations marginally named. The average ratio of admissions into hospitals of European troops for venereal disease was 238·07, but in the cases of Devláli and Sátára the ratio was as high as 757·14 and 608·74 respectively. It was lowest at Aden (58·35). Further restrictive measures with regard to this disease are considered necessary by Government, who took steps for more efficient protection during the year. The cost of the Lock hospitals was Rs. 36,243, of which Rs. 23,959 were contributed by Government, and the balance debited to the various Cantonment funds.

Poona.	Mhow.
Kurrachee.	Kirkee.
Ahmedabad.	Neemuch.
Nasirabad.	Devláli.
Belgaum.	Aden.
Ahmednagar.	Deesa.

Cantonments.

Considerable improvements have been effected during the year in the sanitary arrangements of the Cantonments of Poona, Mhow and Neemuch. The unhealthy condition of Colába has led

Government to entertain proposals for providing better accommodation for the troops. A system of Octroi taxation was introduced under the orders of the Government of India into Nasirabad, and proved a financial success. Stringent measures were taken in Poona to restrict the illicit sale of spirituous liquors in the neighbourhood of the Cantonment. Government have now under their consideration the question of a general taxation system for all Cantonments, and the necessity of passing rules for the management of house property within Cantonment limits.

Miscellaneous.

The assimilation of the camp equipage system to that in force in Bengal was carried out this year, and the corps of tent lascars finally abolished in August 1878. Practice in army-signalling is now regularly carried on by all corps, and 5 officers and 10 non-commissioned officers obtained certificates of qualification in it. The working of the Macnamara filter, mentioned last year, has turned out, on further experience, to be completely successful.

Marine.

Expedition and transport.

The chief event of the year connected with the work of the Bombay Dockyard was the fitting out transports for the expedition to the Mediterranean, to which allusion was made in the preceding section of this Report. Within a fortnight, 12 steamers and 15 sailing vessels were prepared and despatched with 8,562 troops, 2,016 horses and 50 bullocks on board. The total cost, to this Department, of the preparation and fitting out of this expedition is shown in the margin. The troops were landed on their return with equal success and despatch to that which attended their embarcation. As some of the transports had been discharged in England, the Admiralty had to provide additional tonnage for the conveyance of the troops back to India, to the amount of 16,423 tons. The local reliefs were carried out, as usual, chiefly by the three Indian Government steamers "Tenasserim", "Dalhousie" and "Czarewitch", but private tonnage was engaged for the special service to Sind at the beginning of operations against Kábul. The tugs and other vessels of the yard craft were busily engaged all the season in local work connected with the Dockyard, and earned Rs. 88,855 in addition to the value of water supplied to vessels in harbour by the steamer "Carnac", which is entered as Rs. 17,016. Last year the earnings amounted to Rs. 33,058.

	Rs.
Builder's branch ...	2,09,900
Factory	41,445
Total ...	2,51,345

Building.

Two paddle-steamers were under construction this year, one of them having been completed and launched, the other finished as regards its frame and the greater part of the planking. The former was built for the Bhávnagar State, the latter for the Marine Survey. Several Government vessels attached to this station were repaired, amongst them the two turret-ships "Abyssinia" and "Magdala", the former of which underwent extensive overhauling at a considerable expense. The engines and boilers of Her Majesty's ships "Spartan" and "Vulture" were also repaired. Extensive work was undertaken for civil and military departments of Government and for the Port Trust. Several vessels belonging to Foreign Governments put into Bombay for repairs, and 11 sailing ships and 9 steamers were repaired for private owners. The Foreign vessels repaired consisted of one Portuguese, one Japanese and one Russian ship of war.

The following statement shows the amount of work done in the Construction Department during the year :—

	Rs.
Indian Marine	3,76,729
Malta Expedition	2,51,345
Frontier military operations	3,900
Royal Navy	17,552
Indian Troop Service	210
Civil, Military and Port Trust	44,104
Foreign Government vessels of war	14,530
Private work	36,774
Total ... Rs.	7,45,144

Docking.

The number of vessels docked and undocked during the year was 17 belonging to the Indian Marine, 13 Dockyard craft, 2 of the Royal Navy, 2 Foreign Government vessels, 2 belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, 1 to the Kurrachee Port Fund, and 19 to private parties, making in all 56. The amount of dock hire earned was Rs. 36,404, or about Rs. 6,100 less than last year. The value of the work done in the Sail Loft during the year was Rs. 21,797. Forty-four vessels were accommodated at the Government moorings, as compared with 55 last year.

The receipts of the Marine Department were Rs. 7,23,667 during the financial year, as compared with Rs. 4,85,858 of the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 14,99,094, against Rs. 13,35,603, the chief items of increase having been, as indicated by the nature of the work above reviewed, the cost of stores, coal and miscellaneous articles, together with the greater expenditure in the building and repairing branch.

Stores and fuel, &c.

The value of stores received during the year in this Department was Rs. 9,97,264, and of those issued Rs. 9,68,606. Last year the figures were Rs. 3,66,147 and Rs. 4,72,799 respectively. The value of the fuel received, including European smithy and Ráneganj coal, patent fuel and coke, was Rs. 1,56,110 against Rs. 1,05,637 last year. The issues amounted to Rs. 1,74,361 in value. Rs. 24,540 were realized by sales of old and unserviceable stores, against Rs. 13,995 in 1876-78. Labour, valued at Rs. 30,032, was employed on repairs of British and Foreign vessels in the harbour.

Bombay Port Trust.

The administration of the Bombay Port Trust again shows a surplus. The marginal table gives the totals of the Budget estimates and actuals for receipts and expenditure. The results are a surplus of Rs. 30,671 in receipts, and a saving, amounting to Rs. 51,065, in expenditure. The estimated excess of income over expenditure was Rs. 831,685, but the actuals proved better than the Budget item by Rs. 81,736. The net income, however, fell short of that of the previous year by Rs. 42,967, owing to the decline in grain traffic, a branch of trade which had been abnormally stimulated by the famine operations in Madras, as well as in parts of this Presidency, during

Head.	Budget Estimate.	Actuals.	Surplus or Saving.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	16,14,875	16,45,546	30,671
Expenditure	1,83,190	7,32,125	51,065
Excess of income over expenditure ...	8,31,685	9,13,421	81,736

1876-77 and 1877-78. The gross income of the year under report shows a decrease, as compared with that of 1877-78, amounting to Rs. 75,337; but the expenditure also diminished considerably, and shows a reduction of Rs. 32,370. The different sources of revenue and objects of expenditure, with their respective figures for the year, are as below:—

	Rs.
Revenue from bandar properties	12,44,779
Do. do. harbour	3,64,869
Do. do. rents	35,587
Do. do. general charges (fines)	311
	16,45,546
Expenditure on bandar properties	2,66,196
Do. do. harbour properties	2,79,274
Do. do. rents	1,34,456
Do. do. general charges	52,199
	7,32,125

Out of the actual balance the full amount of interest due to Government, as shown in the margin, has been paid, and a surplus of Rs. 57,600 was still available for part repayment of loans taken up for the construction of new works of improvement debitable to capital account.

	Rs.
Interest account on capital of Port Trust bearing interest (4% per annum)	8,46,830
On balance of advance from Government (1875) Rs. 2,20,000 at 4½% per annum, less amount liquidated and interest thereon. Net...	3,795
On advance from Government (1878) (4½% per annum)	5,175
Ditto on 31st March 1879 (one day)	21
Total Rs. ...	8,55,821

The latter shows receipts amounting to Rs. 3,35,35,233, which may be roughly classified as

(1) Capital bearing interest Rs. 2,11,70,754;

(2) Capital not bearing interest, Rs. 50,33,758, of which Rs. 8,44,679 is repayable to Government;

(3) Surplus revenue (1877-78) Rs. 1,01,107;

(4) Miscellaneous, Rs. 40,561;

(5) Deficits, 1874 to 1877, *(per contra,)* Rs. 3,94,721; and,

(6) Loans for public works, Rs. 67,94,332, of which Rs. 64,31,000 are on account of the Prince's Dock (from 1876 to 1879) and the rest balance due out of those for New Works (ordinary) (1875-1878-1879). The balance to credit on account of the Dock and public works loans was Rs. 22,143.

The revenue of the year would have been still less, considering the large falling off in the grain-traffic, had it not been for the tolls on troops proceeding on the Malta Expedition, and the increased receipts from shed rent. The total area of land occupied is increasing, and with it the revenue from rents. It is noteworthy that an increase in the demand for land as building-sites

has set in, and that the building of substantial houses has been actively undertaken of late years. The demand for land let on monthly agreements varies according to the commercial features of the season, and was this year particularly strong.

Traffic. The traffic passing over the Port Trust bandars, though rather less than last year, shows, as compared with that of 1874-75, when the Board first commenced operations, an increase of over 26 per cent.

Shipping. The number of vessels that entered this port was 950, or 68 fewer than in 1877-78. The average tonnage, however, increased.

The Prince's Dock. The Prince's Dock was completed by the laying of the last stone, and the admission of the water of the sea by His Excellency the Governor on 10th April 1879. There is, however, a good deal yet to be done in clearing the entrance-channels; but by pushing on this work it is expected that the Dock will be open to shipping towards the end of the calendar year. The Dock itself cost about 37 lakhs rupees, the machinery 7½ lakhs, sheds 6¾ lakhs, and pipes and metalling 1 lakh, or 52 lakhs in all. The changes to be introduced by legislation into the constitution of the Port Trust, and the purchase by Government on their account of the whole of the foreshore, are matters to which sufficient allusion has already been made in the section in which the legislative measures of the year have been reviewed.

CHAP. IV.—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

THE nature and extent of the arable land of this Presidency, the area taken up for cultivation during the year under report, the extent to which that area was cropped or left fallow, together with the areas covered by the different classes of produce, will be found in detail at page cvi to cxiii of Part III of this Report.

Cotton. Special tables are prepared, in addition to those above mentioned, regarding the cultivation of cotton, the chief article of export from Bombay. The commercial importance of this product to Western India renders it advisable to treat it apart from the rest of the agriculture of the Presidency.

Area. The total area under cotton was, as shown in the marginal table, greater than that of last year by 116,890 acres. There was a decrease, however, in several Districts in which sowing was retarded by excess of moisture This was especially the case in Sind and the Gujarát Districts; whilst in Poona, Dhárwár and Kaládgi the unfavourable weather at the time of sowing, combined with an exceptional demand for cereals, resulted in the contraction of the area under cotton in those Districts. In Khándesh, Násik, Belgaum and other Deccan Districts, and in the Native States of the Western Kárnátic as well as in Káthiáwár, the increase was considerable. As regards the last-mentioned Province, however, it must be noted that, even with the large increase of 239,115 acres, the area under cotton is still 501,125 acres less than in 1876-77.

DIVISION.	AREA OF LAND UNDER COTTON.			
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Northern	912,171	839,222	...	72,949
Southern	883,953	906,799	22,846	...
Sind...	65,429	62,725	...	2,704
Native States ...	1,001,753	1,171,450	169,697	...
Total ...	2,863,306	2,980,196	192,543	75,653

Class. Without adopting the more minute classification of the different staples current in the Bombay market, the cotton grown in this Presidency may be divided into indigenous and exotic,

or Dhárwár-American. The latter has been found specially adapted to the climate and soil of Khándesh and Dhárwár, which are the only Districts where it is largely grown. It was cultivated, during the year under report, to the extent of 17·3 per cent of the total area under cotton, as compared with 13· per cent in 1877-78. In Khándesh a larger out-turn accompanied the increase in cultivation, but in Dhárwár the crop was smaller by 5,804 cwts. than last year. The area under the indigenous staple decreased by 89,470 acres, the largest contraction being apparent in Gujarát Dhárwár, Kaládgi and Cutch, so that the increase in the aggregate area under both staples is due to that of 206,360 acres under exotic cotton in Khándesh and Dhárwár.

Out-turn.

The results of the season crop were 995,448 cwts. of cleaned cotton, or 64,183 cwts. less than last year, which again showed an out-turn less by 108,662 cwts. than that of the previous year. The increase of area sown was, as shown in a former paragraph, about 4 per cent, but the yield was less than in 1877-78 by about 6 per cent. The distribution of the variations is best seen from the average yield per acre this year and last, as shown in the subjoined table:—

Division.	1877-78.	1878-79.	More.	Less.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Northern ...	390,877	293,374	...	97,503
Southern ...	286,631	223,696	...	62,935
Sind..... ...	80,168	76,966	...	3,202
Native States...	301,956	401,412	99,457	...
Total ..	1,059,631	995,448	99,457	163,640

Locality.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	108·94	60·08	...	48·86
Kaira	174·92	65·38	...	109·54
Surat	73·59	88·89	15·30	...
Broach...	47·48	63·49	16·1	...
Khándesh	24·52	30·25	5·73	...
Násik	16·03	46·	29·97	...
Southern Division.				
Ahmednagar	27·70	14·99	...	12·71
Poona	80·85	70·8	...	10·77
Sátára	72·07	41·14	...	30·93
Sholápur	29·97	23·56	...	6·41
Dhárwár	45·58	34·64	...	10·94
Belgaum	29·68	28·61	...	1·7
Kaládgi	18·23	4·97	...	13·26
Sind.				
Hyderabad	182·11	196·50	14·39	
Kurrachee	66·44	143·53	77·9	...
Shikárpur	67·86	25·88	...	...
Thar and Parkar	42·35	34·16	...	41·98
Upper Sind Frontier	148·14	48·60	...	8·19
			...	99·54

Locality,	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
Native States.				
Baroda...	60·19	28·48	...	31·71
Káthiáwár	25·83	31·19	5·36	...
Cutch	19·87	42·28	22·41	...
Rewa Kántha...	63·58	113·73	50·15	...
Mahi Kántha	62·75	60·86	...	1·89
Palánpur	30·20	12·21	...	17·99
Akalkot	5·73	3·09	...	2·64
Kolhápur and other States of Western Kárnátic	35·07	30·83	...	4·24

From this it will be seen that in nine Districts or States there was more or less of an increase, but in the remaining seventeen the decrease was considerable. The season, as far as regards cotton, was not a favourable one in any part of the Presidency, owing to excess of rain at periods untimely for the growth of the plant; whilst in the northern Districts, locusts, and in the southern, rats did nearly as much damage as the rain. The average yield per acre was 38¾ lbs. of indigenous and 30½ lbs. of exotic cotton, or an average of $35\frac{1}{10}$ for the two staples taken together. If, however, the calculation be confined to the out-turn of those Districts only in which both varieties are grown, the results show a yield in Khándesh of 32½ lbs. indigenous and 27½ lbs. exotic cotton per acre; whilst in the Districts of Belgaum and Dhárwár the respective average yields were 32¾ and 33¼ lbs. The exotic variety has hitherto produced, under ordinary circumstances, more cotton wool than the indigenous; but this was not the case this year, as the rats not only affected the former variety more than the latter, but were found, moreover, to select the fullest bolls on which to commit their depredations, leaving only the inferior and less developed pods to be picked. On this account, and also owing to a large portion of the exotic variety being sent for export from the Nizám's territory, where the appliances for clearing it are not efficient, this season's crop of saw-ginned Dhárwár did not fetch high prices in the Bombay market. Of the indigenous varieties, Broach was exceptionally successful in finding purchasers, owing to a fortunate season, whilst an improvement in Dholera was also noted. In Khándesh the late rains stained the crop, which was also much mixed with leaf, and in this respect also the exotic plant suffered more than the Hinganghát cotton.

Cultivation.

The proportion of the area under cotton to the total arable area, and to the portion of it capable of producing this crop was $\frac{1}{16}$ and between $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ respectively, or nearly the same as last year. The total area under cotton, however, shows a great diminution when compared with that of the five years preceding 1876-77, when it averaged 4,009,180 acres, and yielded an average of 1,814,650 cwts. of clean cotton. The maximum reached was in 1875-76, when the area was 4,516,587 and the out-turn 2,142,835 cwts.

Cotton Frauds Act.

There were 62 prosecutions under the Cotton Frauds Act, of which one was under the old law and the rest were under the Act passed last year. Forty-three of these cases of adulteration took

place in Ahmedabad and 12 in Khándesh. In all but four cases convictions were obtained, though two were subsequently reversed by the High Court.

Improvement Fund.

The receipts of the Cotton Department during the year amounted to Rs. 79,534, and the expenses incurred to Rs. 1,43,805. The balance to the credit of the cotton improvement fund at the end of the year 1878-79 was Rs. 1,49,676.

New seed was imported from America and distributed in the Dhárwár District, where it gave a good crop of superior staple. Experiments with the Bámieh cotton having been again tried in Sind, Khándesh and Dhárwár seem to show conclusively that no better results are to be anticipated from the introduction of this staple than are obtained from the varieties already in cultivation.

Experimental Farms.

There are two experimental Farms in operation in this Presidency: one is at Saláru in the Hyderabad Collectorate of Sind, the other at Bhadgaon in Khándesh.

(1.) *Sálaru.*

At Saláru experiments were carried out with lime as a fertilizing agent, but on too small a scale to have any trustworthy results. The farm was visited by flights of locusts, which destroyed the cotton and some of the experimental grain crops at a time when the former could not be again sown. The *Sorghum saccharatum* was sown as a fodder crop, and gave 450 lbs. of grain and 7,212 lbs. of fodder per acre the first cutting and 5,153 lbs. the second. Jowári was sown under the same conditions for the purpose of comparison, and reached maturity 51 days sooner than the sorghum, with the heavier out-turn of 1,722 lbs. of grain and 6,497 lbs. of "karbi" the first cutting; the weight of the second crop was not ascertained. The ground was not specially prepared, it should be noticed, for these crops. White ants destroyed a promising field of ground-nut, and damaged other plants as well. The experiments with Nankin cotton were continued, the treatment being similar to that of the indigenous staple. It was mentioned in last year's Report that the increased impregnation of the soil of part of this estate with saline matter was causing great loss and disappointment; the Superintendent, however, this year reports that he has raised very good crops of nágli *(Eleusina coracana)* on land of this description, where no other cereal could be got to grow. It will have been seen, from the remarks in preceding sections of this Report, that the season in Sind was highly unfavourable to certain crops; and as these were the very ones with reference to which experiments were to a large extent undertaken, the latter have necessarily been more or less barren of useful results.

(2.) *Khándesh.*

The monsoon of 1878 was characterized in this District by particularly heavy rain between August and October, when the early-sown crops require a light, but well distributed, fall. Of the two cotton staples grown on the Khándesh Farm the Hinganghát variety yielded a first-rate crop in both rich and light soil; whilst the Dhárwár-American seed gave a good out-turn only in soil of a lighter description. The jowári crop grew up under the

influence of excessive rainfall to a luxuriant plant, reaching 12 feet in height, but the yield of grain was small. Forage was, therefore, most plentiful and cheap, a fact which is usually accompanied, as in this instance, with a rise in the price of agricultural stock. Sesame was choked with weeds, and had scarcely a chance of coming to maturity. The same was the case with indigo, which is not prepared in that part of the country in a manner to render it marketable elsewhere than in the district itself. The Bámieh variety of Egyptian cotton has again failed to fulfil the expectations that had been formed of it on its first introduction. Experiments were made with both Nankin and Sind indigenous cotton seed, but neither proved equal to the two varieties now in general use in the district. The *Reana luxurians*, or prickly comfrey, mentioned above in connection with Saláru, is found to succeed as a forage crop in this district. One of the most interesting experiments in progress on this farm is intended to test the rate at which the deterioration of soil by river irrigation takes place. It has been found that after three years a slight saline efflorescence appeared on the surface of the field selected for experiment, and that in the subsequent year wheat did not come up in parts of that area. The matter will, however, require a long time before accurate conclusions on it can be obtained from the data recorded.

Sericulture.

Experiments in silk-worm rearing were continued during the season of 1878-79 by Major Coussmaker at Poona, and also to a certain extent at the Model Farm in Khándesh. Major Coussmaker found that a plant known as *Lagerstræmia Indica*, which grows plentifully at Poona, was a favourite food of the tasar worm, and accordingly prepared a considerable quantity of young trees of this description, on which he fed a large number, after taking the precaution of covering over the plants with bamboo-screens. One of the results of this system of feeding was that the worms changed skins, and spun cocoons after a much shorter interval than Major Coussmaker had found to be the case when feeding them on gathered food. The *Lagerstræmia*, also, has the advantage of flushing very quickly, so that the supply of fresh food is being constantly renewed on a single bush. The *Carissa carandas* also turned out suitable to the description of tasar reared by Major Coussmaker, but has not the same power of recovering its foliage quickly as the plant mentioned above. The third plant tried was the common *Zizyphus jujuba*, or *Ber* tree, which also furnished food for a brood of moths which turned out very successful in respect to size of cocoons. The season of 1878 was a very favourable one for the production of cocoons, and a much larger number than usual was brought in for sale from the jungles both near Poona and at Dápuri, where worms are being reared by another experimenter. The total cost of Major Coussmaker's experiments was Rs. 136.

The silk worms reared at the Model Farm were of the Bengal variety of Bombyx. Four hundred of these were selected on November 1st, and by the 25th of the next month most of them had spun small cocoons of a medium quality of silk. Two pounds

of clean silk were reeled off 20,000 cocoons. These worms were fed on mulberry leaves, and seemed hardy. The experiments were conducted in a building specially constructed for the purpose, and mulberry trees have been planted not only on the Farm premises, but also in the neighbouring fields by private land-holders.

Horse shows. Horse shows were held during the year at Maheji in Khándesh, Sirúr in Poona, Pingle in Sátára, and Rájkot in Káthiáwár. At Pingle only 12 animals competed, and of these, 7 were disqualified. Last year there were 40 animals shown. Government have ordered this show to take place, in future, during a large fair in a neighbouring town, whither, too, the show should be transferred. At Sirúr the number of animals exhibited was 114 against 263 in 1877. The exhibition unfortunately took place about the same date as that at Maheji, and did not, therefore, attract as many visitors or exhibitors as it would otherwise have done. It is satisfactory, however, to see, from the opinions recorded by the judges on the horses exhibited, that the prize-takers were of good breed and quality. At Rájkot the number of horses exhibited increased by 15, and the quality, especially that of stud-bred animals, was fully maintained at the standard of former years. At Maheji there was an unusual paucity of colts suited for remount purposes exhibited as compared with former shows, and although the number of animals shown had increased considerably, the judges remark unfavourably on both their size and quality, adding that the deterioration in these respects is not the mere variation of a single year, but has been noticeable in a progressive degree for the last three exhibitions. Various remedies have been proposed to stop the further spoiling of the native breeds that is said to be taking place in consequence of the indiscriminate use of country and village stallions; and it is highly disappointing to find the number of mares covered by Government horses, during the year, to have been only 146 against 207 last year and 226 the year before.

Horse breeding. During the year under report three Government stallions died from hernia, one was shot, and two were sold. One Arab has been bought, and two English horses imported. At the end of the year the stock stood at the strength entered in the margin, and was distributed amongst 16 stations; but, during the greater portion of the year, mares were covered at fourteen stations only. The total cost of the keep of the stallions was Rs. 19,675, or Rs. 34-6-1 each *per mensem*, varying from Rs. 42-3-6 at Aligaon, near Sirúr, to Rs. 26-3-2 at Násik. The number of mares covered was 1,825 against 1,957 in 1877-78, 2,137 in 1876-77, and 2,232 in the preceding year. The average number of mares covered was 34, or higher than in any of the previous years; the decline in numbers, therefore, is attributable solely to the comparatively small number of stallions in use. The largest number of mares covered at any single station was at Ahmednagar (348); the neighbouring stations of Sirúr and Aligaon came

English	...	8
Australian	...	1
Pegu	...	2
Arab	...	45
Total	...	56

next in order. The highest number covered by any single horse was 89, at Aligaon. The cost of each mare covered was Rs. 11-6-0, as compared with Rs. 11-4-9 last year.

Advances to cultivators.

The sums advanced to cultivators for agricultural stock or for the permanent improvement of their holdings are shown in the following table :—

District.	For Seed, Cattle, &c.		For Permanent Improvements.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	200	200
Panch Mahâls	43,084	1,323	...	...
Broach...	...	1,341	...	...
Thâna	456	619	...	...
Khándesh	11,849	539	6,115	700
Násik	4,098	595	4,572	1,975
Ahmednagar	7,303	3,782	700	1,350
Sholápur	91,656	8,120	300	1,000
Sátára	7,190	2,045	50	1,050
Belgaum	1,835	381	1,150	500
Kaládgi	38,882	10,840	800	...
Kurrachee	2,192	32,400	...	...
Thar and Párkar	2,500	6,500	...	...
Hyderabad	...	8,745	...	1,000
Upper Sind Frontier...	7,924	3,800	...	623
Total ...	2,79,494	81,030	14,957	8,398

In the totals for last year are included sums, as per margin, advanced in Districts where no such advances were made during the year under review; whilst, on the other hand, no advances were made last year in the Districts of Broach and Hyderabad. No advances of either kind were made this year in the eight Districts of Kaira, Surat, Kolába, Poona, Dhárwár, Kánara, Ratnágiri, and Shikárpur. The advances for stock or seed amounted to Rs. 1,98,464, less than the total thus advanced last year; the decrease, not taking into consideration the Districts in which no advances at all were made, being chiefly in Sholápur, Kaládgi, Khándesh and Násik, in the Deccan, and in the Panch Mahâls; whilst in three of the Sind Districts the sum advanced on this account was larger than in 1877-78. Advances for permanent improvements show a decrease of Rs. 6,559, chiefly in Khándesh, Násik and Belgaum; whilst there was an increase under this head in Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Sátára, Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier District. The Talavias, who have founded a colony in the Panch Mahâls, were prevented, by the partial failure of their crops, from repaying the instalments due on account of previous

District.	Seed, &c.	Permanent Improvements.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kaira	1,727	300
Poona	45,633	770
Dhárwár	9,230	...
Ratnágiri... ...	3,935	....
Total ...	60,525	1,070

advances; but the progress made by them in cultivation and settlement affords reason to believe that with a favourable season or two they will be able to liquidate all arrears without difficulty. The colony has been carefully watched, and advances refused to those who did not appear capable of making a proper use of them.

Agricultural stock.

Returns of agricultural stock are submitted annually by village officers, and compiled into one statement for each Collectorate, the total number being embodied in Table IV—A (4) of Part III of this Report. In three of the Sind Districts no village agency exists by which these statistics can be collected; but for the rest of the Presidency the table, to which allusion has been made above, contains the results of the annual enumeration at the end of July 1878. It may be noticed here, as in last year's Report, that strict accuracy is not to be expected from returns thus compiled, owing to the absence of many cattle driven to distant grazing grounds. The results, however, may be taken as affording a basis for comparison of the general features of one year with those of another, and with that object in view the following table is made to include the results of the past three years as well as those of the census of 1878:—

Description.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Variations in 1878-79, as compared with 1877-78.
Bullocks ...	3,313,326	3,270,040	2,810,293	2,808,794	—1,499
Cows	2,304,400	2,379,188	1,844,918	1,751,106	—93,812
Horses, &c. ...	222,848	244,101	185,432	174,501	—10,931
Buffaloes ...	1,552,005	1,628,367	1,390,492	1,310,492	—80,000
Sheep and goats	3,221,051	3,295,231	2,627,532	2,728,866	+101,334
Ploughs ...	1,081,888	1,078,124	991,642	1,101,085	+109,443
Carts	373,318	380,170	369,323	369,310	—13

It appears from the above that the number of carts was, as nearly as possible, stationary, against a decrease in 1877, as compared with 1876, of 10,847. The increase in the number of ploughs is chiefly to be found amongst those drawn by four bullocks in the Deccan and Western Kárnátic. Animals kept for milk and breeding (cows and she-buffaloes) were less numerous than last year by 125,835. Beasts of draught and burden, exclusive of bullocks and he-buffaloes, were returned as 10,931 fewer than in last year's Report, when a decrease of 58,669 was shown, as compared with the returns of 1876. He-buffaloes, used mostly for breeding purposes, and to a small extent for draught, decreased in number by 47,977; whilst smaller animals, such as sheep and goats, increased by 101,334, the change being especially notable in the districts affected by the famine of 1876-77. In the Northern Division a slight decrease was perceptible. The variations in the numbers of bullocks, which constitute, except in parts of Sind, the working stock of the agriculturists throughout the Presidency, during the last two or three seasons, have been remarkable. In 1876 these animals were returned as 43,286 fewer than in the preceding year; whilst in 1877 the decrease, as compared

with 1876, amounted to no less than 459,747, as detailed in the General Administration Report for 1877-78. This year the decrease amounts to only 1,499 head. The marginal table shows the distribution of the variations above mentioned amongst the different Districts. It appears from this that in the four northern Districts in Gujarát, in two of the Deccan, and one of the Konkan, there was a decrease in the numbers of bullocks; but that in the Districts most affected by famine the year before last, where the loss of plough cattle was shown in 1877-78 to have been the largest in the Presidency, there was an especially large increase. The year was, on the whole, remarkably free from cattle-disease. In the Districts of Thána and Kolába it broke out in seven tálukas, destroying altogether 1,443 head of cattle. In Kánara, out of 206 cases only 131 proved fatal, a result that is in favourable contrast to the experience of the last two years in this Collectorate. The District in which epizootic disease was, perhaps, more rife than any other, was the Upper Sind Frontier; but the number of deaths to be attributed to it there have not been reported. Cases of foot-and-mouth diseases traced to local causes were also reported from Kurrachee. The outbreak of rinderpest and the disease known as "Loodiana fever" amongst the cattle at Aden has been the subject of a special report to Government; but, as it is not immediately connected with the agricultural interests of the Presidency, it need not be described in this section.

District.	In 1878-79, more or less.
Ahmedabad...	—4,931
Kaira	—5,855
Panch Maháls	—28,821
Broach	—5,177
Surat	+143
Thána	+837
Kolába	+1,787
Khándesh	—5,160
Násik	—15,904
Ahmednagar	+13,740
Poona	+12,662
Sholápur	+12,895
Sátára	+5,788
Belgaum	+1,582
Dhárwár	+4,238
Kaládgi	+16,556
Kánara	+127
Ratnágiri	—3,516
Thar and Párkar	+5,960
Upper Sind Frontier ...	—8,440

Weather and Crops.

Bombay.

The monsoon rains of the year 1878 contrast strongly with those of the preceding year both as to quantity of rain, duration of the rainy period, and distribution of the rain over that period. In 1878 the first day on which more than 0·1 inch of rain fell, was the 18th June, though there were slight showers on the first three of the four preceding days, and—notwithstanding that storms with heavy rain occurred between the 19th October and 3rd November—the 4th October may properly be named as the last day of the monsoon.

In 1877 the corresponding dates were the 9th June and 9th October; but although the rainy period of 1878 was thus, relatively to 1877, cut short at both ends, the quantity of rain that fell in it (105·74 inches) was 36·92 inches in excess of that which fell in the monsoon of the preceding year. Moreover, there were in the monsoon of 1878 scarcely any protracted periods of rainless or nearly rainless weather, the only approximations to such periods being June 14th to 17th (before the rains had well commenced), August 25 to 27, August 30 to September 4, and October 1 to 3, and two of these periods extend over only three days, and the longest over only six days. Contrasting this with seven such periods in 1877 extending over five to eleven days, and giving an aggregate rainfall, in the 52 days comprised by them, of only 1·27 inches, it will be seen how great was the advantage, in respect of the moderate rainfall which is most favourable for agricultural operations, of the year under review over that which preceded it. This remark has comparatively little weight in regard to the Konkan, since few seasons occur there which are unfavourable to agriculture; but inasmuch as a tendency to dearth in the Konkan generally becomes more pronounced in the Deccan, the facts are worth notice as tending to point out the extent to which Konkan coast weather may be regarded as an index of that of the Deccan.

Between the 14th June and 4th October 1878 there were 13 rainless days, 66 days of falls between 0·10 inch and 1·00 inch, 16 days of falls between 1·00 inch and 2·00 inches, and 18 days of falls exceeding 2·00 inches: the thirty-four days of the last two groups yielded an aggregate rainfall of 81·58 inches, a characteristic of the season scarcely less injurious to crops than the comparative dearth of the previous monsoon. The greatest fall in one day (the 5th July) was 5·55 inches.

There was an abnormal prevalence of thunder and lightning in the direction of the Ghâts during the latter half of October and early days of November; and on the 30th September, 19th and 25th October, and 2nd November, Bombay was visited by severe

thunder-storms, and by a less severe storm on the 3rd November, the last four of these days bringing down 5·65 inches of rain. There were four other rainy days between the 20th October and 4th November, during which an aggregate fall of 0·46 inch was registered, and this, together with 0·08 inch, the aggregate fall on five days in January, April and May, brings the year's total up to 111·93 inches, or 41·63 inches in excess of the normal yearly rainfall.* The total number of rainy days in the past year was 113, that of the preceding year having been 99.

The additional capacity of the air to receive vapour was less than its normal value from the 18th to the 30th June by ·065 inch, and in the months July, August and September respectively by ·044, ·053 and ·055 inch. The fact implied by these numbers, that the air was throughout the monsoon much less dry than usual, is in accordance with the corresponding excesses of rainfall, which amount to 10·08 inches, 23·52 inches, 7·19 inches and 7·25 inches. The two phenomena have a similar progression also in the month of October, the groups of days 1st to 3rd, 4th, 5th to 18th, and 19th to 26th having mean abnormal additional capacities of +0·31, —0·65, +·010 and —·094, and mean rainfall excesses of —0·16, +0·51, —0·09 and +0·39.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the year 1878 (80°·0) was 0°·8 above that of the typical year, and the mean temperatures of all the months, except January and December, were similarly in excess of the respective normals.

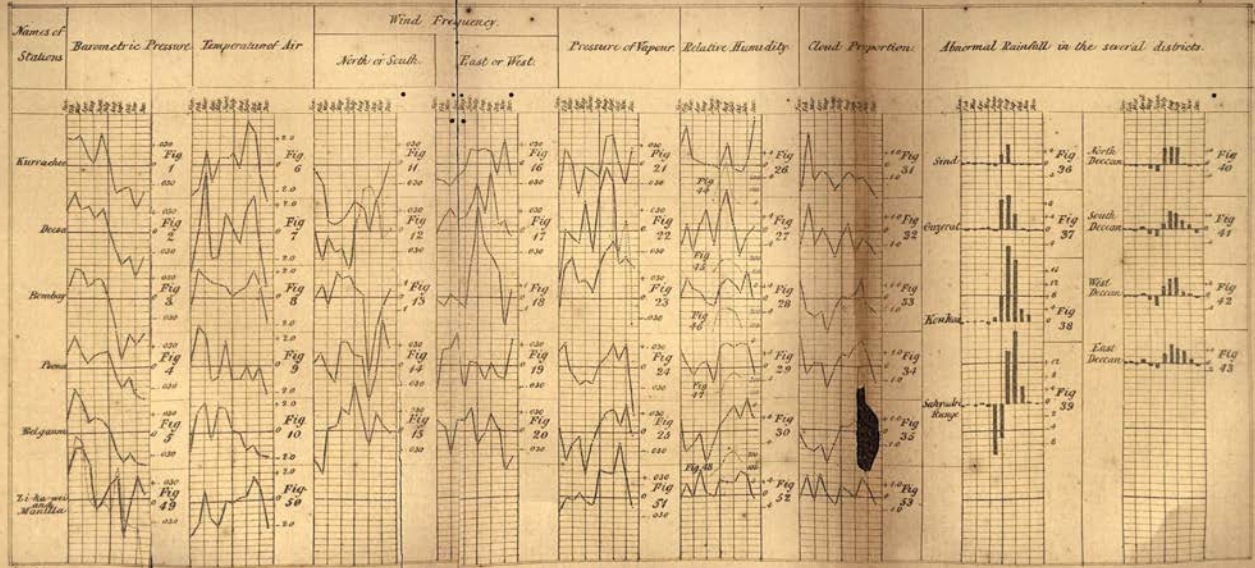
The following table exhibits the periods of excessive (+) or defective (—) temperature into which the year may be divided, the days intervening between these periods being, in respect of temperature, of a normal character. The average excess or defect is also shown for each period :—

Period.	Excess (+) or defect (—).	Period.	Excess (+) or defect (—).
January 1 to 5 (and two days before)	−3°	June 27 to July 5	−4°
January 27 to February 2 ...	−2°	July 13 to 19	+3½°
February 4 to 11...	+2°	July 26 to August 1	+1½°
Do. 14 to 26...	+4°	August 24 to September 4 ...	+2½°
March 2 to 5	−1½°	September 28 to October 19 ...	+2½°
Do. 10 to 21	+1½°	October 24 to November 2 ...	+2½°
Do. 22 to 25	+5°	November 9 to 15	+2°
March 26 to April 8	+2½°	Do. 22 to 27	+3°
April 27 to May 2	+1½°	December 1 to 4	−2°
May 17 to June 7	+2°	Do. 8 to 15	−2°
June 8 to 17	+3°	Do. 21 to 26	−3°
Do. 22 to 28	−2½°		

Wind.—Strong abnormal winds were of much more frequent occurrence in 1878 than in 1877. In 1878 there were 55 days on which the abnormal velocity exceeded 10 miles per hour : in 1877 there were only 34 such days. There was an Elephanta storm of the usual type (though accompanied by only a slight fall of rain at Bombay), on the 19th and 20th June, during which the wind

* The records of Colába afford only one year's rainfall which exceeds this, viz., 114·89 inches in 1849.

Abnormal variations of the Meteorological Elements in 1878.



velocity reached 47 miles per hour, the highest velocity of the year. The direction of the wind was, as usual, from south-south-east and south-east.

The weather of July 18 to 20, September 3 to 10, and September 18 was also very stormy, the abnormal winds blowing from east and south-east, south-east and west during the respective periods, and with mean daily abnormal velocities reaching 20, 33 and 21 miles per hour. The passage of the thunder-storms which have been mentioned, quite over Colába, is a phenomenon which in recent years has been comparatively rare: the crack of the thunder was often observed to follow instantly upon the flash of lightning, and the flashes were repeated with great rapidity.

Tables showing the average monthly annual values of the several meteorological elements, and the greatest and least values in the year will be found in Part III of this Report [IV—B (1) and (2)].

Weather in the Interior.*

The meteorology of the year 1878 differed remarkably from that of the two preceding years, not only with regard to the copiousness and relative uniformity of distribution of its rainfall, but also with respect to the variations of the barometric pressure, temperature, wind and other meteorological elements. When compared with each other, and contrasted with the corresponding results of the two previous years, these variations present many definite relations, which throw considerable light on the causes of the abnormal weather of individual seasons.

Tables and Diagrams.—The mean monthly values of the various meteorological elements at the stations, Kurrachee, Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum are given in Part III [IV—B (3) to (10)], which also show in the columns headed "Difference" the approximate deviations of the mean values from their average values for many previous years. Most of these deviations or abnormal variations are also graphically represented by figures 1 to 35, which show at a glance the special meteorological characteristics of the year 1878.

Abnormal Variations.

Barometric Pressure.—The abnormal variations of barometric pressure are represented by figures 1 to 5, all of which are nearly alike in form, implying that from Kurrachee in the north to Belgaum in the south (and probably far beyond these stations in both directions) the barometers were similarly affected, all of them reading decidedly above the average from January to June, and as decidedly below it from August to the end of the year. A few minor peculiarities of a less general character are also noticeable, among which are the greater elevation of the abnormal pressure at the northern stations than at those in the south in June, and its greater depression at Bombay than elsewhere in the month of September. The most important feature, however,

* This sketch is by Mr. F. Chambers, Meteorological Reporter for the Presidency of Bombay.

is the great fall of abnormal pressure at all the stations from the first to the last quarter of the year. This fact is shown very clearly in the following statement:—

Station.	Mean Abnormal Pressure.		Abnormal Change.
	January to March.	October to December.	
Kurrachee	+·043	—·048	—·091
Deesa	+·043	—·047	—·090
Bombay	+·033	—·057	—·090
Poona	+·029	—·036	—·065
Belgaum	+·048	—·044	—·092

The fall of abnormal pressure shown in the last column is almost identical at four out of the five stations, where it amounts to about ·091 of an inch. It is somewhat less at Poona, although still very considerable, viz., ·065 of an inch.

Temperature.—The abnormal variations of temperature are shown by figures 6 to 10. They are very dissimilar at the northern and southern stations, although, on the whole, the curves 6 and 7, for Kurrachee and Deesa, are like each other, as also are figures 9 and 10 for the two southern stations, Poona and Belgaum; while figure 8, for Bombay, is of an intermediate character. In the months of March and June the temperature at all the stations was higher than usual, while in January, April and December it was generally below the average. The curves for Poona and Belgaum, figures 9 and 10, have some resemblance to the corresponding abnormal barometric curves, figures 4 and 5, but there is little or no resemblance in the corresponding curves for the three northern stations. The comparison of the mean abnormal temperature of the first and last quarters of the year, as in the case of barometric pressure, gives the following results:—

Station.	Mean Abnormal Temperature.		Abnormal Change.
	January to March.	October to December.	
Kurrachee	—1·1	—0·3	+0·8
Deesa	+0·6	—0·7	—1·3
Bombay	+1·1	+0·5	—0·6
Poona	+1·8	—1·1	—2·9
Belgaum	+0·8	—1·5	—2·3

The last column shows an abnormal fall of temperature at all the stations except Kurrachee, where there was a slight rise. The fall was greatest at the two southern stations.

Wind.—The abnormal variations of the north or south and east or west components of the wind are represented by figures 11 to 2

For Bombay the velocity of the wind is taken into account in these calculations, but not for the remaining stations. As in the years 1876 and 1877, the winds at Kurrachee appear to have been more southerly than usual, especially during the summer months, while at Belgaum they were more northerly from March to July and more southerly in January and February. At the intermediate stations the abnormal variations were of intermediate character. On the whole, the curves for Bombay and Poona, figures 13 and 14, are similar in form, while that for Deesa, figure 12, presents several features which are curiously the reverse of those indicated by the Bombay curve, figure 13. All the north or south component curves, except that for Deesa, show a very unusual excess of south winds in September, but at the excepted station the winds were very much less southerly than usual. Figure 16 indicates that at Kurrachee the winds were more westerly than usual from January to May, less westerly or more easterly in most of the remaining months of the year. At Deesa the winds, as shown by figure 17, were more easterly, or less westerly, in all the months except January and December, while the principal feature of figure 18 for Bombay is the unusual weakness of the westerly component of the wind from June to October, but more particularly in July. Figures 19 and 20 show that, on the whole, the east or west components of the wind at Poona and Belgaum were of the usual character, except in November and December at Belgaum, when the hot land winds were unusually weak.

Vapour Pressure.—The abnormal variations of vapour pressure are represented by figures 21 to 25. As in the two previous years, the curves for the two northern stations, figures 21 and 22, (which support each other,) contrast very remarkably with those for the two southern stations, figures 24 and 25, except during the rainy months of the year, when all the curves show similar departures from the normal values in the direction of an increase of the vapour pressure. Figure 25, when inverted, is somewhat similar in form to figure 10, and also bears some resemblance to figure 5, implying that at Belgaum the vapour pressure was unusually low when the temperature and barometric pressure were unusually high, and *vice versâ*. The abnormal vapour pressure curve for Bombay, figure 23, shows a vapour pressure above average in all the months except January and December, agreeing in this respect with the temperature curve, figure 8.

Relative Humidity.—Figures 26 to 30 show the abnormal variations of the relative humidity. Their salient features are, as a rule, similar to those presented by the corresponding curves of vapour pressure, figures 21 to 25. The similarity in the case of the Belgaum curves (figures 30 and 25) is very close.

Cloud.—The abnormal amount of cloud at each station is represented by figures 31 to 35. These curves may be taken to represent roughly the abnormal relative humidity of the upper strata of the atmosphere, and may from this point of view be compared with figures 26 to 30, which indicate the relative

humidity of the lowest atmospheric stratum only. There is a great difference between the abnormal cloud proportion curves for the northern and southern stations, as in the curves of vapour pressure and relative humidity; but figures 31 and 32 support each other remarkably well, and so do figures 34 and 35. The principal facts indicated are the abnormal increase of the amount of cloud in February at the two northern stations, the simultaneous abnormal decrease at the three southerly stations, the relative clearness of the skies at all the stations from March to June, the abnormal cloudiness at the three southerly stations from July to October or November, and the unusual clearness at all the stations in December.

Rain.—The abnormal variations of the total rainfall of each month at the five stations, Kurrachee, Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum, do not suffice to show the general character of the abnormal rainfall distribution throughout the Presidency, on account of the large local fluctuations to which the rainfall of any particular station is subject. The average rainfall of each of the following groups of stations has, therefore, been calculated with the following results:—

Average monthly and annual Rainfall in the year 1878.

District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Sind	0·05	0·38	0·01	0·01	0·07	0·22
Gujarát	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·05	0·53	4·37
Konkan	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·09	0·12	33·04
Sahyádri Range ...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·72	0·06	23·01
North Deccan	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·39	0·01	3·17
South Deccan	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·75	0·90	3·51
West Deccan	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·38	0·48	3·86
East Deccan	0·00	0·30	0·00	1·35	0·76	2·60

District.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1878.
Sind	5·40	8·73	0·42	0·00	0·00	0·00	15·31
Gujarát	20·14	20·33	9·78	0·64	0·00	0·00	57·65
Konkan	43·75	43·88	31·33	6·89	2·75	0·00	161·85
Sahyádri Range ...	72·90	75·10	47·66	9·66	1·11	0·00	230·11
North Deccan	10.00	10·09	9·95	3·06	0·11	0·00	36·78
South Deccan	8·15	10·71	8·10	6·66	2·13	0·01	43·03
West Deccan	12·35	11·40	9·52	4·88	1·29	0·00	45·16
East Deccan	5·86	9·25	7·95	7·83	1·71	0·01	37·33

By a comparison of these figures with the rainfall of an average year, the following results, showing to what extent the rainfall of the year 1878 was abnormal, have been obtained:—

Average monthly and annual abnormal Rainfall in the year 1878.

District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Sind	—0·32	+0·15	—0·26	—0·09	—0·07	—0·38
Gujarát	—0·01	—0·21	—0·03	+0·03	+0·15	—0·18
Konkan	—0·56	0·00	—0·08	—0·12	—1·11	+1·27
Sahyádri Range ...	—0·28	—0·01	—0·23	+0·26	—0·72	—15·22
North Deccan	—0·42	—0·05	—0·10	+0·05	—0·75	—2·01
South Deccan	—0·15	—0·02	—0·26	+0·75	—0·81	—2·01
West Deccan	—0·25	—0·03	—0·15	+0·47	—0·88	—3·08
East Deccan	—0·20	—0·03	—0·28	+0·60	—0·80	—1·67

District.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sind	+2·62	+5·91	—0·30	—0·12	—0·12	—0·15	+ 6·89
Gujarát	+8·82	+10·19	+4·32	+0·08	—0·15	—0·05	+24·76
Konkan	+8·03	+23·24	+19·56	+3·99	+2·13	—0·09	+56·26
Sahyádri Range ...	—10·19	+15·27	+20·91	+5·07	+0·61	—0·13	+15·23
North Deccan	+5·28	+5·80	+5·57	+0·14	—0·55	—0·24	+12·72
South Deccan	+1·47	+5·83	+4·75	+2·42	+1·54	—0·74	+13·77
West Deccan	+2·92	+5·25	+5·66	+1·14	+0·45	—0·30	+11·04
East Deccan	+2·47	+5·68	+4·24	+3·72	+1·27	—0·85	+14·16

The numbers in the above table are represented by figures 36 to 43, which show at a glance, by the direction and length of the black vertical lines, whether, and to what extent, the monthly rainfall of each district was in excess or defect, the lines being drawn upward to represent an excess, downward to show a defect.

The rainfall of the monsoon months from June to October, and of the whole year, is also given in the following table, in the form of percentages of the average fall :—

District.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Year.
Sind	37	194	309	59	0	182
Gujarát	96	178	200	179	114	170
Konkan	104	122	213	266	237	153
Sahyádri Range	60	88	125	178	210	107
North Deccan	61	212	235	227	105	153
South Deccan	64	122	219	242	157	147
West Deccan	56	131	186	247	131	133
East Deccan	61	173	259	214	191	161

In this table 50 means that the fall was half the average ; 100, that it was equal to the average ; 200, that it was twice the average, and so on. These numbers may be regarded as measuring the relative intensity of the rainfall producing influences during the year 1878. As will be seen hereafter, they bear definite relations to the abnormal variations of barometric pressure, humidity, &c.

During the dry season from January to May the rainfall was everywhere insignificant, except in the south of the Presidency,

where a few light showers fell in April and May. In June there was a general deficiency, except in Gujarát and the Konkan, where about the average quantity fell. On the Deccan, however, the supply was scarcely more than half the average, and gave rise to some little anxiety with regard to agricultural prospects. In July the fall was everywhere above the average, except along the Sahyádri range, where, although heavy, it was a little less than usual. The northern division of the Deccan received during this month more than twice the normal quantity. In August there was a further general increase varying from a quarter to three times more than usual, and amounting, on the average, to twice the ordinary fall. September was also excessively wet, except in Sind. On the Deccan from two to two and a half times the usual quantity of rain fell during this month. In October, also, the rainfall was generally much above the average. On the whole, the rainfall throughout the Presidency was in excess of the normal quantity, and very equally well distributed, no long-continued period of unusually dry weather having been experienced in any district from the beginning of July to the end of the monsoon.

Physical Relations of the Meteorological Phenomena.

The foregoing description of the more salient features of the various abnormal meteorological variations, constitutes a brief history of the meteorological peculiarities of the year 1878. The relations that are traceable amongst these variations now remain to be worked out, and compared with the results obtained from the variations of previous years. It has already been pointed out that the mean monthly abnormal variations of barometric pressure were, on the whole, similar at all the stations, and that the abnormal change of pressure from the first to the last quarter of the year was (except at Poona, where the barometric change seems to some extent doubtful) almost identical at every station. These movements cannot, therefore, be regarded as simple variations of the great annual oscillation of pressure; since, if the abnormal changes of pressure were of that character, they would probably be much greater at the northern than at the southern stations. This does not imply, however, that such variations did not occur during 1878, but only that they happen to be almost eliminated in the monthly averages of pressure. Indeed, numerous barometric oscillations of the usual type (viz., of upwards of four days' duration, and increasing in magnitude from south to north like the great annual fluctuation) occurred during the year, and it seems reasonable to regard all such movements as simply of the nature of rapid changes towards the normal pressures of a more advanced season, and back again towards those normal to the time of the year immediately antecedent. It is to such barometric movements as these, combined with others of a more or less cyclonic character, that the successive "bursts" and "breaks" of the rainy season appear to be due. But the prolonged continuance of unusually wet or dry weather to such an extent as to materially influence the general character of the whole of a rainy season, appears to depend largely, if not almost wholly, on extensive barometric movements of

another kind, often having a much longer period than those above mentioned, and affecting a much larger area than the Indian monsoon region. The gradual fall of abnormal pressure from the early to the late months of the year, appears to have been a movement of this class

With regard to the abnormal wind variations, it may be said that in the numerous instances in which they are dissimilar they were probably of merely local origin. The great excess of southerly winds at Kurrachee, indicated by figure 11, and of northerly winds at Belgaum about the middle of the year, shown by figure 15, are features which have appeared in three successive years, from which it may be inferred, either that the methods of observation and calculation on which these results are founded are too rough to enable reliable abnormal values to be deduced, or that the winds of the years 1876 to 1878 have differed very remarkably from those of previous years. The orientation of the wind vanes is known to have been practically correct. The most prominent fact shown by figures 16 to 20 is the unusual weakness of the westerly winds at the three northerly stations during the rainy months of the year. This appears to imply an abnormal decrease of the barometric gradient between the coast and the interior, and may arise from the abnormal excess of rainfall during the monsoon of 1878. In September the winds were to some extent cyclonic in character.

Proceeding now to examine the abnormal temperature variations, it is noticeable that during the rainy months the movements appear to depend, as usual, chiefly on the abnormal rainfall, an abnormal fall of temperature corresponding to an abnormal increase of rainfall, and *vice versâ*. This is rendered sufficiently evident by comparing figures 6 to 10 with the corresponding abnormal rainfall at each station. It is, therefore, very difficult, during the wet months, to trace any other temperature variations of a more general character than those due to abnormal rainfall; but, during the relatively dry months of the year, progressive changes of the abnormal temperature variations in passing from station to station are clearly exhibited. The abnormal changes from the first to the last quarter of the year, at each of the five stations in the Bombay Presidency, are reproduced below:—

Station.	Abnormal Change of Temperature. First to last quarter.	Difference between		
		Kurrachee and Bombay.	Deesa and Poona.	Bombay and Belgaum.
Kurrachee	A rise of 0°·8	1·4	...	...
Deesa	A fall of 1°·3			...
Bombay	,, 0°·6		1·6	
Poona	,, 2°·9	...		1·7
Belgaum	,, 2°·3	...	...	

Comparing together the changes at the stations nearest the coast (viz., Belgaum, Bombay and Kurrachee) and also those at

some distance inland (viz., Poona and Deesa) a gradual progression from a rise at the northern station to a fall at the southern stations becomes evident. The barometric changes, on the other hand, have been shown to be similar at all the stations. The relation between the barometric and thermal changes is, therefore, gradually reversed in passing from north to south. The explanation which naturally suggests itself is, that the more general variations of temperature on which the barometric variations depend, were overridden by the influences exercised on the lower atmospheric strata by the abnormal variations of humidity, cloud, and (to some extent) rainfall, the effects of an increase of these elements being to unduly decrease the air temperature near the ground. This is seen to be the case from the abnormal rainfall curves and from the following table, which shows the abnormal changes, from the first to the last quarter of the year, of the vapour pressure, relative humidity, and cloud, at each of the stations :—

Station.	Vapour Pressure Inch.	Relative Humidity per Cent.	Cloud 0 to 10.
Kurrachee	+·003	—2·0	—1·4
Deesa	—·020	0·0	—1·1
Bombay	+·016	+0·3	+0·3
Poona	—·025	+2·7	—0·2
Belgaum	+·036	+8·0	+1·2

At the three stations near the sea, an increase of vapour pressure, an increase of relative humidity, and an increase of cloud, is shown in passing from north to south. The same may be said of relative humidity and cloud, although not of vapour pressure, at the two inland stations, Deesa and Poona.

During the summer monsoon months, and particularly at the southern stations, a well-marked reverse relation existed between the abnormal changes of barometric pressure and those of vapour pressure and cloud, and in a less degree of relative humidity also, showing a gradual increase in the abnormal quantity of moisture in the atmosphere, side by side with the gradual fall of abnormal pressure. The variations of the rainfall, when put into the form of percentages of the normal fall, also show a similar relation, as will be seen from the following statement, which gives the mean abnormal barometric pressure, from June to October, at the four stations, Kurrachee, Deesa, Bombay and Belgaum, along with the mean percentage rainfall of each of the same months, in the districts of Gujarát, the Konkan, Sahyádri range, North and South Deccan, which include all the stations, except those in Sind, where the absolute quantity of the rainfall is usually very small and always erratic :—

	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Mean abnormal barometric pressure...	+·033	+·008	—·038	—·054	—·039
Mean percentage rainfall	77	144	198	218	165

Range of abnormal barometric pressure, June to September	·087
Range of percentage rainfall, June to September	141

The statement shows that the percentage rainfall of the whole Presidency gradually increased as the abnormal barometric pressure gradually fell, and that the increase of the rainfall was nearly proportional to the decrease of the abnormal barometric pressure, the increase of the rainfall, as deduced from the ranges, being at the very large rate of 16·2 per cent of the normal fall for each decrease of one-hundredth of an inch of abnormal pressure. A nearly identical result is given by the following comparison of the abnormal pressures and rainfall percentages of the months of July 1878 and July 1877 :—

	July 1877.	July 1878.	Change.
Mean abnormal pressure at the five stations	+·076	+·00	—·068
Mean percentage rainfall of the Presidency (excluding Sind)	37	144	+107

The abnormal change of pressure from July 1877 to July 1878 was a fall of ·068 inch, and the rainfall was 107 per cent of the normal fall greater in the latter than in the former month, or, in other words, the proportionate increase of rainfall, corresponding to a fall of barometric pressure of one-hundredth of an inch, was 15·7 per cent of the normal fall, almost the same result as before. If the extension of this investigation to past and future years, and to the whole country, should confirm this important relation between the barometric pressure and the rainfall, or establish similar relations, the discovery will be of great value in assisting the preparation of forecasts of the probable character of coming monsoons.

Although a general fall of abnormal pressure is accompanied by a general increase of rainfall, and *vice versâ*, the percentage of increase or decrease is not the same in every district; for whereas the abnormal barometric changes at all the stations in 1878 were similar, the variations of the percentage rainfall were greatest in those districts where the absolute normal fall is least, as will be seen in the following table, in which the percentage rainfall of each district in 1878 is arranged in the order of the absolute normal fall, after separating the plateau of the Deccan from the Sahyádri range and the low-lying districts near the seaboard :—

	Sahyádri Range.	Konkan.	Gujarát.	Sind.
Normal fall	215	106	33	8
Percentage fall in 1878 ...	107	153	170	182

	West Deccan.	South Deccan.	North Deccan.	East Deccan.
Normal fall	34	29	24	23
Percentage fall in 1878 ...	133	147	153	161

The above figures support in a marked manner the conclusion derived from a consideration of the rainfall distribution of the

monsoon season of 1877, viz., that those districts which have the greatest percentage variation of their rainfall, are those in which the normal fall is least; and those in which the percentage rainfall is the steadiest, are those which have the largest normal fall.

The variations of the percentage rainfall of each district in 1878 also present strong resemblances to the variations of the abnormal relative humidity at the stations immediately to the south of each district, as will be seen by comparing the dotted figures 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48 (which represent the rainfall percentages in Sind, Gujarát, North Deccan, the Konkan and the South Deccan respectively) with figures 27, 28, 29 and 30, which represent the abnormal variations of the relative humidity at Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum, respectively. This relation would seem to imply that the rainfall of any district during the summer monsoon may to some extent be foretold by means of a knowledge of the variations of the abnormal humidity at stations immediately to the southward.

The observations recorded at the numerous small meteorological observatories recently established in Western India have not yet been continued for a sufficient time to enable trustworthy *normal* values of the various meteorological elements to be calculated therefrom; consequently these observations cannot yet be utilized for the purpose of deducing the *abnormal* meteorological characteristics of the year 1878, although this will become possible a few years hence. Nevertheless they may already be utilized for the purpose of contrasting the early portions of the monsoon seasons of 1878 and 1877, which differed very widely from each other; and some of them may be used for contrasting the later portion of the wet season of 1878 with that of 1876, when the failure of the rains caused a famine in a considerable portion of the Presidency. As it may be many years before similar opportunities offer of comparing together seasons which present such instructive contrasts, tables have been drawn up, showing that in July and August of the year 1878 the barometric pressure was much lower and the rainfall much greater than in the corresponding months of 1877. The numerical differences of pressure decrease somewhat in passing from the coast to the inland stations, and more considerably in passing northward from Rájkot to Jacobabad. The relative humidity and cloudiness were also generally greater in July and August 1878 than in the corresponding months of 1877. The corresponding temperatures were in both months lower in 1878 than in 1877, except at the hill stations Mount Abu and Chikalda, and at the Sind stations in July. The barometric pressure in the abnormally wet month of October 1878 was also everywhere much lower than in the exceptionally dry month of October 1876, the relative humidity and cloud being simultaneously much greater. But the temperature, though lower in October 1878 than in October 1876 in the southern portion of the Presidency, was very much higher in Sind and Gujarát, and somewhat higher in Berár also.

The low temperature of July and August 1878 was doubtless mainly due to the heavy rainfall of those months; but if the cool-

ing effects of increased rainfall and cloudiness could be eliminated, it is probable that an increase of temperature, corresponding to the decrease of pressure, would become apparent, as was the case at the hill station Chikalda, and in July at Mount Abu, and also at the Sind stations where the rainfall was less excessive. Comparing the results for October 1878 with those for October 1876 the natural reverse differences of temperature and pressure are very prominently marked at those stations where no rain fell in either month. At Bombay and the Berár stations the same relation is apparent, although the disturbing effects of rainfall on the temperature tended to reverse it; but at Poona and Belgaum the cooling influences of rainfall and cloud still predominate.

At all the stations in Gujarát and Sind the winds of July and August 1878 were less southerly than those of the previous year,—a fact which accords with the diminution of the barometric differences in passing from Káthiawár to Upper Sind. From Bombay southward the winds were more southerly than in 1877. On the Deccan (except at Sholápur), in Berár and in Málwa they were generally more southerly or less northerly than in 1877. The same contrast is shown by the winds of October 1876 and those of October 1878, those of the latter month being more northerly in Gujarát and Sind, but less northerly in Málwa, Berár and the Deccan, as well as in the Konkan. In an unusually dry season, therefore, the winds are more northerly at the inland stations lying between Poona and Neemuch, but more southerly in the low-lying districts from Surat northward to Jacobabad in Upper Sind. This would seem to imply that the peculiar northerly deflection of the westerly monsoon winds in Berár and Central India is due to the local hot winds from northward.

The westerly component of the winds of July and August 1878 appears to have been, on the whole, weaker than in July and August 1877; but this was not the case at all stations, for at Rájkot, Surat and Sholápur it appears to have been somewhat stronger. The general weakness of the westerly winds of 1878 as compared with those of 1877 may be explained by the fact that the barometric gradient between the coast and the interior was somewhat smaller in 1878 than in 1877, as shown by the diminution of the numerical values of the barometric differences in passing inland.

The fact that the wind observations at different stations show greater discordances amongst themselves than is the case with most of the other meteorological elements, implies that the winds are more considerably affected by purely local circumstances. The discordances are probably chiefly due to the variation in the strength of the local hot winds, which disappear in wet weather, and gradually make their re-appearance as the soil again becomes dry. In conclusion, it may be noted that the observations taken at Zi-ka-wei near Shanghai in China, in the Mauritius and at St. Petersburg have been found to disclose relations between the various meteorological elements at those stations and those in different parts of this Presidency, more especially with regard to barometric pressure, from which deductions, most valuable in a scientific point of view, have been made.

CROPS.

The general character of the rainfall during the cultivating season can be estimated from the above description. Throughout June it was every where little more than half the average, except in the Konkan and Gujarát. In July there was a slight deficiency on the line of Ghâts; but elsewhere, and especially in the North and East Deccan, Gujarát and Sind, the fall of rain was considerably more than the average. In August, when the autumn crops are well out of ground, a similar excess continued, September being also characterized by a fall of nearly double the usual quantity, except in Sind. In the succeeding month, when the cold-weather cultivation usually begins, the excess declined in the North Deccan to about 5 per cent above the normal fall, but in the Konkan it was more than double that amount, and remained very high in other parts of the Deccan, as well as in Gujarát. On the whole, the fall, though abundant, was elsewhere but in Sind inopportune, in an agricultural point of view, in the month of August, the latter portion of September, and October. The agricultural prospects of the year were also affected somewhat adversely by circumstances unconnected with the rainfall. Locusts, for instance, made their appearance in several districts of each Division, and grubs in exceptionally large quantities attacked the early crops and cotton in all the Gujarát Collectorates. Equally wide-spread in the Deccan and Western Kárnátic were the ravages of rats, which appeared in the month of October, and had multiplied to such an extent by the time the early crops were nearly ripe that in the Districts of Sholápur, Dhárwár, Belgaum, Kaládgi and parts of Poona, Sátára and Ahmednagar they became a plague of so serious a description that special measures had to be taken by Government, towards the close of the season, for their destruction. Though they were most numerous in the Districts above mentioned, none of the Deccan Collectorates were entirely free from them. Fodder was plentiful throughout the districts lately affected by famine, and the numbers and condition of the farm stock in that part of the country showed a considerable revival, compared with the preceding season. In Gujarát, cattle fodder was not so plentiful. The principal features of the harvest will now be described, taking each District separately, and beginning as usual with Gujarát.

Ahmedabad. The first sowings of cereals and pulse promised well, but the excessive rain that followed rendered the harvest out-turn about ⅔ of the average. Cotton did fairly well in some of the southern villages, but, on the whole, did not yield more than an half average crop. Locusts in the early part of the season, and grubs later, did a good deal of damage to millet and wheat respectively. Rice yielded a good return.

Kaira. The bájri crop was first attacked by grubs, and then rotted by excessive moisture, but in many parts of the District an opportunity for re-sowing occurred. Locusts, however, appeared in October and destroyed a considerable amount of the half-ripe grain. Jowári, oil seeds and cotton fared much better, and returned nearly an average harvest; whilst tobacco, which is much cul-

tivated in this Collectorate, gave a first-class crop of leaves. The lower classes, who trust chiefly to millet and other light grains, would have been much distressed by the extensive failure of these crops, had not the "mowra" (*Bassia latifolia*), on which they subsist during part of the year, turned out particularly plentiful.

Panch Maháls. This was also the case in the neighbouring District of the Panch Maháls, where the majority of the cultivators are of a less well-to-do class than those of Kaira, and accordingly less able to bear the expense of several sowings. The rice crop yielded a good return; but much capital was spent in endeavouring to re-sow bájri and maize, and in many cases land reserved for the cold-weather season, for which the rainfall had been most favourable, was left fallow, on account of the high price of seed.

Broach. In two of the western tálukas the autumnal crops failed on account of excessive moisture to a large extent. Rice, however, turned out well, and cotton yielded an exceptionally good crop. As regards the cold-weather harvest, comprising wheat and the later sown jowári, it was noted that though promising well at first, all the fields sown after a certain period were attacked by swarms of grubs, a second but inferior crop being all that was obtained.

Surat. In this District the harvest was affected, though to a smaller degree, by the drawbacks noticed above with reference to Broach. In Surat, however, the cotton crop was injured, in addition to the cereals and pulse. On a great part of the land usually reserved for this staple a late crop of millet was raised, which was, however, a good deal injured by grubs. Rice yielded a fair crop throughout the District.

Thána. In Thána, also, the rice, which forms the staple crop of the District, was, on the whole, uninjured by the excessive rain, which affected, however, the light dry crops. Locusts appeared in four tálukás towards the end of the rainy season, but did little damage.

Kolába. The heavy rainfall in Kolába proved favourable to the autumnal crops, whilst the locusts that appeared here, as in Thána, were not more destructive than in the latter District. Rice yielded a very good harvest, and that of cold-weather pulse was not below the average.

Khándesh. The monsoon crops were sown very early in this District; but the soil, being heavy, retained an excessive amount of moisture, favourable to the growth of stalk, but not allowing a proportionate germination of seed in the ear. Weeds were remarkably abundant, and owing to the wet could scarcely be eradicated. The cold-weather crops, which promised extremely well, were reduced to an average harvest by the inroad of rats, and the destruction caused in parts of the District by grubs.

Násik. The autumnal crops were affected by the heavy rain similarly to those in Khándesh; but the rice, which is grown largely in the western parts of this District, turned out very well. The absence of the usual showers in November and December was rather detrimental to the cold-weather harvest, which was also slightly

injured by rats and hail-storms in certain localities. The sugar-cane and betel-leaf gardens, which were much injured by the drought of 1878, recovered to a considerable extent, though in the case of the latter description of produce the loss during the two years 1876-77 and 1877-78 was very great.

Ahmednagar. The early crops were average on the whole, though in several tálukas much damage was done by locusts, grubs and the excessive growth of weeds. In the cold weather, rats made their appearance in far larger numbers than in Násik and Khándesh, though not to the extent to which they prevailed in districts further to the south.

Poona. Sowing operations were much delayed at the beginning of the rainy season by the excessive and continuous fall in some tálukas, whilst in the western or rice-growing tract the season was very propitious to that crop. In other parts a larger area than usual was reserved for cold-weather sowing, which was retarded by the same cause as affected the autumnal crops. Locusts and grubs appeared in some of the eastern tálukas, and did a great deal of injury to millet and other cereals. The later harvest, which promised well, was much eaten in the eastern part of the District by rats, which vermin appeared to increase in numbers as the season advanced, till special measures had to be taken by Government, as has been already mentioned, for their extermination. The out-turn of the later crops in the western tálukas was about three-fourths of the average.

Sholápur. Excessive rain from August to October considerably damaged what promised to prove a very fine crop of the early-sown jowári and other autumnal products, and at the same time promoted a strong growth of weeds in the land set apart for the cold-weather sowings. Rats appeared towards December amongst the wheat and ground-nuts, just before they ripened, inducing the cultivators to reap before the crop was ready. The vermin next attacked the garden-land and melon-beds, doing considerable damage to the crops also. On the whole, the harvest was below the average.

Sátára. The rain held off for some time at the beginning of the cultivating season, but afterwards fell in excessive quantities, damaging the early crops to the extent of some ⅜ths. The cold-weather harvest, however, was generally successful, except in a few of the eastern villages, where both rats and locusts destroyed a good deal of it, without advancing to the richer soils of the Krishna and other valleys.

Belgaum. The early harvest of cereals and pulse was much about the same in qualtity as in Sátára, with the exception of rice, which was here very good. The excessive rain in October rather damaged the out-turn of cotton, except in two tálukas. Wheat, the chief cold-weather crop, was much eaten by rats, as in the adjacent Collectorates.

Dhárwár. Owing to the heavy rainfall when the early crops were h[illegible] grown, the out-turn resulted in an excessive yield of stalk and l[illegible], and very little grain. The cold-weather crops were little be[illegible], owing to the rats which were, perhaps, more numerous in t[illegible]s

Collectorate than in any other. They affected principally the black soil, in which are grown the valuable commercial crops of cotton and wheat.

This District was also plagued with rats, which did nearly as much damage as in Dhárwár by eating off the heads of millet and the pods of cotton, as well as biting off wheat at the stalk over large areas. The early sowings were clogged with weeds as well as blighted by the excessive rain, and yielded scarcely more than one-half an average crop. The cold-weather out-turn was estimated at still less. Kaládgi.

The rainfall here was the heaviest on record, and resulted in an excellent rice crop. The garden cultivation, also, profited by it, and with the exception of crops on low-lying land, which were somewhat sodden by excessive moisture, and the later-reaped rice fields, the whole harvest was exceptionally good. Kánara.

Rice was the best crop in this District, and was much favoured by the heavy rainfall. The lighter grains grown on the hill-slopes were but little below it in yield, and the only crops that suffered to any extent were those of pulse, which were damaged by the heavy rain. Ratnágiri.

The characteristics of the harvest in Sind were almost uniform throughout the Province. The rainfall was, in nearly all the Districts, more than double the average, thus assisting the growth of fodder on the pasture lands. The inundation, also, was exceptionally high, and caused breaches in the embankments of many of the large canals and distributaries throughout the Province. The early-sown crops, which were promising well, were all submerged, except in a few favoured localities, by the flood water, and ruined. The fields over which the water had passed were left, as might be expected, in a condition most favourable for the cold-weather sowings, and all those who were able to afford the expenses of a second cultivation reaped a first-rate harvest in most parts of the country. Locusts, however, appeared in some districts of each Collectorate, except Kurrachee, and consumed a large portion of the standing grain. In the districts of Thar and Párkar bordering on the desert, where cultivation is dependent upon the rainfall alone, these insects destroyed nearly the whole of both crops and forage. Sind.

Prices.

The average prices fetched in the different Districts by the chief marketable products are given in the Statistical Table IV—B (11) in the Appendix. On comparing them with those similarly recorded last year, there appears a rise in the price of wheat throughout the Presidency, though only a nominal one in two of the Districts, whilst only in one District has it at all fallen. Rice of the best sort showed an improvement in fourteen Districts, and a fall in eight. In four or five Districts, however, the variation was little more than nominal. The common sort of rice shows a rise in three Districts of the Northern Division, three of the Central and four in Sind; whilst the price of this sort fell considerably in the Southern Division, and to a less degree in a few Districts of the

Northern and Central also. In one of the Sind Collectorates there was an insignificant fall. Bájri showed an improvement, but a very slight one, in Gujarát. The price fell considerably in the Deccan and Western Kárnátic, and rose almost universally in Sind. The price of jowári (the greater millet) followed the course of that of bájri, though the variations were in many cases far greater, especially in the Western Kárnátic and some of the Sind Districts. From what has been indicated above, it will be easily seen that the greater part of the variations have been caused by the unfavourable season and strong demand for food-grain in Gujarát and Sind, accompanied by a better harvest and improved prospects generally in the districts affected in the previous year by famine.

Wages.

For the reasons mentioned in last year's Report, the variations in the average rate of wages do not, as a rule, follow at all closely those in the prices of the staple food of the labouring classes. This will appear from Table IV—B (12) in the Appendix, which gives, according to the information furnished by the Collectors of the different Districts, the rates current last year as well as this. The wages of skilled labour apparently rose in six Districts, and fell in four, remaining stationary in the rest. Unskilled labour fetched higher rates in three Districts, was cheaper in two, and is returned as stationary in the others; the average rate, except in Sind, where it is rather higher, being three annas a day. Cart-hire shows equally small changes. Agricultural labour is in most Districts paid to a great extent in kind, the cash equivalent of which is difficult to estimate. It is also regulated in great measure by local custom, except in large labour centres, such as Bombay, where the market is recruited from a professional day-labouring class, coming mostly from the coast south of the capital.

Horticulture.

Ganesh Khind.

The Ganesh Khind Gardens, originally intended merely as a nursery for the production of indigenous plants required for use in the Medical Department of Government, acquired, under the supervision of a trained and scientific gardener, a quasi-botanical character, without, however, being recognized by Government as botanical gardens, in the correct sense of the term. This year, therefore, a committee of experts was appointed to consider the locality, and how it could be best developed for the purpose of botanical experiment and instruction. The suggestions of the committee have been since considered by Government, and though some of them must inevitably be postponed for financial reasons, it has been decided that these grounds should be constituted the recognized chief Botanic Gardens of this Presidency, and that arrangements should be made for forming in them as complete a collection as possible of the indigenous plants of Western India, a *Herbarium* of which is to be kept permanently on the spot, along with a select library of diagrams and botanical works of reference. The manufacture of oil carried on here until recently has been discontinued, and the Superintendent has been instructed to manage the gardens with the view of making them of purely botanical and scientific utility.

Botanical teaching was commenced at the end of February 1879, by means of lectures at the gardens themselves and at the adjacent colleges in Poona, with illustrations from specimens collected by the Superintendent. The attendance has been, on an average, fifty-one at each lecture.

The experiments with Nankin cotton showed that here, at least, this staple could not be profitable, as the sample sent to the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay for valuation was estimated by them to be worth Rs. 50 less than the commonest samples of Dhollera. The forage plant, *Reana luxurians*, was found to be no better than sugar-cane when grown in rich soil, and irrigated, and worse than jowári (millet) when treated as a dry crop. The net cost of this garden was Rs. 4,080 to Government, the total expenditure having been Rs. 12,821, including the Superintendent's salary, the receipts Rs. 7,400, and the value of oil on hand Rs. 1,341.

Bombay.

There are five public gardens in Bombay, maintained at the cost specified in the margin. The Victoria Gardens are kept up in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, and the arrangements for the menagerie have been improved this year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,760, of which Rs. 1,300 were derived from the sale of flowers. The other gardens are more recently formed, and require a great deal of attention. The soil of the favourite place of resort in Elphinstone Circle is said to require renewal, on account of the injurious effects upon it of the heavy rainfall. The people, on the whole, shew a strong appreciation of these ornamental gardens, and the Municipality are careful in keeping them under good supervision.

	Rs.
Victoria Gardens ...	19,592
Elphinstone Circle ...	452
Falkland Road Garden	261
Sir Cowasji Jehangier's Garden	239
The Northbrook do.	645
Total Rs. ...	21,189

Forests.

The introduction of the new Forest Act, which established this Department on a firm and satisfactory working basis, rendered the operations of the year more than usually extensive and interesting. This is especially the case in the Deccan and Western Kárnátic, where the re-clothing of the denuded hill-slopes with forest has become one of the objects to which Government have insisted on the greatest possible attention being given by all revenue as well as forest officers. Large areas of land, mostly unassessed, or of the poorest description of assessed waste, have been taken up for forest purposes, and classed under the Act as reserved or protected forest. The inquiry into the rights and privileges with regard to forests or forest produce, claimed or enjoyed by the people residing in and near areas thus set apart, has been entrusted to special officers in each Division, and is already in progress. The sowing of brushwood and the commoner sorts of jungle-tree, and the plantation of trees of value either in a climatic point of view or as timber, is also being vigorously pushed forward.

There are three Forest Divisions in this Presidency, each under a Conservator. The Northern Division comprises the revenue Districts of Gujarát and the Deccan, besides Ratnágiri, Thána and Kolába, below the Ghâts. Under the Conservator of the Southern Division are the forests of Kánara and the three Western Kárnátic Districts above the Ghâts. The third Conservator has charge of the forests in Sind.

Area and boundaries.

The total area under forest in the two principal Divisions was 13,618-273 square miles, as shown in the margin. In the Northern Division the area has been increased during the year by 3,083-516 square miles, whilst in the Southern Division 2,936 square miles have been added to forest land. These results are due to the publication, according to the Act, of notifications regarding each District, specifying the area to be henceforth recognized as forest, and placed under the administration of that Department. The largest areas,

Division.	Reserved.		Protected.		Total.	
	Sq. m.	Acres.	Sq. m.	Acres.	Sq. m.	Acres.
Northern ...	7,165	469	1,834	349	9,000	168
Southern ...	955	365	3,662	380	4,618	105
Total ...	8,121	184	5,497	89	13,618	273

notified in the Northern Division are in Thána (1,531½ square miles), and Khándesh (713⅔ square miles). In the Southern Division, the well-wooded Kánara contributes 3,048 square miles, or 64 per cent, to the total area; whilst in Kaládgi no more than 89 square miles were found to be suitable or advantageously situated for forest purposes. Every District in the Northern Division, with the exception of Ahmedabad and Broach, which have no forest reserves, and Kaira, Ratnágiri and Sholápur, which have but little, is now provided with a certain area under conservancy. In Sholápur, as in Kaládgi, little land has been found for forest, but the plantation of what there is has been already undertaken. In Sind, where the forest land is situated, for the most part, along the Indus, the injury done by erosion is very great. Last year (1877-78) the net loss from this cause was 5,284 acres of good forest land. This year, although the loss was only 7,600 acres, and the gain of fresh land amounted to 15,345 acres, it must be borne in mind that much of what was washed away had been planted with valuable trees, or sown carefully with bábul for firewood reserves, whilst the new land accruing from the deviations of the river-course contained neither tree nor seed. Measures have been successfully carried out in this Province for cutting and removing timber from the portions of reserve threatened with erosion, and it appears from the Conservator's annual report that the number of trees allowed to be carried away by the stream on the falling in of the bank was this year extremely small. In the two Divisions of the Presidency proper the demarcation of the areas already notified as forest is in progress, and at the same time steps are being taken in the Northern Division to select land that may be conveniently added to the existing reserves as opportunity occurs. The demarcation of the boundary line, 66 miles in length, between Khándesh and the newly-ceded territory made over during the year to H. H. Holkar, was completed this season. The Nawáb of Janjira, shortly before his death, had acceded to the proposals made by the Conservator in consultation with the Political Agent for the conservation and improvement of the valuable forests of this State, which had been much wasted by reckless cutting for the Bombay market. The propositions made in a similar spirit to the Pant Sachiv, Chief of Bhor, in the Deccan, within whose territory the important rivers Nira and Muthá take their rise, did not meet with so favourable a reception; but the question of introducing strict conservancy at the head-waters of these two rivers, from which the irrigational works of Khadakvásla and the Nira Canal are supplied, is for the present merely in abeyance, and since the close of the year the Chief has agreed to the suggestions made by Government. In the Southern Division the work of the Department falls into the two distinct classes of restoring forest to the denuded hills in parts of the three table-land districts, and demarcating, preserving and generally administrating the thick and valuable timber reserves in Kánara. A great deal was done during the year towards the separation in Kánara of reserved from protected forest areas, and the erection of boundary cairns and pillars was carried on, as last year, in both Divisions. In Sind the attention of the local authorities has

been drawn to the advisability of enlarging to a considerable extent the area reserved, and during the year preliminary steps were taken with the view of carrying out this suggestion in parts of the Shikárpur and Hyderabad Collectorates. Both these tracts have been selected with the especial object of growing firewood, which the vicinity of a landing station of the Indus steamers in the one case, and of the city of Hyderabad in the other, render a highly profitable way of utilizing the land. The expenses incurred in the three Divisions on account of the demarcation, surveying and acquisition of land for forests during the year, is shown in the margin.

Head.	Northern Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demarcation and boundaries ...	1,325	7,464	350	9,139
Surveys	7,387	5,484	408	13,279
Compensation ...	6,182	1,839	7	8,028
Total ...	14,894	14,787	765	30,446

Private rights and the requirements of the public.

One of the most noteworthy events of the year in connection with forest rights was the decision of an important suit brought in the Thána Civil Court against Government, regarding the proprietary right of a landholder to the teak trees growing on lands occupied by him. The Court gave judgment in favour of Government. In the Southern Division especially, where sugar-cane is largely cultivated, the demand for firewood is at present satisfied by cuttings from woods in private occupation; but in order to meet the contingency of this source of supply being exhausted, the Conservator is prepared to introduce a system of rotation of blocks in which the cuttings would be carried on in a systematic manner, beneficial to the woods themselves, and economical as regards management and control.

The total amount of timber granted gratis for the objects sanctioned by Government was Rs. 17,403, as specified in the margin, and showing, as compared with similar grants in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 5,310, chiefly in the Southern Division, where the Conservator reports a great decline in the demand for such assistance from Government. In the Northern Division grants of timber were allowed to the greatest amount in Thána (Rs. 3,492), Násik (Rs. 2,513) and Surat (Rs. 2,376).

Division.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	11,989	10,155
Southern	10,724	7,248
Total ...	22,713	17,403

Protection.

The marginal table gives the number of prosecutions for offences connected with forests, and the results of the trials. Many of these were simple theft, detected by the subordinates of the Department; others were serious breaches of trust, or frauds, and received severe punishment from the Courts. The highest number of offences was in Thána, Poona, Khándesh, Sátára and Kánara. A larger subordinate staff was sanctioned for the Northern Division in consideration of the vastly increased area of the charges as newly constituted under the Act, and a temporary establishment had also to be entertained. The number of rangers, foresters and guards was raised in the aggregate from 292 to 367. In the Southern Division the ranges vary in extent from 87 square miles in Dhárwár to 439 in Kánara, and the rounds from 14 to 42 square miles.

Division.	Prosecutions.		Percentage of Convictions.		Amount of Fine inflicted.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
					Rs.	Rs.
Northern ..	1,338	2,309	83	81	9,085	11,214
Southern ..	164	160	79	90	782	1,328
Sind	78	75	71	70	734	414
Total ..	1,580	2,544	..	..	10,601	13,056

In Sind, fires were much less frequent and injurious than in 1877-78 owing to the extensive firing of the forests that took place in that year by reason of the exceptionally dry season. The grass this year was too green to burn at the period when these fires usually occur, and little damage, therefore, was done in this way. In the Northern Division the abundance of grass on fallow land led to a very weak demand for that within forest limits, which was therefore left to dry *in situ*, and became highly inflammable as the season advanced. Fires were, therefore, more frequent than usual in most districts, and in several instances persons found to have intentionally or negligently caused a fire were prosecuted and punished. Villagers, too, are reported to have aided in extinguishing fires in several districts; but in a great many instances the reports show that neither were the persons to blame discovered, nor could the fire be promptly extinguished. Conservancy in this respect was more successful in Sátára than in most of the other Districts. In the Southern Division the departmental system of collecting forest produce continued, as last year, to have, besides its financial advantages, the subsidiary effect of enlisting the forest tribes on the side of protection.

Management and improvement.

The re-clothing of the sides of hills with vegetation is being carried out in the Northern Division under the supervision of the protection establishment. The method pursued is broad-cast sowing of seeds collected during the season by forest guards, who also attend to the young shoots when they appear. Thick sowing in ploughed land is also carried out in the plains, especially where the soil is deep and adapted for bábul reserves. Nurseries are formed wherever the soil is good and supervision available; but as this system is expensive and suited only for small areas, it is applied mostly to valuable and exotic plants, which it is desirable to introduce into the forests of this Presidency. In the Southern

Division road-side plantation is also carried on to a large extent, but during the season under review much damage was done both to them and to other plantations above the Ghâts by rats. The Kánara nurseries supplied, however, a fair quantity of young trees, which were successfully planted out in forest land. In Sind the effects of the exceptionally high inundation were much felt in the bábul plantations unprotected by dams. Natural reproduction in a fenced off area of 64,648 acres in the aggregate progressed satisfactorily in all four Divisions of this Province. There is a large demand in Upper Sind for fuel, and as this can be supplied from land merely protected, without artificial treatment, the Conservator finds it advisable to restrict the latter and more expensive system to the reproduction of valuable timber. Amongst exotics the *Pithecolobium saman* was reported to have been largely sown in all three Divisions. In Sind and the Southern Divisions the plants germinated freely, and attained a considerable height in the year. In the Kolába, Ratnágiri, Sátára, Sholápur and Surat Districts of the Northern Division this plant had a fair trial and did well, though the growth was not so rapid as in Kánara and the Western Kárnátic. The *Grevillea robusta,* an Australian tree of rapid growth and hardy nature, has been introduced into Násik and Poona, where it has for the present thriven well. The *Casuarina* plantations along the coast in Kolába, Ratnágiri and Kánara continue to do well and to supply young trees which have successfully undergone transplantation. Bábul and the ordinary forest trees of the Deccan have been largely sown in the waste lands now available in Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Sátára, Kaládgi, Dhárwár, and the collection of large quantities of seed during the working season is a duty strictly exacted from all forest guards. The nurseries of teak plants have been maintained as usual, and mahogany has been tried with success at the Yellápur nursery in Kánara. The departmental system of collecting the produce of the *Terminalia chebula* (gall-nuts or myrabolams) has been again most successful in the Southern Division, and was extended this year to the collection of soap-nuts, the fruit of the *Acacia concinna,* for which there is a large demand, and which ripen just as the myrabolam collection is over, so that the same establishment is maintained for both crops.

In Sind the demand for fuel, one of the chief sources of revenue, was much weakened this year by the partial stoppage of the running of the Indus Flotilla steamers in consequence of the opening of the line of rail between Kotri and Multán, and the preference on the railway for coal over wood as fuel. The total quantity of fuel supplied was 1,242,710 maunds.

Finance.

The financial results of the year's administration are shown in the margin. There was a deficit in all three Divisions in receipts, and an excess of actual expenditure over estimates in the

	Estimates, 1878-79.	Actuals, 1878-79.	Surplus or Deficit.	Actuals, 1877-78.
A.—Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ..	5,67,014	4,48,850	—1,18,164	5,42,290
Southern do. ..	6,03,007	3,80,727	—2,22,340	3,52,817
Sind do. ..	4,55,096	3,51,997	—1,03,099	3,66,421
Total ..	16,25,177	11,81,574	—4,43,603	12,61,528

B.—Expenditure.	Estimates, 1878-79.	Actuals, 1878-79.	Surplus or Deficit.	Actuals. 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ..	3,82,808	4,00,990	+18,182	3,07,657
Southern do. ..	3,26,112	3,29,132	+3,020	2,79,353
Sind do. ..	3,12,160	2,69,036	—43,124	2,71,291
Total ..	10,21,080	9,99,158	—21,922	8,58,301
Excess of Income over Expenditure.	6,04,097	1,82,416	—4,21,681	4,03,227

Northern and Southern Divisions. In Sind, however, there appears a large saving. The actual results were, on the whole, worse than was anticipated by Rs. 4,21,681. As compared with last year, receipts fell off by Rs. 79,954, whilst expenditure increased by Rs. 1,40,857, the total decrease in net profits being thus Rs. 2,20,811. In Sind this result is due entirely to the unexpected falling off in the demand for fuel on the railway and Flotilla. The decrease in revenue in the Southern Division arose from the small demand for timber, firewood and bamboos in the adjoining districts, as well as to a great fall in the price of myrabolams, which, when the Budget was prepared, were fetching extraordinarily high prices, owing to a brisk demand which there was at the time no reason to suppose was not likely to continue. In the Northern Division the demand for timber in Káthiáwár and North Gujarát generally was very weak, and the Bulsár market was very depressed throughout the year. The commercial failures in Bombay had a lowering effect upon the timber sales in Kolába, which deals chiefly with the Presidency town, and the demand in the Deccan has not yet returned to its former strength. The revenue on the whole, however, was not below that of 1876-77, and exceeds the average of the previous ten years. The increase in expenditure is due to the entertainment of large additional establishments after the Budget had been closed.

Forest works.

The amount expended on forest buildings and communications is shown in the margin. There was no work of importance undertaken in the Northern Division, except the maintenance of the Dáng road between those valuable forests and the railway, through Bánsda. The rest of the expenditure was principally on forest buildings. In the Southern Division Rs. 24,012 were spent on communications in Kánara and Belgaum, and Rs. 3,012 and Rs. 1,181 in the former district on buildings and miscellaneous works respectively. Two important bridges were completed and two more are still under construction. Six forest roads in Kánara were repaired, in addition to cross-tracks communicating with the outlying timber-producing districts. In Sind no works of this description were undertaken.

Division.	Amount
	Rs.
Northern ..	1,425
Southern ..	28,287
Total ..	29,712

Miscellaneous

The Kánara saw mills show no better financial result than last year, in consequence of the continued lack of demand for clean timber in the neighbourhood. The value of the out-turn, includ-

ing additions to stock during the year was Rs. 36,881 as compared with Rs. 38,121 last year, and Rs. 56,163 the year before. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 10,355, or Rs. 1,109 less than last year, and the value of the timber supplied was Rs. 22,639, the total debited being Rs. 32,994 against Rs. 34,271 in 1877-78. The net profits of the concern were accordingly Rs. 3,887, as compared with Rs. 3,848 last year, Rs. 6,656 in 1876-77, and Rs. 18,810 in 1875-76.

Mines and Quarries.

There is nothing to report under this head.

Manufactures.

The number and description of mills at work during 1878-79 will be found in Table IV—C of the Appendix. There were altogether 42 as in 1877-78, but of these 11 were not at work during more than a portion of the year. Seven of these belonged to Companies that went into liquidation during the period under review, one only began work as a new establishment at the end of the year, and another was for the greater part of the year under reconstruction, in consequence of a fire by which a large portion of it had been destroyed. Thirty-two of the mills are in or near Bombay, and, of the remainder, 8 are in Gujarát, one is in Khándesh, and one in Sholápur. The nominal capital engaged in these enterprises amounts, in the aggregate, to Rs. 2,55,74,750. The number of spindles employed was 1,147,310, as compared with 1,104,134 last year, and of looms 12,311 against 11,681. The amount of cotton estimated to have been consumed in these mills was 83,003,648 lbs., and the average number of hands employed daily was 33,220. Six mills were closed during the year under orders of the High Court, as above mentioned, and one upon a resolution passed by the shareholders. Throughout the year the business in most of them has been below the average.

Cotton gins.

There was a decrease in the number of steam-gins for cleaning cotton in all the British districts, where they had hitherto been employed, except in Dhárwár, where the numbers of last year were maintained. In Ahmedabad there were 259 and in Broach 1,459 rollers against 369 and 1,526 respectively at work last year. The decrease in Surat was of 6 only, from 514 to 508. The total number of these gins at work in British territory was 2,286, showing a decrease of 245, as compared with 1877-78, and of 220, as compared with the preceding year. In Native States, 24 steam gin works were in operation, of which 15, containing 646 rollers, as last year, are in Baroda territory, and 5 in Káthiáwár.

Presses.

Steam presses for cotton decreased in number by 11, and manual presses by 33. There was a decrease of 12 steam presses in Bombay

City alone, and of 2 in Broach. Three new ones were erected in Ahmednagar. In Native States there were 57 half and two full presses. The decrease in Bombay is due to the same cause as that noticed in last year's Report, namely, the extension of the practice of full-pressing in the cotton-growing districts.

Inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers.

The amendments proposed in the law relating to the inspection, by Government agency, of steam-boilers and prime-movers have been detailed in the section on Legislation. This Department will by the new Act be set on a better footing, and enabled to carry out the duties for which it was established in an efficient and thorough manner.

During the year, 239 boilers were inspected, or 36 fewer than in 1877-78. Eight were condemned, and 9 repaired. The number of new boilers inspected was 23, or 3 more than last year. The results of the inspection were that all were required to work at a lower pressure than that indicated for them, owing to deficient thickness of metal in proportion to diameter and rivetting. There were 200 engines inspected, or 25 fewer than last year. The number of new ones examined was 14, or one more than in 1877-78. None of these were condemned. The decrease in the number of both boilers and engines inspected is owing to the discontinuance of steam machinery at the Prince's Dock and other establishments. There were no appeals against the decisions of the Inspector.

Examinations.

The number of applicants for first and second class certificates fell off by four. Out of 10 candidates who presented themselves for examination 4 passed. Last year, out of 14 candidates 12 passed. In the third class, 36 candidates appeared, as last year, but the number that passed fell from 28 to 20. The fees paid for examination amounted to Rs. 335, as compared with Rs. 543 last year.

Finance.

The receipts on account of inspection fees amounted to Rs. 6,800, of which Rs. 3,375 only were realized within the year. Inspection fees for last year were recovered, during the period under review, to the amount of Rs. 2,125, and the examination fees amounted, in all, to Rs. 436. The expenditure was Rs. 7,200 on the Inspector's salary, Rs. 1,920 on office and contingent expenses, Rs. 870 fees to examiners, and Rs. 327 miscellaneous, leaving a deficit of Rs. 4,382, as shown below, against one of Rs. 4,464 last year :—

Receipts.		Rs.	*Expenses.*		Rs.
Outstandings, 1877-78	...	2,125	Salary to Inspector	...	7,200
Inspection fees, 1878-79	...	3,375	Conveyance allowance do.	...	1,200
Examination fees	...	436	Office Establishment	...	720
Total	... Rs.	5,936	Fees to Examiners	...	870
Total Expenses...	,,	10,318	Fee to Auditor...	...	75
			Refunds to Engineers	...	101
			Contingencies	...	152
Deficit	... Rs.	4,382	Total	... Rs.	10,318

Trade.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

(1.)—PORT OF BOMBAY.

The total value of the trade for the year, inclusive of the inter-portal trade, amounted to nearly 56½ crores of rupees, and exhibits, on comparison with last year's figures, a decrease of about 11½ crores of rupees, as shown in the following statement :—

Imports and Exports, including Re-exports.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
1.	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government stores	66,09,776	1,06,94,074	70,09,876
Do. treasure	53,55,949	44,29,475	64,08,611
Treasure, private	12,67,89,142	14,80,54,311	9,06,75,333
Merchandise do.	49,06,72,704	51,44,33,047	46,00,86,653
Total ...	62,94,27,571	67,76,10,907	56,41,80,473

The value of the entire trade of the year 1878-79, exclusive of the trade with British ports within the Presidency, amounts to 50¼ crores of rupees. It is 10½ and 5½ crores less than the trade of the years 1877-78 and 1876-77 respectively, as given in the following statement :—

Imports, Exports and Re-exports.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government stores	61,81,260	1,04,23,244	68,49,318
Do. treasure	24,30,517	17,43,000	45,73,080
Treasure, private	12,14,25,305	14,16,28,435	8,42,77,199
Merchandise do.	42,81,90,119	45,49,89,836	40,67,68,502
Total ...	55,82,27,201	60,87,84,515	50,24,68,099

Taking the private trade alone, its value under the three headings Imports, Exports and Re-exports (or exports of Foreign merchandise), exclusive of treasure, shows this year a falling off, amounting to about 4⅔ crores, as compared with last year. It will be observed from the subjoined statement that the decrease is mainly in exports of country produce. Re-exports of Foreign merchandise show an increase; and imports, though they are less

by 1¾ crores than those of last year, exceed those in 1876-77 by about 60 lakhs :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	16,60,80,009	22,38,84,906	3,82,25,204	42,81,90,119
1877-78	18,96,51,852	22,64,76,267	3,88,61,717	45,49,89,836
1878-79	17,21,51,260	19,48,73,824	3,97,43,418	40,67,68,502

The distribution of the private trade, including treasure, between the Port of Bombay and (1) Foreign ports, (2) British ports in other Presidencies, and (3) Foreign Indian ports, during the years 1877-78 and 1878-79, is given in the following table :—

1877-78.

Class.	Foreign Ports.		British Ports in other Presidencies.		Foreign Indian Ports.		Total.
	1		2		3		4
	Merchandise	Treasure.	Merchandise	Treasure.	Merchandise	Treasure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ..	13,47,86,920	4,85,74,636	3,30,60,656	49,461	48,03,684	35,90,771	22,43,66,128
Exports ..	16,94,50,370	....	1,71,12,412	..	83,11,042	..	19,48,73,824
Re-exports ..	1,99,15,073	3,07,97,155	1,66,71,212	10,01,175	31,57,133	2,64,001	7,18,05,749
Total ..	32,41,52,363	7,93,71,791	6,68,44,280	10,50,636	1,57,71,859	38,54,772	49,10,45,701

1878-79.

Imports ..	14,07,05,337	11,95,97,164	4,03,64,709	94,615	85,81,806	17,89,793	31,11,33,424
Exports ..	20,28,02,597	....	1,81,29,200	..	55,44,470	..	22,64,76,267
Re-exports ..	1,81,46,416	1,78,10,039	1,74,85,471	17,43,032	82,30,830	5,93,792	5,90,08,580
Total ..	36,16,53,350	13,74,07,203	7,59,79,380	18,37,647	1,73,57,106	23,83,585	59,66,18,217

The general result is, that while the imports and exports of this year are considerably less than those of last, the re-exports have increased in value by a crore and 28 lakhs of rupees.

Imports.

	Decreases. Rs.
From Foreign Ports ...	59,18,417
„ British Indian Ports in other Presidencies.	73,04,053
„ Foreign Indian Ports.	42,78,122
Total ...	1,75,00,592

There was a general decrease in private imports (treasure, which is separately noticed, not being here taken into consideration). This decrease was distributed as shown in the margin.

The aggregate decrease thus amounts to 1¾ crores of rupees. Taking into consideration the fact that the year under review was the last of three consecutive years of want and distress, the decrease is by no means surprising. It is to be observed, however, that the figures for last year (1877-78) were swelled by

large importations of locomotives and rolling stock for railways which are scarcely merchandise in the ordinary sense of the term, and that they were greatly in excess of those for the previous year 1876-77.

Although, on the whole, there is a net decrease in the imports of private merchandise from Foreign ports, there is an increase in several items, the most important of which are noticed below :—

Increase.

Building and Engineering Materials.—The increase of Rs. 43,227 over last year's importations under this heading is due to a larger quantity of cement having been imported from the United Kingdom.

1876-77 ...	Rs.	2,04,521
1877-78 ...	,,	2,06,273
1878-79 ...	,,	2,49,500

Clocks and Watches show an increase of Rs. 50,131. Speculators had sent out trial consignments of cheap watches and clocks, but there is reason to believe that a large portion is still unsold.

1876-77 ...	Rs.	1,79,409
1877-78 ...	,,	1,60,872
1878-79 ...	,,	2,11,003

Drugs and Medicines.—Under this heading there is an increase of Rs. 62,287. Although there is a decrease of Rs. 1,14,741 in cassia lignea and Rs. 28,727 in camphor, these deficiencies are more than met by the increase in assafœtida, quinine and other descriptions of drugs and medicines.

1876-77 ...	Rs.	9,83,756
1877-78 ...	,,	11,16,868
1878-79 ...	,,	11,79,155

Fireworks.—This year's importations of fireworks show an increase of Rs. 25,921 over last year's figures.

1876-77 ...	Rs.	1,91,412
1877-78 ...	,,	2,25,427
1878-79 ...	,,	2,51,348

Glass.—In the face of the almost universal depression of trade an increase of Rs. 2,35,500 in this item seems somewhat inexplicable. It is, however, a fact that very large consignments were sent out on trial, and that the market is quite glutted with glassware of every description, especially of common glass lamps adapted for burning kerosine, an article the use of which is becoming more and more extended.

1876-77 ...	Rs.	11,97,204
1877-78 ...	,,	13,12,351
1878-79 ...	,,	15,47,851

Instruments and Apparatus.—The increase of Rs. 50,218 under this head is partly attributable to the importation, during the year, of the instruments, &c., belonging to the new Electric Light Company.

1876-77 ...	Rs.	2,03,075
1877-78 ...	,,	2,32,578
1878-79 ...	,,	2,82,796

Leather, &c.—There is a small increase of Rs. 42,138 under this heading. The abolition, in March 1878, of the import duty previously levied on leather and manufactures of leather probably somewhat stimulated the trade.

1876-77 ...	Rs.	3,72,741
1877-78 ...	,,	3,87,166
1878-79 ...	,,	4,29,304

Mats.—There is an increase under this head of 93 per cent., due, it is believed, to the endeavours of certain merchants to monopolize the trade. Competition stepped in, and, aided by the abolition, in March 1878, of the import

1876-77 ...	Rs.	66,801
1877-78 ...	,,	41,788
1878-79 ...	,,	80,774

duty on mats, very soon swelled the importations to the extent above shown. The increase is almost entirely in the importations from China.

Oils.—During the year under report the importations of kerosine oil have been so extensive as to show an increase of 47 per cent over those of last year, when, again, there was an increase of more than 9 lakhs over the importations of the year 1876-77. The necessary result of these operations is that the price of the commodity continues to fall. At the close of the year the price of kerosine was about Rs. 4½ per case, whereas at the commencement it was Rs. 8. Import duty on oils was abolished in March 1878; but the effect of the exemption is probably unimportant, compared with that of other causes.

1876-77 ...	Rs. 3,75,611
1877-78 ...	,, 12,90,183
1878-79 ...	,, 19,05,263

Silk Piece-goods.—These form one of the principal items of trade with China. About two-thirds of the year's total increase of Rs. 5,66,847 have been contributed by the importations from that country, and the remarks made in regard to the increase under mats and matting apply generally to this item also. It may be added that importations intended for the Rangoon market are nearly double those of last, and that a large proportion of them are still on hand.

1876-77 ...	Rs. 21,63,906
1877-78 ...	,, 26,35,906
1878-79 ...	,, 32,02,753

Sugar.—The large increase of Rs. 64,56,585 in this item is, in the main, attributable to the imports of soft sugar from Mauritius. From the figures given in the margin it will be seen that although last year was marked by a revival of the trade, which, owing to enhanced prices in Mauritius consequent on heavy demands from the United Kingdom, had fallen off considerably in 1876-77, the imports during the year under report are quite unprecedented, having almost doubled those of 1877-78. The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that the limited out-turn of the Indian crop was inadequate to the demand, and consequently Foreign importations, for which there was a brisk and ready market here, were very extensively made, especially of a new description closely resembling Bengal soft sugar, introduced and very favourably received as a substitute for that article.

1873-74 ...	Rs. 52,17,367
1874-75 ...	,, 48,36,962
1875-76 ...	,, 86,18,491
1876-77 ...	,, 37,59,400
1877-78 ...	,, 77,42,430
1878-79 ...	,, 1,41,99,015

Tobacco.—In this item there is a trifling increase of Rs. 28,245, which is in the importation of "other sorts" of manufactured tobacco shipped chiefly from the United Kingdom and New York.

1876-77 ...	Rs. 3,07,365
1877-78 ...	,, 2,22,267
1878-79 ...	,, 2,50,512

Umbrellas.—In comparison with last year's trade there is an increase of Rs. 1,89,196 in this item, which is chiefly the result of increased imports of cotton steel-ribbed umbrellas from the United Kingdom.

1876-77 ...	Rs. 4,05,377
1877-78 ...	,, 3,45,810
1878-79 ...	,, 5,35,006

Woollen Piece-goods.—This year's imports exhibit an increase of Rs. 3,40,400 over the figures given in last year's Report. The cause of this variation is said to be the demand created by the Mediterranean Expedition. To furnish the necessary equipment of warm clothing for the native troops who formed part of the expeditionary force, a sudden demand was made upon the resources of the market, which induced dealers to indent for larger consignments from Europe, the greater portion of which, there is reason to fear, have not as yet been sold.

1876-77...	Rs.	22,31,281
1877-78...	,,	19,83,815
1878-79...	,,	23,24,215

Decrease.

The decrease occurred principally in the following articles:—

Apparel.—The decrease of Rs. 3,03,621 under this head is attributable mainly to bad times and to increasing use of the parcel post as means of conveyance, especially by private importers.

1876-77...	Rs.	17,41,570
1877-78...	,,	19,21,596
1878-79...	,,	16,17,975

Arms, Ammunition, &c.—Under this heading there is a decrease of Rs. 52,647, referable, for the most part, to the operation of the rules enforced under the new Arms Act.

1876-77...	Rs.	2,95,233
1877-78...	,,	2,88,338
1878-79...	,,	2,35,691

Cabinet-ware and Furniture show a decrease in the value of importations of Rs. 37,911, notwithstanding their exemption from import duty in March 1878.

1876-77...	Rs.	1,94,357
1877-78...	,,	95,996
1878-79..	,,	58,085

Candles.—The decrease of nearly a lakh of rupees in this item is undoubtedly owing to the fact that kerosine oil has, to a very great extent, supplanted candles in general use.

1876-77...	Rs.	1,78,349
1877-78...	,,	2,33,719
1878-79...	,,	1,40,085

Coals exhibit a decrease of Rs. 1,90,831, which is about three per cent on the value of the importations recorded last year. This year's figures are above the average of the past five years, the importations during each of which are given in the margin.

1873-74...	Rs.	44,76,448
1874-75...	,,	43,72,767
1875-76...	,,	42,61,377
1876-77...	,,	66,53,468
1877-78...	,,	66,63,793
1878-79...	,,	64,72,962

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—In these there is a net decrease of Rs. 15,94,832. Mule 40*s.* and water 30*s.* alone show a falling off of about 17½ lakhs, of which 5 lakhs were in mule 40*s.* and 12½ lakhs in water 30*s.* In 1876-77 the importations of the latter were much in excess of the requirements of the country, and a considerable balance is said to have been on hand at the commencement of last season. The lower counts of grey yarn also, in spite of their exemption from duty in March 1878, show a falling off of upwards of 2 lakhs, attributable to the competition of the local mills. In 1877-78 the impor-

1876-77...	Rs.	64,49,595
1877-78...	,,	72,99,461
1878-79...	,,	57,04,629

tations of mule 25*s.* to 32*s.*, and of twenties and under of water twist, were worth respectively Rs. 2,44,390 and Rs. 13,155. This year they have fallen to Rs. 42,958 and Rs. 366. On the other hand, there is an increase of about 8 lakhs in turkey red yarn, which is accounted for, in a measure, by the fact that this yarn is used to some extent in the local mills for the manufacture of dhoti-borders. The more favourable rates at which it was obtainable at the close of last season have also, doubtless, had their effect in stimulating its importation.

Cotton Piece-goods.—The large decrease in the importations of these articles that took place in 1877-78 was followed by a still more considerable falling in the year under review. In grey shirtings the decrease is about 42 lakhs, in white piece-goods about 15 lakhs, in T cloths over 18 reed 5½ lakhs, and under 18 reed 2 lakhs, or, in all, about 7½ lakhs; in jaconnets about 5½ lakhs, and in long cloths, madapollams, domestics, &c., about 2½ lakhs; while, to counterbalance these, in dhoties and sáris there is an increase of about 13¾ lakhs, in coloured piece-goods of about 11 lakhs, in drills about 4½ lakhs, and in printers and mulls of about 1½ lakhs. The net decrease amounts to Rs. 40,75,343, that is, about 9 per cent of last year's importations. The great falling off in the importations of so widely-used an article as grey-shirtings for two years in succession indicates the depressed state of local trade, owing partly to the weak demand amongst the people affected by two years of scarcity and high prices of food, and partly, also, to the failures of local trading firms of long standing. From the effects of the famine, recovery was scarcely to be expected during the year under review, at least to an extent sufficient to influence transactions in cotton manufactures, whilst the financial collapse of some of the local firms was not of a nature to affect trade till quite the end of the period now treated of.

1876-77...Rs.	48,598,194
1877-78... ,,	44,849,286
1878-79... ,,	40,773,943

Dyeing and Colouring Materials.—The falling off about a lakh and a half in cochineal and three-quarters of a lakh in saffron has led to this decrease of Rs. 2,16,893. Saffron is chiefly imported from France; its decreased importation is attributable to a partial failure of the crop. This resulted in so great an advance in home prices as deterred indenters, and prevented such supplies as came out from finding ready sales. Last year's importations of cochineal were in excess of the demand. The market was overstocked, and the consequent reduction in local rates checked further importations.

1876-77... Rs.	8,80,421
1877-78... ,,	9,91,886
1878-79... ,,	7,74,993

Gums and Resins.—There is little doubt that the decrease of Rs. 76,532 in these goods has been caused in a considerable degree by their being sent from the Persian Gulf and the Eastern Coast of Africa to Europe by more direct routes than through the Bombay market.

1876-77... Rs.	5,80,800
1877-78... ,,	5,56,783
1878-79... ,,	4,80,251

Hardware and Cutlery.—These are items of trade for the fluctuations of which special reasons can hardly be given. This year's importations show a decrease of Rs. 1,61,347, or about 9 per cent on last year's figures.

1876-77...	Rs.	18,33,223
1877-78...	,,	17,69,220
1878-79...	,,	16,07,873

Ivory and Manufactures of Ivory.—The decrease of Rs. 2,79,312 is chiefly in the imports of "hollows" from the United Kingdom. These "hollows" are used mostly for the manufacture of bangles, the demand for which has been checked considerably by the depressed condition of the classes amongst whom purchasers are usually found.

1876-77...	Rs.	24,53,430
1877-78...	,,	19,82,192
1878-79...	,,	17,02,880

Jewellery.—The decrease of Rs. 6,03,804 is entirely due to the smaller value of the importations of pearls from Arabia and Persia.

1876-77...	Rs.	16,66,825
1877-78...	,,	19,62,180
1878-79...	,,	13,58,376

Ale, Beer and Porter, Spirits, Wines and Liqueurs show a decrease in ale, beer and porter of 60,429 gallons, in spirits of 8,433 gallons, and in wines and liqueurs of 14,419 gallons, probably attributable to bad times.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER.		
1877-78...	Gals.	276,105
1878-79...	,,	215,676
SPIRITS.		
1877-78...	Gals.	171,996
1878-79...	,,	163,563
WINES AND LIQUEURS.		
1877-78...	Gals.	148,437
1878-79...	,,	134,018

Machinery and Millwork.—This year there is a trifling falling off under this heading, which is accounted for by the fact that, during the year under report, several mills have partly or entirely stopped work, with the result of a smaller consumption of accessories.

1876-77...	Rs.	48,03,736
1877-78...	,,	39,10,866
1878-79...	,,	38,28,905

Matches, Lucifer and other.—The decrease of Rs. 1,26,321 is to be attributed to the overstocked state of the market, consequent on large importations of this commodity last year. Prices for the same reason are lower. The importations this year, however, are above the average of the last five years.

1876-77...	Rs.	3,41,986
1877-78...	,,	4,38,500
1878-79...	,,	3,12,179

Metals.—All metals, except iron, exhibit a considerable decrease both in quantity and value. It was shown in last year's Report that the very favourable prices at which copper and yellow metal had been obtainable during 1877-78 had induced importations to such an extent as to completely glut the market; it is, therefore, not surprising that there is a decrease in importation this year. A similar reason can also be assigned for decreased importations of most of the other metals. In iron there is an increase amounting to Rs. 2,65,170, which, however, is not to be taken as an indication of the prosperity of the trade. The steady decline of prices in all producing districts, coupled with very low freights which were obtainable in consequence of vessels chartered to convey railway

1876-77	Rs.	1,33,03,690
1877-78	,,	1,35,58,423
1878-79	,,	1,21,97,792

materials, being allowed to fill up at the out ports with merchant's iron, induced traders, on the strength of the very favourable commencement of last monsoon, to indent largely at low limits. Before the shipments arrived, the season had taken an unfavourable turn, and the shippers and importers sustained heavy losses through forced sales resulting from failures.

Paints and Colours.—A decrease of Rs. 91,831 is apparent in this year's importations of paints and colours, which can only be accounted for by more limited demand. The principal items of decrease are red lead and vermilion.

1876-77...	Rs.	4,80,999
1877-78...	,,	6,24,994
1878-79...	,,	5,33,163

Paper and Pasteboard.—Last year's importations were nearly 4 lakhs in excess of those of the previous year, and overstocked the market. The demand has been less, and the values lower. The decrease this year amounts to Rs. 2,77,954.

1876-77...	Rs.	10,98,922
1877-78...	,,	14,95,212
1878-79...	,,	12,17,258

Provisions.—Owing to a somewhat scanty crop of dates last season, the importation from Persia and Turkey in Asia has fallen off, which accounts for the entire decrease of Rs. 2,49,119 recorded under this head.

1876-77...	Rs.	36,86,811
1877-78...	,,	45,94,196
1878-79...	,,	43,45,077

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—Owing to the very large importation of locomotives during the year 1877-78, a considerable decrease would have to be recorded here, but for an increased importation of steel rails and wooden sleepers, by which the net decrease under this heading is reduced to Rs. 12,40,962.

1876-77...	Rs.	13,22,839
1877-78...	,,	46,55,896
1878-79...	,,	34,14,934

Silk (Raw) shows a falling off, compared with last year's figures, of lbs. 289,730, in spite of which the re-exports, it is to be observed, have increased, a circumstance which indicates a considerable reduction in the local demand.

1876-77...	Rs.	37,20,484
1877-78...	,,	55,53,803
1878-79...	,,	42,62,991

Spices.—The importation of cloves from Zanzibar, both direct and *viâ* Aden, is less than last year's by about 3 lakhs; on the other hand, importation of betel-nuts from Ceylon, which last year scarcely reached Rs. 4,000, amounted this year to nearly a lakh and a half. Hence the net decrease under this heading is only Rs. 1,80,016.

1876-77...	Rs.	12,21,260
1877-78...	,,	13,57,625
1878-79...	,,	11,77,609

Tea.—The excessively heavy importations of tea last year resulted in large stocks remaining in the market. In green tea there is a falling off, this year, of nearly 4 lakhs in value, which is said to be a consequence of the Afghán war, as green tea is extensively used by the inhabitants of Afghánistán, and a great part of the importations find their way into that country.

1876-77...	Rs.	7,96,436
1877-78...	,,	15,33,732
1878-79...	,,	9,64,940

British ports in other Presidencies.

This year's trade with Bengal Presidency shows a decrease of upwards of 83$\frac{3}{10}$ lakhs of rupees, which has been caused by a large falling off in the imports of rice, sugar (refined) and jute gunny bags (power-loom). The net decrease for the year is, however, only about 73 lakhs.

Foreign Indian ports.

The trade of these ports recorded this year is only slightly more than half what it was in 1877-78. From Káthiáwár alone the imports of cotton show a decrease of nearly 34 lakhs of rupees. Grain, "other sorts", also shows 5$\frac{13}{20}$ lakhs during 1877-78 against only about Rs. 1,000 during the year under review. From Cutch the imports of cotton have this year fallen to Rs. 7,46,186 against Rs. 17,37,614 in 1877-78.

EXPORTS.

Foreign ports.

During the year the exports of Indian produce from the Port of Bombay show a decrease of 3 crores and 33½ lakhs of rupees when compared with those of last year. In cotton alone, which is the principal item of the export trade of the Port of Bombay, a reduction of upwards of 2½ crores of rupees is observable. Last year (1877-78), also, showed a decrease in comparison with the preceding year.

In both instances the decreases are due to the scanty out-turn of the crops owing to unfavourable seasons. Decreased exports took place, also, of grain and pulse, hides and skins, seeds, shawls and several other articles; but, on the other hand, increased exports, principally of cotton-twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, opium and wool (raw) have been made. The principal items are noticed below.

Increase.

Coffee.—Increased exports have this year been made to the United Kingdom, Persia, Turkey in Asia and Italy. Those to the United Kingdom show an increase of 57 per cent, and those to Persia and Italy more than cent per cent on last year's figures. The exports to Turkey in Asia, which last year were Rs. 17,969 only, this year reached Rs. 64,092. On the other hand, the shipments to France, Austria, Egypt and Arabia were considerably more last year than this. The net increase amounts to Rs. 95,164.

1876-77...	Rs.	9,04,651
1877-78...	,,	10,31,039
1878-79...	,,	11,26,203

Cotton-Twist and Yarn exhibit an increase of 5,722,169 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 20,32,996 in value over last year's exports, which exceeded those of the previous year by 7,720,161 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 31,71,322 in value. The total exports to China this year amounted to nearly 76 lakhs, or an increase of about 5½ lakhs. Those to Japan, which last year were only about Rs. 32,000, have this year amounted to nearly 4¾ lakhs in value. There being little demand elsewhere for

1876-77...	Rs.	36,32,335
1877-78...	,,	68,03,657
1878-79...	,,	88,36,653

Indian-made twist and yarn, they have been sent in large quantities to the markets of China and Japan, which must be now considerably overstocked.

Cotton Piece-goods.—The exports of these this year, aggregating Rs. 26,72,266, have principally been made to Africa, Aden and China. To Hongkong the exports this year were Rs. 75,573 against Rs. 13,382 last year, and to the Treaty Ports Rs. 1,41,850 against nil last year. The net increase this year, amounting to Rs. 6,39,503, is more than double that of last year, which was Rs. 3,00,409. The total exports of grey piece-goods amount this year to Rs. 19,05,456, of white Rs. 46,335, and of coloured Rs. 7,17,226, the corresponding figures last year being Rs. 13,67,510, Rs. 22,316 and Rs. 6,42,147.

1876-77 ...	Rs. 17,32,354
1877-78 ...	,, 20,32,763
1878-79 ...	,, 26,72,266

Oils.—An increase of 6¼ lakhs in the exports of oils is recorded this year, which has been chiefly contributed by large exports of cocoanut-oil to France and the United Kingdom, and of castor-oil to the latter, resulting from the more favourable rates of exchange and freight this year, coupled with a good inquiry in the home markets.

1876-77 ...	Rs. 3,62,295
1877-78 ...	,, 2,65,775
1878-79 ...	,, 9,02,546

Opium.—This year 36,272 chests were exported, as against 43,114 chests last year. The decrease is owing to deficiency in the supply, the outturn of the crop in Málwa alone being 8,719½ chests less this year than last. Prices, in consequence, advanced considerably, and hence, although the quantity exported is less by 6,842 chests than last year, the value shows an increase of Rs. 15,42,073.

1876-77 ...	Rs. 6,42,86,900
1877-78 ...	,, 6,09,73,198
1878-79 ...	,, 6,25,15,271

Spices.—The increase of Rs. 2,28,484 under this head has been caused principally by larger exports of cardamoms, ginger and pepper to the United Kingdom.

1876-77 ...	Rs. 10,51,484
1877-78 ...	,, 10,29,630
1878-79 ...	,, 12,58,114

Wool (Raw) shows an increase of Rs. 11,09,115 on last year's trade. From the figures given in the margin it will be seen that the exports of 1877-78 were considerably less than those of any of the four preceding years; this year, however, the exports are above the average of the last five years. Large quantities having accumulated in the market, traders availed themselves of the favourable rates of exchange and freight to export largely.

1873-74 ...	Rs. 65,15,320
1874-75 ...	,, 61,50,912
1875-76 ...	,, 69,76,364
1876-77 ...	,, 73,12,783
1877-78 ...	,, 60,61,931
1878-79 ...	,, 71,71,046

Decrease.

Cotton (Raw).—The figures given in the margin show that there has been a steady decline in this very important branch of the export trade of Bombay for the last five years. The decrease this year amounts to 2½ crores as compared with those for last year, and to nearly 7 crores, as compared with 1874-75. The exports to

1874-75...	Rs. 12,61,94,035
1875-76...	,, 9,90,66,303
1876-77...	,, 9,39,51,298
1877-78...	,, 8,22,18,918
1878-79...	,, 5,69,88,156

Holland and Russia exhibit a trifling increase of about 6 lakhs, while those to every other country are considerably less than they were last year.

Grain and Pulse.—Although the net decrease is nearly 37 lakhs, the exports of wheat alone to the United Kingdom have fallen off from about 54¼ to about 4¾ lakhs, and those to France from about 2 lakhs to about Rs. 12,000. This is to be accounted for by the fact that the Home prices were below those ruling in this market. 'A short crop kept up the prices here; and as the American market is capable of supplying all demands for wheat, the Indian produce was unsaleable in Home markets at its higher rates. The total exports of wheat this year have been only about 7¾ lakhs against about 60⅕ lakhs last year. On the other hand, there is an increase of about 15 lakhs in the exports of rice. A large quantity having been accumulated in this market, and traders being unwilling to part with it at lower rates, they were compelled to seek for sales elsewhere, and large shipments were consequently made to Foreign ports, especially to the United Kingdom, this year's exports to which amounted to upwards of 9 lakhs in value, whilst last year they were only worth about Rs. 8,000. The exports to Persia, Africa and Mauritius have also increased.

1876-77...	Rs. 64,91,070
1877-78...	,, 80,37,915
1878-79...	,, 43,38,758

Hides and Skins.—Owing to the scarcity of water and forage in some districts the mortality amongst cattle was higher than usual in 1877-78, and, therefore, the market was supplied with an unusual quantity of hides and skins, resulting in abnormally large exportations. The heavy fall of rain last monsoon made forage and water plentiful; fewer animals, therefore, died, and consequently the available supply of hides and skins was much less than last year; hence the decrease in the quantities exported.

1876-77...	Rs. 28,51,776
1877-78...	,, 46,75,407
1878-79...	,, 29,11,032

Seeds.—Owing to heavy rains, sowing operations were interfered with, and resulted in a failure of the linseed and partial failure of the rape crops. The severe cold weather, too, in the Central Provinces, during December and January last, injuriously affected the condition of the crops in those parts. Traders having anticipated a good out-turn last season, considerable sales at average rates were effected in England; but when it became apparent that their expectations of the out-turn would not be realized, competition soon gave prices an upward tendency. This year the exports of linseed to the United Kingdom, France and Holland show respectively a decrease in value of Rs. 20,43,678, Rs. 51,09,602 and Rs. 10,15,365. Decreased exports of rapeseed have also been made to the United Kingdom, the figures this year being Rs. 12,36,828, while last year's were Rs. 25,14,511. To Belgium this year there have been no exports of either linseed or rapeseed, whereas last year's exports aggregated upwards of 14 lakhs in value. There is a slight improvement in the exports of gingelly seed to France and Italy.

1876-77...	Rs. 1,56,05,073
1877-78...	,, 2,07,66,946
1878-79...	,, 1,18,09,172

Shawls.—Last year a decrease of Rs. 2,41,038 was recorded, and there is a further falling off of Rs. 2,47,336 this year in the value of the export of shawls. The remarks made in last year's Report regarding the decline of the trade in shawls are also applicable this year.

1876-77...	Rs. 16,34,858
1877-78...	,, 13,93,820
1878-79...	,, 11,46,484

The exports to British ports in other Presidencies show a small decrease of about 10 lakhs of rupees, which does not call for any remark. British ports in other Presidencies.

An increase of about 28 lakhs is observable in exports to Foreign Indian ports. This has been principally caused by exports of grain to Káthiáwár, in consequence of the extensive failure of crops in that Province. They have this year exceeded those of 1877-78 by nearly 26 lakhs of rupees. To Goa also the exports of grain have increased. Foreign Indian ports.

Re-exports.

The value of the re-export trade of the Port of Bombay (exclusive of treasure) shows an increase of Rs. 8,81,701, caused by larger re-exports of sugar, cotton piece-goods, wool (raw) and tea to Foreign ports, and of sugar and tea to British ports in other Presidencies and Foreign Indian ports. Cotton twist and cotton piece-goods are generally the principal items of the re-export trade, but this year re-exports of the former to all ports have fallen off; and although to Foreign ports the re-exports of the latter have increased by about $3\frac{1}{10}$ lakhs of rupees, to British ports in other Presidencies they have fallen off to the extent of 14 lakhs, and a decrease is also recorded in those to Foreign Indian ports.

Treasure.

The imports of gold and silver have decreased by Rs. 2,14,539 and Rs. 7,08,07,989 respectively. The re-exports of gold and silver have increased by Rs. 1,20,55,084 and Rs. 9,32,032. Foreign ports.

The imports of gold and silver have decreased by Rs. 1,885 and Rs. 43,269. The re-exports of gold and silver have decreased by Rs. 1,97,816 and Rs. 5,44,041. British ports in other Presidencies.

The imports of gold and silver have increased by Rs. 4,04,719 and Rs. 13,96,259. The re-exports of gold have decreased by Rs. 54,575, there having been no re-exports last year. The re-exports of silver have decreased by Rs. 2,75,216. The transactions in private treasure at the Port of Bombay are summarized in the following statement:— Foreign Indian ports.

	1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.
	I.			II.			III.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold ..	1,04,92,190	1,22,41,841	2,27,34,031	90,95,144	1,10,59,896	2,01,55,040	92,83,439	2,28,62,589	3,21,46,028
Silver ..	7,26,99,412	2,59,01,862	9,86,91,274	11,23,86,428	99,86,967	12,14,73,395	4,29,31,429	91,99,742	5,21,31,171
Total ..	8,31,91,602	3,82,33,703	12,14,25,305	12,14,81,572	2,01,46,863	14,16,28,435	5,22,14,868	3,20,62,331	8,42,77,199

Gold.

The imports of gold, though of lesser value than those made in the year 1876-77, are greater in value by Rs. 1,88,295 than those of last year. During the last three years (inclusive of that under review) the re-exports of gold have exceeded the imports by nearly 1,820 and 135 lakhs of rupees respectively.

The re-exports made during the year are considerably larger in value than those of 1876-77, and more than double those of 1877-78. Re-exports have been principally to the United Kingdom.

Silver.

In comparison with last year's imports of silver this year's display the enormous decrease of nearly 7 crores of rupees. They are also short by about 3 crores of rupees of the value of the imports of silver during the year 1876-77. The re-exports of silver, although less by Rs. 67,92,120 than those of 1876-77, are slightly in advance of the re-exports made last year. The entire transactions in treasure, both imports and re-exports taken collectively, display decreases of nearly 4 and 6 crores of rupees in comparison with the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 respectively.

General.

The exports of cotton (raw) from the Port of Bombay alone were 2,064,431 cwts., showing a decrease of 915,252 cwts. They are given in the Tabular Statement IV—D (9). The quantity of cotton (raw) exported from Bombay to principal countries during this year and last is shown in the following table :—

Country.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	1,254,465	913,462
Austria	404,973	315,418
France	582,960	343,756
Italy	421,953	338,530
Russia	23,205	28,020
Other countries	292,127	125,245

From the above it will be noticed that the exports to all countries show a decline, except those to Russia, where there is an increase, this year, of nearly 22 per cent. The following table shows the value of the export, import and re-export trade in merchandise (exclusive of treasure) classed with reference to the various countries which have traded with Bombay during the year of review. Hitherto the values of re-exports and of the *trade of British ports within the Presidency* have not been given in this statement ; but the inclusion of these items in the subjoined tabular statement, as has been done this year, renders the statistical information more useful and comprehensive.

	Country.	Exports to.	Imports from.	Re-exports to.
	1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Ports.	United Kingdom	4,42,53,700	9,01,30,374	28,94,485
	France	1,79,54,593	14,06,735	53,005
	Italy	1,09,07,074	19,59,198	38,818
	Other countries in Europe ...	1,33,80,415	10,43,874	44,911
	Eastern Coast of Africa	13,11,558	21,37,453	16,61,264
	Mauritius	5,26,321	1,29,73,483	1,07,568
	Other countries in Africa ...	2,85,051	1,31,432	1,04,462
	United States	17,055	19,12,653	4,527
	Aden	25,54,904	9,94,136	7,91,185
	Arabia	28,73,365	21,37,872	19,40,920
	China	7,13,30,872	1,01,69,192	9,89,755
	Persia	18,01,995	50,32,049	77,34,369
	Straits Settlements	4,70,809	12,78,448	18,77,906
	Turkey in Asia	4,44,012	25,92,917	12,83,497
	Other countries in Asia	13,15,887	8,17,468	3,67,717
	Australia	22,759	69,636	20,684
	Total ...	16,94,50,370	13,47,86,920	1,99,15,073
Indian Ports.	British Ports in other Presidencies	1,71,12,412	3,30,60,656	1,66,71,212
	Do. within the Presidency	1,26,68,398	3,32,36,146	74,13,607
	Foreign Indian Ports	83,11,042	43,03,684	31,57,133
	Total ...	3,80,91,852	7,06,00,486	2,72,41,952
	Grand Total ...	20,75,42,222	20,53,87,406	4,71,57,025

Imports from the United Kingdom, the Eastern Coast of Africa, Mauritius, the United States, Persia, the Straits Settlements, Turkey in Asia and Australia exceed in value the exports of country produce that have been made to them; while the reverse is the case with France, Italy, other countries in Europe, other countries in Africa, Aden, Arabia, China and other countries in Asia.

The imports from British ports within the Presidency and from those in other Presidencies (including the Province of Sind), are in value greatly in excess of the exports of country produce to them, while the exports to Foreign Indian ports are of nearly double the value of the imports which have been received from them.

This being, as already stated, the first year that the re-export trade with the principal countries trading with Bombay has been separately recorded, no comparison can be instituted. For the future a statement of the kind will be most useful in discovering the various changes that occur in the channels of trade, and will also assist in elucidating the causes by which these changes have been in the main effected. The total value of imports, including the coasting trade, falls short of that of the exports and re-exports by nearly 22 lakhs of rupees.

The figures quoted in the margin represent the entire values of imports and exports of private merchandise exclusive of treasure. The value of re-exports and of goods passing between British ports within the Presidency and the Port of Bombay are excluded. In round numbers the exports bear to the imports the ratio of Rs. 9 to Rs. 8.

Exports Rs. 19,48,73,824
Imports ,, 17,21,51,260

From the subjoined statement it will be seen that the year under review completes the sixth quinquennial period, making the average value of the entire trade of the port, exclusive of treasure, during the last five years 39$\frac{2}{5}$ millions sterling. This, though less than the fourth and fifth periods, is greater than the first, second and third periods, and exceeds the average of the whole of the five periods by 7 millions :—

Years.			Value of Trade exclusive of Treasure.
1			2
First period average from		1849-50 to 1853-54	13$\frac{1}{8}$ millions.
Second do.	do.	1854-55 to 1858-59	19$\frac{1}{8}$,,
Third do.	do.	1859-60 to 1863-64	38 ,,
Fourth do.	do.	1864-65 to 1868-69	49$\frac{1}{2}$,,
Fifth do.	do.	1869-70 to 1873-74	41$\frac{1}{4}$,,
Sixth do.	do.	1874-75 to 1878-79	39$\frac{2}{5}$,,

The fluctuations in the quantity of each of the principal items of both import and export trade of the Port of Bombay with Foreign external ports only during each of the six quinquennial periods, the last of which has been completed by the year under review, are shown in the following statement, in which 1=1,00,000 (a lakh) :—

Years.		Imports from Foreign External Ports.							Exports of Indian Produce to Foreign External Ports.								
		Twist.	Spirits.	Wines.	Metals.	Silk.	Sugar.	Tea.	Cotton.	Twist.	Grain.	Hides and Skins.	Opium.	Oils.	Seeds.	Spices.	Wool.
1		2							3								
	Average from	Lbs.	Gls.	Gls.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Nos.	Chts.	Gls.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Lbs.
1	1849-50 to 1853-54.	59$\frac{9}{10}$	1	$\frac{9}{10}$	3$\frac{2}{5}$	11	2$\frac{2}{5}$	6$\frac{1}{2}$	1,776$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1$\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	1$\frac{9}{10}$	..	49
2	1854-55 to 1858-59.	62$\frac{1}{10}$	1$\frac{4}{10}$	1$\frac{1}{4}$	3$\frac{1}{3}$	12$\frac{2}{5}$	1$\frac{1}{2}$	15$\frac{1}{3}$	2,183$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	3$\frac{9}{10}$	..	$\frac{3}{10}$	8	16$\frac{9}{10}$	..	131$\frac{2}{5}$
3	1859-60 to 1863-64.	67$\frac{1}{4}$	1$\frac{1}{2}$	1$\frac{1}{4}$	7$\frac{3}{10}$	14	1$\frac{1}{4}$	14$\frac{1}{4}$	3,574$\frac{4}{5}$	1$\frac{1}{2}$	2$\frac{1}{10}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	2$\frac{9}{10}$	17$\frac{1}{4}$	..	173$\frac{9}{10}$
4	1864-65 to 1868-69.	61$\frac{3}{4}$	2	1$\frac{3}{5}$	7$\frac{9}{10}$	15$\frac{2}{5}$	3$\frac{9}{10}$	13$\frac{1}{4}$	4,246$\frac{1}{4}$	8$\frac{9}{10}$	1$\frac{7}{10}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	157$\frac{1}{2}$
5	1869-70 to 1873-74.	79$\frac{3}{5}$	2	1$\frac{7}{10}$	6$\frac{2}{5}$	19$\frac{1}{4}$	4$\frac{1}{2}$	12	4,124$\frac{3}{5}$	16$\frac{3}{4}$	4$\frac{1}{4}$	14$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	1$\frac{3}{10}$	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	164$\frac{4}{5}$
6	1874-75 to 1878-79.	82	1$\frac{4}{5}$	1$\frac{1}{2}$	11$\frac{13}{20}$	17	5$\frac{1}{10}$	13$\frac{4}{5}$	3,737$\frac{4}{5}$	107	12	20$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	2$\frac{3}{5}$	23$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	162$\frac{4}{5}$
	1877-78 ..	99$\frac{1}{4}$	1$\frac{3}{4}$	1$\frac{1}{2}$	12$\frac{1}{2}$	16$\frac{3}{5}$	4$\frac{3}{5}$	17$\frac{1}{3}$	3,337$\frac{1}{4}$	155$\frac{1}{2}$	15$\frac{1}{4}$	29$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	31$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	152$\frac{1}{2}$
	1878-79 ..	68$\frac{1}{2}$	1$\frac{3}{4}$	1$\frac{1}{3}$	12$\frac{4}{5}$	13$\frac{7}{10}$	8$\frac{4}{5}$	11$\frac{3}{4}$	2,312$\frac{1}{6}$	212$\frac{3}{4}$	7$\frac{1}{2}$	24$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4$\frac{1}{2}$	16$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	180$\frac{3}{4}$

In the above statement the two last years' figures have also been given. These show a falling off in most of the principal imports during the year under review. Sugar is the only item in which there is an increase. The quantity of spirits imported is the same. Of the chief items of export twist, oils and wools show in-

creases; exports of every other item, except spices, which are unchanged, have decreased. The results of the sixth period show, on the whole, an improvement in both the import and export foreign trade of the Port in contrast with those of the preceding periods. Among the exports, cotton (raw) is the only item which displays a large falling off. The exports of twist have very largely increased.

The various shipping fluctuations that have occurred in the inward and outward movements of both sailing and steam vessels, laden as well as in ballast, that have visited the Port of Bombay during the year under review are as follows :—

Vessel.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Entered.					
From Foreign Ports	Sailing ...	661	319,920	632	327 250
	Steam ...	404	479,182	312	387,072
From British Ports in other Presidencies.	Sailing ...	1,377	151,444	1,453	143,399
	Steam ...	243	223,553	184	170,232
From British Ports within the Presidency.	Sailing ...	43,169	671,595	42,013	635,856
	Steam ...	237	26,591	212	27,796
From Foreign Indian Ports...	Sailing ...	5,793	148,014	5,266	142,980
	Steam ...	62	12,880	71	32,715
Total ...	Sailing ...	51,000	1,290,973	49,364	1,249,485
	Steam ...	946	742,206	779	617,815
Cleared.					
To Foreign Ports	Sailing ...	465	162,504	454	209,015
	Steam ...	372	441,765	315	384,176
To British Ports in other Presidencies.	Sailing ...	1,314	266,795	1,153	234,465
	Steam ...	263	244,530	191	186,494
To British Ports within the Presidency.	Sailing ...	32,052	524,149	31,684	502,597
	Steam ...	251	30,432	210	26,851
To Foreign Indian Ports ...	Sailing ...	5,132	137,471	4,678	137,624
	Steam ...	52	12,763	76	37,328
Total ...	Sailing ...	38,963	1,090,919	37,969	1,083,701
	Steam ...	938	729,490	792	634,849

Sailing ships entered from Foreign ports show a decrease of 92 in number, but an increase of 7,330 in tonnage. Steamers, 92 in number, of 92,110 tons, show a decrease both in number and tonnage. Sailing ships cleared to Foreign ports show a decrease of 11 vessels, but an increase in 46,511 tons.

Although the number of sailing vessels from British ports in other Presidencies is greater by 76, there is a decrease in their burthen by 8,045 tons. The number of steamers is less by 59, and the burthen by 53,321 tons.

Sailing ships cleared show a decrease of 161 vessels and 32,330 tons, and steamers of 72 vessels and 58,036 tons.

The number of sailing vessels entered from *British ports within the Presidency* was 1,056 fewer than last year, with a decrease of 35,739 tons; while steamers, though 25 less in number, exhibit an increase of 1,205 tons. Vessels cleared to these ports show a decrease of 368 in sailing ships and 21,552 tons in burthen.

Foreign Indian Ports.

Sailing ships entering from Foreign Indian ports decreased 527 in number, as well as in 55,034 tons burthen; but steamers show an increase of 9 vessels and 19,835 tons. Sailing vessels clearing to these ports show a decrease of 454 in number, but an increase of 153 tons, and steamers an increase of 24 in number, and 24,565 in burthen.

General.

The exports of cotton (raw) from the whole of British India during the year to Foreign external ports are given in Appendix, IV—D (8). From this statement it will be seen that the aggregate quantity exported from India during 1878-79 was 2,966,060 cwts., which, when compared with last year's figures, exhibits a decrease of 493,017 cwts. The total quantity exported during the year from the Bombay Presidency amounted to 2,087,464 cwts. It is worthy of notice that the exports of cotton from this Presidency to the United Kingdom during the last five years have decreased, while its exports to the Continent of Europe have proportionately increased. The figures for this year, however, show, when thus considered, a slight improvement.

Balance of Trade.

In private merchandise and Government stores there has been in value an excess of exports (including re-exports) over imports of $6\frac{2}{5}$ crores of rupees. From the subjoined statement it will be seen that in value the imports of treasure have exceeded the re-exports by nearly 2 crores of rupees. :—

Year.	Excess in Value of Exports and Re-exports over Imports for all Government Stores and Private Merchandise.	Excess in Value of Imports over Re-exports for Treasure only.	Net Excess Value of Exports over Imports.
1870-71 ...	$11\frac{1}{4}$ millions.	2 millions.	$9\frac{1}{4}$ millions.
1871-72 ...	$11\frac{2}{4}$,,	$5\frac{1}{2}$,,	$6\frac{1}{4}$,,
1872-73 ...	8 ,,	$1\frac{1}{3}$,,	$6\frac{3}{4}$,,
1873-74 ...	8 ,,	$2\frac{1}{4}$,,	$5\frac{7}{8}$,,
1874-75 ...	$10\frac{3}{5}$,,	$3\frac{3}{5}$,,	7 ,,
1875-76 ...	$6\frac{19}{20}$,,	$2\frac{1}{10}$,,	$4\frac{17}{20}$,,
1876-77 ...	$9\frac{1}{10}$,,	$4\frac{1}{4}$,,	$4\frac{4}{5}$,,
1877-78 ...	$6\frac{7}{10}$,,	10 ,,	*$3\frac{3}{10}$,,
1878-79 ...	$6\frac{2}{5}$,,	$1\frac{4}{5}$,,	$4\frac{3}{5}$,,

* Imports over exports.

From the above statement it is observable that the balance of trade during the year under review is as very similar to what was recorded for the year 1875-76.

General summary.

The total trade of the whole Presidency (excluding the Province of Sind) both imports and exports, (inclusive of re-exports,) Foreign as well as coasting, is summarized in the following statement :—

		1877-78	1878-79	Increase in 1878-79	Decrease in 1878-79
		Total.	Total.		
		1	2	3	4
	IMPORTS	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade ...	Private Trade	14,07,61,248	13,48,46,079	....	59,15,169
	Government Stores	95,86,024	57,11,015	....	38,75,009
	Private Treasure	11,95,97,164	4,85,74,636	....	7,10,22,528
	Government Treasure	.....	.....	....	.....
	Total Rs.	26,99,44,436	18,91,31,730	....	8,08,12,706
Coasting Trade ... British Ports in other Presidencies	Private Trade	4,28,37,081	3,47,74,664	....	80,62,417
	Government Stores	1,20,198	16,423	....	1,03,775
	Private Treasure	1,03,266	55,162	....	48,104
	Government Treasure	.....	.....	....	....
Coasting Trade ... British Ports within the Presidency.	Private Trade	6,34,33,467	5,40,71,549	....	93,61,918
	Government Stores	3,35,670	2,34,260	....	1,01,410
	Private Treasure	54,69,831	54,99,140	29,309	....
	Government Treasure	26,66,475	28,38,306	1,71,831	....
Coasting Trade ... Foreign Indian Ports ...	Private Trade	94,86,511	52,49,522	....	42,36,989
	Government Stores	.....	956	956	....
	Private Treasure	17,99,452	36,06,687	18,07,235	....
	Total Rs.	12,62,51,951	10,63,46,669	....	1,99,05,282
Total of Foreign and Coasting Trade ...	Private Trade	25,65,18,307	22,89,41,814	....	2,75,76,493
	Government Stores	1,00,41,892	59,62,654	....	40,79,238
	Private Treasure	12,69,69,713	5,77,35,625	....	6,92,34,088
	Government Treasure	26,66,475	28,38,306	1,71,831	....
	Grand Total Imports, Rs.	39,61,96,387	29,54,78,399	....	10,07,17,988
	EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.				
Foreign Trade ...	Private Trade	22,09,53,325	18,99,07,489	....	3,10,46,336
	Government Stores	1,13,130	2,40,729	1,27,599	....
	Private Treasure	1,78,10,039	3,07,97,155	1,29,87,116	....
	Government Treasure	4,00,000	5,23,080	63,080	....
	Total Rs.	23,93,36,924	22,14,68,453	....	1,78,68,541
Coasting Trade ... British Ports in other Presidencies.	Private Trade	3,88,70,077	3,53,74,973	....	34,96,004
	Government Stores	5,98,600	9,18,667	3,20,067	....
	Private Treasure	18,68,369	10,14,801	....	8,53,568
	Government Treasure	12,83,000	40,50,000	27,67,000	....
Coasting Trade ... British Ports within the Presidency.	Private Trade	6,18,95,269	5,95,26,229	....	23,69,040
	Government Stores	3,22,826	1,35,255	....	1,87,571
	Private Treasure	54,34,016	47,67,506	....	6,66,510
	Government Treasure	17,47,037	6,74,914	....	10,72,123
Coasting Trade ... Foreign Indian Ports ...	Private Trade	1,12,58,960	1,30,46,289	17,92,329	....
	Government Stores	5,317	4,911	....	406
	Private Treasure	6,10,543	2,69,301	....	3,41,242
	Total Rs.	12,38,89,904	11,97,82,846	....	41,07,058
Total of Foreign and Coasting Trade ..	Private Trade	33,29,74,031	29,78,54,980	....	3,51,19,051
	Government Stores	10,39,873	12,99,562	2,59,689	....
	Private Treasure	2,57,22,957	3,68,48,763	1,11,25,806	....
	Government Treasure	34,90,037	52,47,994	17,57,957	....
	Grand Total, Exports Rs.	36,32,26,898	34,12,51,299	....	2,19,75,599
Total of Imports and Exports ...	Private Trade	58,94,92,338	52,67,96,794	....	6,26,95,544
	Government Stores	1,10,81,765	72,62,216	....	38,19,549
	Private Treasure	15,26,92,670	9,45,84,388	....	5,81,08,282
	Government Treasure	61,56,512	80,86,300	19,29,788	....
	Grand Total Rs.	75,94,23,285	63,67,29,698	....	12,26,93,587

The entire trade of the year, both private and Government, shows, in comparison with last year, a falling off of more than 12 crores of rupees. About five-sixths of the decrease is in the import trade and one-sixth in the export trade. Foreign and coasting trade imports, including Government treasure and stores and private treasure, show net decreases of upwards of 8 and nearly 2 crores of rupees, respectively.

IMPORTS.

Foreign trade. Private merchandise has decreased by upwards of 59¼ lakhs and Government stores by 38¾ lakhs of rupees.

Coasting trade Private merchandise from British ports in other Presidencies and within the Presidency and from Foreign Indian ports exhibit decreases of 8,093 and 42 lakhs of rupees respectively.

Government stores from British ports both in other Presidencies and within the Presidency have fallen off; while from Foreign Indian ports there having been no imports last year, this year's, amounting in value to Rs. 956, represent the increase. Foreign and coasting export trade, including Government treasure and stores and private treasure, exhibit net decreases of more than 1¾ crores and 41 lakhs of rupees respectively.

EXPORTS.

Foreign trade. Private merchandise has decreased by upwards of 3 crores of rupees and Government stores mark an increase of more than one crore of rupees in value. In coasting trade to British ports in other Presidencies and within the Presidency, decreases of about 35 and 24 lakhs of rupees respectively are recorded, but in those to Foreign Indian ports an increase of nearly 18 lakhs of rupees is shown. Government stores sent to British ports in other Presidencies indicate an improvement of 3½ lakhs of rupees, but to British ports within the Presidency and to Foreign Indian ports a total decrease of nearly 1 1⁹⁄₁₀ lakhs of rupees is apparent; only Rs. 406 of this, however, are on account of Foreign Indian ports.

Treasure.

Foreign trade. *Imports.* Private treasure shows the large falling off of more than 7 crores of rupees. On Government account none has been imported during the last two years.

Coasting trade Private treasure from British ports within the Presidency was imported to the extent of Rs. 29,309 over the amount of last year, and from Foreign Indian ports the increase was Rs. 18,07,235, but from British ports in other Presidencies a decrease of Rs. 48,104 in importation is recorded. Government treasure is only imported from British ports within the Presidency. In this there is an increase of Rs. 1,71,831

Foreign trade. *Exports.* Shows an increase of Rs. 1,29,87,116 in private treasure, and of Rs. 63,080 in Government treasure.

Coasting trade Private treasure shows a general decline to all ports. Government treasure to British ports in other Presidencies exhibits an increase of Rs. 27,67,000, but to British ports within the Presi-

dency a decrease of Rs. 10,72,123. No Government treasure has been sent to Foreign Indian ports during the last two years.

Customs duty.

According to the statistical returns the gross amount collected on imports and exports (excluding salt) at ports in the Bombay Presidency, during the year 1878-79, was Rs. 58,98,404, which, when compared with last year's figures, shows a decrease of Rs. 3,81,753.

The figures given in the margin show the import and export duty recorded during the last two years. The decrease in import duty may be accounted for partly by the issue, in March 1878, of orders by the Government of India under which import duties till then leviable on certain goods were abolished, and partly by the decline in the importations of cotton twist, piece-goods, wines and liqueurs, copper, provisions and silk. The increase in the export duty is principally due to larger exports of rice.

Imports.		
1877-78	... Rs.	61,40,653
1878-79	... ,,	56,73,609
Decrease,	Rs.	4,67,044
Exports.		
1877-78	... Rs.	1,39,504
1878-79	.. ,,	2,24,795
Increase,	Rs.	85,291

Shipping.

Entries from Foreign ports.

Laden steamers entered at ports in the Bombay Presidency exhibit a decrease of 83 vessels and 84,862 tons; and sailing ships, though 27 less in number, show an increase in burthen of 5,592 tons. Steamers in ballast are less by 9 vessels and 7,248 tons, but sailing ships are more by 10 vessels and 3,336 tons.

Clearances to Foreign ports.

Laden steamers are less by 52 vessels and 56,521 tons, and sailing ships 83 vessels and 46,609 tons. Steamers in ballast are less by 4 vessels and 229 tons, but sailing ships are more by 68 vessels and 92,457 tons.

Entries from British ports in other Presidencies.

Laden vessels, both steam and sailing, exhibit a decrease of 377 vessels and 75,539 tons, and those in ballast an increase of 76 vessels and 11,549 tons.

Clearances to British ports in other Presidencies.

Laden vessels (steam and sailing) show a decrease of 254 vessels in number, but an increase of 6,613 tons in burthen. Vessels in ballast show a decrease of 361 vessels and 81,100 tons.

Entries from British ports within the Presidency.

Laden vessels (steam and sailing) are less by 3,370 vessels and 45,028 tons, and vessels in ballast are more by 744 in number, though there is a decrease in tonnage of 11,995 tons.

Clearances to British ports within the Presidency.

Laden vessels (steam and sailing) are less by 2,126 vessels and 32,234 tons; and vessels in ballast, though more by 502 in number, show a decrease of 27,781 tons in burthen.

Entries from Foreign Indian ports.

Laden vessels (steam and sailing) are less by 629 vessels and 8,571 tons; and those in ballast, though less by 32 vessels in number, show an increase of 7,464 tons in burthen.

Clearances to Foreign Indian ports.

Laden vessels (steam and sailing) are more by 11 vessels and 9,066 tons, and those in ballast less by 912 in number and more by 6,168 tons in burthen.

(2.)—SIND PORTS.

The total value of the whole sea-borne trade of the Province of Sind for 1878-79, inclusive of Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 5,88,27,652 against Rs. 6,05,00,155 in 1877-78, viz. :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	3,05,84,484	2,99,15,671	6,05,00,155
1878-79	3,97,83,131	1,90,44,521	5,88,27,652

or, excluding from the above figures the value of Government stores and treasure :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	2,52,88,268	2,96,17,416	5,49,05,684
1878-79	2,01,09,279	1,84,83,756	3,85,93,035

Thus exhibiting a falling off of Rs. 1,63,12,649 in the whole value of the trade of the Province, as detailed in the following statement :—

	1877-78.			1878-79.			Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.							
Foreign	39,01,607	9,750	39,11,357	53,46,873	31,100	53,77,973	+14,66,616
Coasting	1,75,37,547	38,39,364	2,13,76,911	1,43,43,955	3,87,351	1,47,31,306	—66,45,605
Total ..	2,14,39,154	38,49,114	2,52,88,268	1,96,90,828	4,18,451	2,01,09,279	—51,78,989
Exports.							
Foreign	1,64,64,573	1,74,625	1,66,39,198	97,15,302	3,16 301	1,00,31,603	—66,07,595
Coasting	1,29,55,918	22,300	1,29,78,218	83,27,028	1,25,125	84,52,153	—45,26,065
Total ..	2,94,20,491	1,96,925	2,96,17,416	1,80,42,330	4,41,426	1,84,83,756	—1,11,33,660
Grand Total of Imports and Exports.	5,08,59,645	40,46,039	5,49,05,684	3,77,33,158	8,59,877	3,85,93,035	—1,63,12,649

Government transactions.

The following table shows the value of imports and exports of Government stores and treasure for the years 1877-78 and 1878-79 :—

	1877-78.			1878-79.			Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.
	Stores.	Treasure.	Total.	Stores.	Treasure.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.							
Foreign	27,47,494	..	27,47,494	14,40,815	..	14,40,815	—13,06,679
Coasting	9,65,722	15,83,000	25,48,722	10,63,037	1,71,70,000	182,33,037	+1,56,84,315
Total ..	37,13,216	15,83,000	52,96,216	25,03,852	1,71,70,000	196,73,852	—1,43,77,636
Exports.							
Foreign	21,338	98,600	1,19,938	31,041	3,43,750	3,74,791	+2,54,853
Coasting	1,78,317	..	1,78,317	1,85,974	..	1,85,974	—7,657
Total ..	1,99,655	98,600	2,98,255	2,17,015	3,43,750	5,60,765	—2,62,510
Grand Total of Imports and Exports.	39,12,871	16,81,600	55,94,471	27,20,867	1,75,13,750	2,02,34,617	—1,46,40,146

The value of imports of Government stores and treasure from Foreign ports declined by Rs. 13,06,679; imports coastwise, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 1,56,84,315, or above one crore and half of rupees, in consequence of transactions in connection with the Afghán war.

Exports of treasure on Government account to Foreign ports increased by Rs. 2,45,150, the greater part being sent to Sonmiáni.

Foreign trade. *Imports.*

The total value of imports of Foreign merchandise in 1878-79 shows, as compared with 1877-78, an increase of Rs. 14,45,266 chiefly in the articles named marginally.

Apparel.	Metals.
Coal.	Provisions.
Cotton twist and yarn.	Railway materials.
Glassware.	Sugar.
Hardware.	Tobacco.
Machinery and millwork.	Woollen goods.

Exports.

The value of exports of merchandise to Foreign countries has declined from Rs. 1,64,64,573 to Rs. 97,15,302, a falling off of Rs. 67,49,271, most of which took place in the exports of the articles marginally specified.

Raw Cotton.	Rape-seed.
Wheat.	Gingelly-seed.

Coasting trade. *Imports.*

The value of imports coastwise, mostly from Bombay, fell from Rs. 1,75,37,547 in 1877-78 to Rs. 1,43,43,955 in 1878-79, a decrease of Rs. 31,93,592, or 22·26 per cent, principally in cotton piece-goods, metals, spices, timbers rough and squared. Treasure also declined from Rs. 38,39,364 to 3,87,351, owing to less imports from Bombay.

Exports.

Exports coastwise in merchandise also declined by Rs. 46,28,890, while treasure, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 1,02,825; the decline in merchandise was in grain and pulse, seeds and raw wool.

Trading countries.

The import Foreign trade in merchandise is carried on principally with the United Kingdom, Turkey in Asia (Bassora), Arabia, Persia, and the Mekrán Coast, and is distributed as shown in the margin.

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	21,64,663	29,51,244
Turkey in Asia (Bassora) ...	4,60,996	11,03,641
Arabia	1,02,641	1,70,262
Persia	5,34,404	5,76,021
Mekrán Coast (including Sonmiani)	4,47,685	3,93,618

From other countries in Europe, *i.e.*, France, Italy and Austria the imports being this year unimportant, need no special mention in this Report.

The value of re-exports of Foreign merchandise to Foreign ports has risen from Rs. 1,65,076 in 1877-78 to Rs. 2,66,071 in 1878-79, showing an increase of Rs. 1,00,995, due mostly to increased re-exports of Foreign coloured piece-goods and sugar to Mekrán and Sonmiáni.

Exports of Indian produce to Foreign countries declined from Rs. 1,62,99,497 in 1877-78 to Rs. 94,49,231 in 1878-79, or 42·02 per cent, principally in wheat (Rs. 31,92,410), rape-seed

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(Rs. 26,13,349), and cotton, raw (Rs. 8,93,511). The value of this description of produce exported to the United Kingdom was Rs. 59,79,584; to France, Rs. 9,12,696; Italy, Rs. 9,66,762; China, Rs. 7,34,749; Persia, Rs. 2,63,832; and other countries, Rs. 5,18,821.

The principal fluctuations in the trade with the different countries took place as below :—

United Kingdom.—There was a considerable increase in the imports of machinery and railway plant, wrought-iron and provisions. Those of cotton declined slightly, and those of liquor considerably. The decrease in exports of wheat, rape-seed and indigo more than counterbalanced the increased value of those of raw cotton, hides and skins.

With *Austria* the trade has been small, the only item calling for remark being raw cotton, which was exported this year; but not last.

With *France* the trade shows a large decrease in exports of oil-seeds, and a lesser one in hides and skins; whilst the imports from this country, consisting almost entirely in liquors, slightly improved.

The chief articles of import from *Italy* are corks and liquors. The latter fell off slightly. Exports showed a great improvement, especially in oil-seeds, raw cotton, hides and skins.

The import trade from *Arabia* rose from Rs. 1,02,641 to Rs. 1,70,262, chiefly in dates from Muscat and Masua; exports slightly decreased. Trade with *Persia*, as regards both imports and exports, showed an upward tendency. The import trade consists chiefly in grain with Bushire and Bandar Abbas. Exports of indigo and jute increased.

The exports of raw cotton to *China*, of which the chief trade with that country consists, fell off by nearly three-fourths.

The trade with *Turkey in Asia* is carried on chiefly with Bassora and Bághdád, and shows an increase in imports of dates and grain, whilst the exports fell off as regards indigo and oil-seeds.

Imports from *Mekrán and Sonmiáni* show a decrease under grain, pulse and oil-seed, but those of ghee increased. The exports of cotton piece-goods and rice show a considerable increase.

The trade of this Province with other Foreign ports was comparatively small, and calls for no special remark.

Articles imported.

Considering now the articles or produce in which, as mentioned in a former paragraph, the fluctuations have been most marked, the following are those requiring notice :—

Apparel is imported chiefly from Bombay or the United Kingdom. The Foreign imports show an increase, and those from the coast slightly declined.

Coal was imported in larger quantities than last year from the United Kingdom, whilst the imports from Bombay were small.

The trade in *cotton twist and yarn* showed considerable variations. The imports from Bombay, owing to commercial failures there, as well as at Kurrachee, declined; whilst supplies were obtained from the United Kingdom direct, none having been so ordered in the previous year.

Importations of *cotton piece-goods* show a falling off of Rs. 1,33,213 in those from Foreign ports, and of Rs. 19,14,165 in those from Bombay. Importations from the coast of native manufactures fell off less than those of European goods.

Owing to the lateness of the harvest in this Province, and the demand for food-grains for the Afghán Expedition, the imports of grain and pulse increased more than fourfold, especially from the Persian Gulf and Bassora.

Liquors show a falling off from last year, when the import trade was exceptionally brisk. The decrease was specially apparent in ale, wine and spirits.

The demand for *machinery and millwork* for the Láhore water-scheme raised the importations of these articles nearly threefold.

Under the head *metals* there was an increase in copper, iron, steel and zinc, the three last being imported direct from the United Kingdom.

The extended use of *kerosine oil* by municipalities, as well as private persons, has tended to swell the importations of this article considerably.

Under the head of *provisions* come dates, other fruits and vegetables, the imports of which show a very small decrease, and other sorts of provisions, which were imported in far larger quantities this year than last. Dates constitute the bulk of the articles coming under the first heading, and what are called "oilman's stores" from Europe are included under the second.

The construction of the Indus Valley State Railway and a demand by the Sind, Panjáb and Delhi Line for fresh stock, gave an impulse to the importation of *railway plant and rolling stock* from Europe and Bombay.

Sugar, consisting chiefly of imports from Bombay, of Bengal and Mauritius samples, shows a steady increase.

Rape-seed was imported in smaller quantities than last year, owing to the partial failure of crop in Sonmiáni and the Mekrán districts.

Importations of *silk*, both raw and manufactured, fell off to a large extent; the demand, however, showed symptoms of revival towards the close of the season.

The *spice* trade, which is carried on chiefly with Bombay, showed a decline, especially in betel-nut, cloves and pepper; whilst that in *tea* showed a considerable increase both in quantity and value. Tobacco, also, was imported both from Bombay and the United Kingdom in much larger quantities than in 1877-78.

The decrease in demand for *timber* on the State Railway caused a decline in the imports of timber to the amount of nearly 8 lakhs of rupees.

The trade in *raw wool* is one of considerable importance to this Province. This article is imported from Persia and the Mekrán coast. The importations from the former country declined from Rs. 1,72,690 to Rs. 1,00,579; but those from the Mekrán coast rose from Rs. 1,61,703 to Rs. 1,79,252. The total trade fell off by Rs. 45,737.

Woollen manufactures, consisting chiefly of piece-goods from the United Kingdom and Bombay, were imported to a somewhat larger amount and value than last year.

Export Trade.

The re-exports of Foreign merchandise and exports of Indian produce and manufacture show a material decline, the total figures being—

1877-78	...	Rs. 2,94,20,491
1878-79	...	„ 1,80,42,330

or a decrease of 38·67 per cent; the results of fluctuations which are detailed below, as far as the chief articles of export are concerned :—

Horses from Afghánistán and Biluchistán were exported, for remounts or the use of Native Chiefs, in larger numbers than in 1877-78.

There was a decline in *raw cotton* to the value of Rs. 6,05,517, or more than 17 per cent, the falling off being in shipments to China, whilst those to Bombay and European ports increased.

Manufactured cotton goods were exported in larger quantities, especially to Mekrán and Sonmiáni. The exports to coast ports fell off. The demand for cotton goods is met almost entirely by imports from Bombay, and the increase in the exports is found wholly in country goods.

Exports of grain and pulse show a great falling off in value as exhibited in the marginal figures. This was due to (1) failure of crops in the Province from want of sufficient inundation at the proper season, and from unseasonable rainfall; (2) to high prices prevailing; (3) to grain, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have found its way down to the port of Kurrachee from the Panjáb for export, being bought up by Government to supply the troops in Afghánistán.

1877-78	...	Rs. 87,72,932
1878-79	...	„ 15,67,990

Exports of *hides and skins* increased almost twofold in value, or from over 6½ lakhs to over 11½ lakhs. This result is due to mortality amongst cattle throughout the Province, as mentioned in a former paragraph of this Report.

There was a decrease to a small extent in export of *oils*, owing to a short crop of the seeds from which oil is extracted in this Province.

Provisions show an increase in the value of exports under both heads, viz., "fruits and vegetables, &c.," and "other sorts of provisions," more especially in the latter, owing to a large supply of ghee being prepared, the abundance of forage in some parts having contributed to this result.

Seeds.—The value of exports fell from Rs. 57,26,500 in 1877-78 to Rs. 21,77,219 in 1878-79, or less than half, owing to failure of crops.

The exports of *raw wool* fell off in consequence of a smaller quantity being brought from Afghánistán and Biluchistán, and also because the demand in Bombay for the English market was weaker than in 1877-78.

Shipping.

The following statement exhibits the total number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, from and to Foreign and coasting ports, during the past two years 1877-78 and 1878-79 :—

	Foreign Trade.				Coasting Trade.				Total Foreign and Coasting Trade.			
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered.												
In 1877-78 ... Steam ..	79	67,121	11	11,786	116	63,302	11	9,073	195	130,423	22	20,859
In 1877-78 ... Sailing ..	271	26,336	3	511	1,628	77,819	1,032	40,884	1,899	104,155	1,035	41,395
In 1878-79 ... Steam ..	88	80,096	2	397	128	79,186	3	3,062	216	159,282	5	3,459
In 1878-79 ... Sailing ..	212	23,045	20	1,211	1,233	55,990	541	18,631	1,475	79,035	561	19,842
Cleared.												
In 1877-78 .. Steam ..	100	91,699	..	..	118	60,418	2	2,963	218	152,117	2	2,963
In 1877-78 .. Sailing ..	193	20,488	73	4,076	2,350	104,423	339	21,485	2,543	124,911	412	25,561
In 1878-79 .. Steam ..	95	87,274	3	2,944	117	67,573	4	3,659	212	154,847	7	6,603
In 1878-79 .. Sailing ..	193	15,327	60	5,912	1,516	67,170	260	10,546	1,709	82,497	320	16,458
Total Entered and Cleared.												
In 1877-78	643	205,644	87	16,373	4,212	305,962	1,384	74,405	4,855	511,606	1,471	90,772
In 1878-79	618	205,742	85	10,464	2,094	269,919	808	35,898	3,612	475,661	893	46,363

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there is a falling away in the amount of shipping. The entrances of steamers from Foreign ports show an increase both as regards number and tonnage, and this is due to the B. I. S. N. Company running fortnightly steamers to London. The increase in the number of vessels clearing in ballast is due to the decline in the export trade for want of produce, so that masters of vessels could not always procure cargoes.

Suez Canal trade.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of steamers which entered and cleared *viâ* the Suez Canal during the past two years :—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
1877-78	29	31,220	45	49,071
1878-79	27	29,438	30	33,511

Subordinate Ports.

The total value of the trade at the two smaller ports of the Province is shown in the marginal table. The trade consists chiefly in exports of agricultural produce, especially rice, to the coast of Cutch and Káthiáwár. These ports have been injuriously affected by the opening of the railway, which diverts part of the traffic from the river.

Port.	Value of Trade.	Amount of Duty levied.
	Rs.	Rs.
Keti ...	10,39,990	16,757
Sirganda...	1,40,326	3,030
Total ...	11,80,316	19,787

(3.)—ADEN.

The trade at this Port consists chiefly of merchandise passing to and from other countries, the Settlement itself producing and consuming little. The total value of the sea import and export trade during the year was Rs. 2,93,06,130, showing, as compared with that of 1877-78, a decrease under both heads, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 5,72,868.

Imports. The value of the private imports by sea, including treasure, was Rs. 1,67,15,467, or less than those of last year by Rs. 1,49,815. The variations in the transactions with different countries are shown below :—

Country.	Total Value. Imports.	Total Value. Imports.	1878-79.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	27,92,013	27,81,415	...	10,598
Austria	4,22,843	2,48,135	...	1,74,708
France	2,07,812	2,15,520	7,708	...
Italy	48,444	56,612	8,168	...
Other countries in Europe	46,337	33,317	...	13,020
Abyssinia	3,94,780	3,92,895	...	1,885
East Coast of Africa	16,51,252	14,13,069	...	2,38,183
Zanzibar	14,96,068	4,79,947	...	10,16,121
Egypt	3,50,620	3,53,392	2,772	...
Mauritius	1,48,137	2,69,739	1,21,602	...
United States of America ...	6,46,218	8,37,277	1,91,059	...
Arabia	38,05,081	44,06,384	1,01,303	...
Hongkong	41,004	29,899	...	11,105
Persia	2,55,093	2,78,762	23,669	...
Straits Settlements	3,96,400	4,84,872	88,472	...
Other countries in Asia ...	6,172	22,600	16,428	...
Bombay	35,36,467	37,50,802	2,14,335	...
Kurrachee	4,000	1,024	...	2,976
Malabár Coast	99,931	78,065	...	21,866
Madras	4,200	115	...	4,085
Calcutta	3,68,723	4,22,961	54,238	...
Cutch and Káthiáwár... ...	1,43,687	1,58,665	14,978	...
Total ...	1,68,65,282	1,67,15,467	13,44,732	14,94,547

It will be noticed that there is an improvement in the trade with France, Italy, Egypt, Mauritius, United States, Arabia,

Persia, Straits Settlements, Bombay, Calcutta, Cutch and Káthiáwár.

The falling off is chiefly apparent in the dealings with the United Kingdom, Austria, Abyssinia, the East Coast of Africa, Zanzibar, China, Kurrachee and the Malabár ports.

The increase of imports from *France* and *Italy* was slight, and lay chiefly in apparel, hardware, spirits, lead and sugar in the one case, and in beads, glass, amber and flour in the other. There was a decrease as regards treasure in both countries. The increase in *Egyptian* trade was slight, and calls for no remark. That in *American* imports amounted to Rs. 1,91,059, chiefly in cotton piece-goods, clocks and kerosine oil.

The imports from the *Mauritius*, consisting chiefly of rum, oil, cocoanut, sugar and treasure increased by Rs. 1,21,602, and that from *Arabia* by Rs. 1,01,303 in raw and clean coffee, date, drugs, hides, wool and other articles; whilst there was a decrease as regards skins, feathers, ivory, seeds, grain and treasure. From *Bombay*, apparel, piece-goods, both grey, country, and American, show an increase, as do oil-seeds, raw silk, timber, grain and treasure; but there was a falling off in the importations of jute, cotton piece-goods in pairs and dozens, provisions, silk piece-goods and oils. The net increase, however, amounted to Rs. 2,14,335. The increase of Rs. 54,238 from *Calcutta* was chiefly in rice and spices, and that of Rs. 14,978 from the *Gujarát* coast in dyed cotton piece-goods. There was a net decrease to a small amount in imports from the United Kingdom; but the importation of cotton twist, grey cotton piece-goods, white or bleached cottons, metals and treasure largely fell off, and was partially counterbalanced by larger dealings in coal, ale, beer, spirits, wines, machinery and oilman's stores. *Austria* sent less goods by Rs. 1,74,708 in value, chiefly cotton-twist, ale, flour and treasure. The large decrease in imports from *Zanzibar* lay principally in ivory (5½ lakhs of rupees), spices, rafters, and timber. The decrease in goods received from the *East Coast of Africa* arose simply from the large amount of cargo saved last year from the two wrecks of the "Cashmere" and "Meikong". The variations in trade with European countries, not specially named above, took place chiefly in treasure transactions.

As regards the articles themselves, without reference to the countries from which they were imported, the returns show an increase in the amount of coal, coffee, cotton twist, feathers, fruits, gum (copál), liquors, shells, and sugar (Mauritius). The importations of cotton piece-goods show an increase in quantity, but a decrease in value, owing to a general fall in prices in England. The demand for grain and pulse having fallen off in Bombay, fewer consignments were shipped from the Red Sea ports. The large falling off in ivory from Zanzibar is attributable to over-trading in the previous year, and the losses consequent thereon.

Berbera and Zailah trade.

The import trade with Berbera shows a considerable falling off in most articles, especially in small cattle, skins, and raw hides. The increased demand for feathers in the European markets cause

slightly larger importations of this article to be undertaken. The trade with Zailah and other north-east African ports fell off by Rs. 2,22,146, chiefly in treasure imports. Exports were tolerably steady.

Exports.

The total value of the private export trade by sea was Rs. 1,25,90,663, or Rs. 4,23,053 below the amount registered last year :—

Country.	Total Export Value.		1878-79.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	17,94,123	13,24,679	...	4,69,444
Austria	5,58,419	6,56,710	98,291	...
France	17,60,160	21,00,728	3,40,566	...
Holland	4,340	.....	...	4,340
Italy	61,668	52,933	...	8,735
Other countries in Europe ...	20,200	13,156	...	7,044
Abyssinia	4,41,289	3,10,286	...	1,31,003
East Coast of Africa	11,79,167	12,04,204	25,037	...
Zanzibar	6,79,672	3,21,902	...	3,57,770
Egypt	1,53,265	1,65,045	11,780	...
Mauritius	60,910	2,10,985	1,50,075	...
United States of America ...	5,75,232	13,20,528	7,45,296	...
Arabia and Muskat	32,92,321	33,01,982	9,661	...
Other countries in Asia ...	3,372	7,892	4,520	...
China (Hongkong)	39,139	31,209	...	7,930
Japan	650	2,120	1,470	...
Persia	52,116	1,00,325	48,209	...
Straits Settlements	76,725	81,524	4,799	...
Bombay	21,85,476	12,96,205	...	8,89,271
Calcutta	460	11,913	11,453	...
Madras	...	...	...	...
Java	2,312	1,912	...	400
Cutch	72,418	58,801	...	13,617
Kurrachee	280	15,624	15,344	...
Total ...	1,30,13,716	1,25,90,663	14,66,501	18,89,554

There were, however, as shown below, large increases in the exports of coffee, feathers and shells to *Austria;* of coffee, wax and gums to *France;* of treasure to the *Mauritius.* The exports of hides and coffee to the *United States* largely exceeded those of the year before, whilst the exports of skins fell off considerably. Mauritius sugar was for the first time exported to Kurrachee from this port, to the value of Rs. 15,624.

The exports to the *United Kingdom* fell off as regards ivory, gums, spices, skins, and treasure; whilst those of feathers, hides and shells increased in value. *Abyssinia* took considerably less cotton, both twist and piece-goods, and more American piece-goods, woollen manufacture and grain. Less treasure was sent to *Zanzibar* by more than 4 lakhs of rupees. With *Bombay,* exports of grain, pulse, silk, ivory, spices and treasure fell off largely; whilst those of raw cotton, American piece-goods, pearls, shell and gum improved.

Of the articles exported, coffee shows the largest increase, its value being greater than that of last year's exports by

Rs. 12,43,187. Sugar, gum and feathers show, next to this article, the greatest improvement. There has been a large falling off in both the amount and value of the exports of ivory, grain, spices, cotton twist, and skins. Treasure, also, was exported to the amount of Rs. 4,36,491, less than last year, especially to Zanzibar and Bombay. From the following table it will be seen that, with few exceptions, the imports vary directly as the exports, being adjusted, as stated in the beginning of this paragraph, according to the supply and demand of other countries, and but slightly affected by the local requirements and trade of the Settlement itself:—

Increase.		Article.	Decrease.	
Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
Value.	Value.		Value.	Value.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
8,94,474	12,51,758	Coffee	...	...
43,079	12,222	Cotton, raw	...	...
...	...	Do. twist	1,21,769	1,15,228
...	...	Do. piece-goods	72,001	70,360
40,225	80,659	Feathers	...	...
85,451	...	Fruits and vegetables (dates)	...	5,968
...	...	Grain and pulse	1,50,981	2,21,367
71,280	71,830	Gums and resins	...	...
4,075	...	Hides	...	4,326
...	...	Skins	52,499	1,83,322
73,746	...	Liquors	...	...
...	...	Ivory	4,67,850	4,76,725
2,522	...	Metals, wrought	...	16,684
...	...	Do. unwrought	16,306	2,679
63,266	53,319	Provisions and Oilman's stores.	...	...
...	3,822	Seeds	54,430	...
32,138	38,474	Shells, mother-o'-pearl	...	...
...	...	Silk, raw	25,172	38,580
...	...	Do. piece-goods	80,185	45,364
...	...	Spices	4,28,128	3,38,099
97,863	94,659	Sugar	...	...
...	...	Tobacco	72,062	29,226
...	...	Treasure	3,73,653	4,36,491

Inland trade.

The number of camel-loads that entered Aden from the districts of Yemen and other parts of the Arabian Peninsula was again less than in the preceding year, being 224,368 against 239,969 in 1877-78 and 256,395 in 1876-77. The following statement shows the number of loads of each of the articles of import brought in during the past two years:—

	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.
Coffee	7,812	11,727
Fruits and vegetables	9,808	9,411
Fodder	69,908	60,283
Grain and pulse	22,486	29,302
Water	49,174	48,189
Wood and charcoal	73,480	59,271
Miscellaneous	7,301	6,185
Total	239,969	224,368

This gives a daily average of 625 loads against 666 last year. In only two articles is there an increase, namely, coffee and grain. The estimated value of the import trade, however, was Rs. 26,72,454, or more than that of the year before by Rs. 5,37,313, whilst the export trade by these routes aggregated Rs. 1,09,330 over last year, being Rs. 11,54,498 against Rs. 10,45,168. The average values for the last five years are Rs. 20,93,877 and Rs. 10,08,650 respectively.

General results.

Taking the trade of the Settlement as a whole, both by land and by sea, it amounts to Rs. 1,93,87,921 in imports and Rs. 1,37,45,162 in exports, or a total of Rs. 3,31,33,083 against Rs. 3,30,59,307 last year, and Rs. 3,32,39,325, the average of the quinquennium ending with the year under review.

Average Imports ...	Rs. 1,93,56,475
Do. Exports ...	„ 1,36,82,850
Total ...	Rs. 3,30,39,325

Shipping.

The total number and burthen of merchant vessels which entered and cleared at the port of this Settlement during the year is shown in the following table, in which the figures for last year are also given, for purpose of comparison :—

Description.		1877-78.		1878-79.		In 1878-79, Increase or Decrease.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Entered.	Steam	894	1,200,208	837	1,161,008	—57	—39,200
	Sailing... ...	26	26,919	15	13,535	—11	—13,384
	Country Craft .	1,174	48,546	1,051	44,393	—123	—4,153
	Total ...	2,094	1,275,673	1,903	1,218,936	—191	—56,737
Cleared.	Steam	895	1,190,662	840	1,164,110	—55	—26,552
	Sailing ...	28	27,154	15	14,137	—13	—13,017
	Country Craft .	1,164	47,656	1,019	44,042	—145	—3,614
	Total ...	2,807	1,265,472	1,874	1,222,289	—213	—43,183

The decrease both in number and tonnage is general throughout all classes of vessels. The object with which 431 of the steamers touched, was to land cargo or passengers, whilst 326 called for coal only, and 28 for provisions and water. Of the sailing vessels, 8 brought rice from Bengal, 4 came with American cargoes, and 3 brought coal. Of the 852 Foreign vessels that entered, 639 were British, 199 Foreign, and 14 British Indian; the same proportions were preserved in the number of clearances. About 65·35 per cent of the steam vessels that touched were trading with India or British Burmah.

Public Works.

(FINANCE.)

Works. The Budget grants for the year amounted to Rs. 78,33,541, exclusive of establishments. The sum of Rs. 60,01,141 was assigned to the Roads and Buildings branch, and Rs. 18,32,400 to Irrigation. The total outlay was Rs. 69,51,547, of which Rs. 16,81,692 were spent in the Irrigation branch, and Rs. 52,69,855 in the other. The net saving, amounting to Rs. 8,81,994, occurred in both branches, the expenditure on roads and buildings having been Rs. 7,31,286 less than the estimate, and that on irrigation less by Rs. 1,50,708 than the sum mentioned above as having been entered in the Budget. In the former branch, out of a grant of Rs. 16,65,974 from Imperial funds, Rs. 2,75,541 were saved in consequence of restricted expenditure on Military Works, Civil Buildings and Miscellaneous Public Improvements. The grant for expenditure in England was comparatively little utilized, as the steam dredges and barges for the Kurrachee Harbour Works were not purchased during the year. In the Irrigation branch there was the large saving of Rs. 1,67,985 out of the grant for works, owing to the assignment for productive undertakings not having been fully utilized.

The Provincial grant for roads and buildings was Rs. 16,24,000, exclusive of establishment, and, out of this, Rs. 6,25,000 were retrenched under the orders of Government. Rs. 40,000, which are included in the excess expenditure of Rs. 1,60,545, represent merely an adjustment on account of the Sind road grant, which was unaccompanied by a corresponding grant from Provincial revenues, as the financial year had closed. The expenditure from contributions was Rs. 5,03,017, out of an estimate of Rs. 6,08,116, mostly from the Kolhápur, Peint and Sachín States. The contributions towards irrigational expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,05,142.

Establishments. The total outlay on establishments in both departments was Rs. 23,40,080, exclusive of Rs. 49,160, contributed in addition to the Budget provision in the Irrigational branch. The original estimate under this head was Rs. 22,04,793. The excess was chiefly in the Irrigational Department where no provision was made in the Budget for establishments on the Níra Canal under "Capital Ordinary Expenditure", whilst the charge had been disallowed under "Capital Productive". Debits to other funds under "Contributions" also fell short of the estimates in this Department. There was a slight excess in the case of Imperial expenditure on establishment in the Roads and Buildings branch, whilst a saving was effected under that head from the other funds assigned to that

Department. The percentage of the cost of establishment on the outlay in India was 33·73 in this branch, or 29·32, if expenditure from local and special funds be taken into consideration. In the Irrigation branch it rose to 36·37, owing to the large establishment employed on surveys.

Expenditure. The total expenditure in both branches is as follows :—*

Service Heads.	Roads and Buildings Branch.	Irrigation Branch.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original works	28,50,435	10,52,491	39,02,926
Repairs	23,67,229	9,28,504	32,95,733
Establishment	16,42,605	7,46,635	23,89,240
Profit and Loss	118	194	312
Tools and Plant	52,073	19,951	72,024
Total ...	69,12,460	27,47,775	96,60,235

	Rs.	In 1877-78. Rs.
Imperial	41,58,704	51,30,354
Provincial	28,98,084	66,37,331
Local	18,20,694	21,15,298
Contributions	6,29,961	5,16,744
Grant-in-aid from Local Funds	1,52,792	70,831
Total Rs. ...	96,60,235	1,44,70,550

The funds for the above were provided from the sources and to the amounts shown marginally. The allotments of last year, appended for comparison, were exceptionally large on account of relief works and other famine expenditure undertaken in this Department.

Tolls. The actual toll realizations amounted to Rs. 5,78,041, and the outlay set against it for repairs of provincial lines of road was Rs. 5,39,639. The surplus, together with that of last year, makes up a total balance of Rs. 86,137, which, with that held under deposits in the accounts of this Department, amount to a sum of Rs. 2,14,133 available for expenditure during the current year.

Local Funds. A saving of over 5 lakhs was effected this year, of which 1¾ lakhs is under Miscellaneous Public Improvements, a little over 1¼ lakhs under the head of Repairs, 1½ lakhs under Communications, and Rs. 39,000 under Civil Buildings.

The expenditure debited to Local Loans and the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 2,10,492 and Rs. 22,502 respectively, as compared with Rs. 47,064 and Rs. 23,767 last year. In addition to the work done by the Public Works Department under the above two heads, the following expenditure was incurred and debited to deposits in the one case and miscellaneous transfers in the other :—

		Rs.
1.	New Convent School, Belgaum	3,441
	Additions to Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Kurrachee.	4,542
		7,983

* *Vide* Table IV—E (1) in the Appendix.

		Rs.
2.	Scottish Orphanage, Máhím	10,000
	Cathedral High School, Bombay	10,000
	Salt Stations in Bassein and Sálsette	11,508
		Rs. 31,508

The irrigational works of this Presidency will be reviewed in their financial and revenue aspect elsewhere in this Report. It need only be mentioned here that the *direct* revenue realized in the Public Works Department from such works amounted to Rs. 2,30,928, exclusive of that due to and dependent on the works, but brought to account under Land Revenue, which amounted to Rs. 31,33,578.

A.—ROADS AND BUILDINGS BRANCH.

Military and Naval.

(Outlay Rs. 12,02,972.)

Fortifications. (Rs. 2,55,584.)

Two 10-inch rifled muzzle-loading guns were mounted on a plot of recently reclaimed land near Mahálakshmi in Bombay, with the necessary magazine, store and guard accommodation, for Rs. 23,645. At Malabár Point a change was made in the position of the sites for the 7-inch rifled breech-loading guns, and two 10-inch guns, similar to those at Mahálakshmi, were mounted. Other improvements in the foundation and drainage of the battery were also carried out, the whole costing Rs. 11,890. Quarters for lascars in attendance at this battery were also constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,061. The improvements at the Oyster Rock Battery in Bombay Harbour were carried out at a cost of Rs. 22,217, and consist of the substitution of accommodation for larger guns than those for which it is already provided; the approaches have also been strengthened and guarded, and shell ways and loading platforms completed. At Aden, Rs. 4,836 were spent on additions in the way of sheds and store-rooms at Rás Morbat, Rás Tarshain, Seera and West Cliff batteries. The top of Flint Island has also been levelled at a cost of Rs. 11,486 so as to admit of permanent fortification.

Two batteries were completed and a third begun for the defence of the Harbour of Kurrachee. One is situated on Manora Point, and contains four 9-inch rifled muzzle-loading guns, the second is nearly opposite the middle anchorage ground, and is armed with two guns similar to those in the first battery. The third battery is to contain three of these guns on the sea-face, and two 7-inch rifled breech-loading guns on each flank. The site finally selected for it is opposite the inner end of the harbour, nearly south-east of Keamári Pier. All three are to be provided with shell-rooms and lascars' accommodation. The cost of No. I and II was Rs. 77,931, and the expenditure on No. III, up to the end of the year, was Rs. 9,331. The three battery sites have been connected by means of a light railway, the material for which was purchased chiefly from the Indus Valley State line, along with a small quantity of rolling-stock, by means of which the mounting of the guns

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in the finished batteries was effected. This line, which was provided by the Harbour Works Department, has cost Rs. 61,002 up to date.

Cantonments. (Rs. 88,097.)

Roads were completed at Steamer Point, Aden, connecting the Eastern Telegraph Company's buildings with the rest of the station, at a cost of Rs. 4,826. The other works under this grant will be mentioned below in connection with accommodation for troops.

Accommodation for troops. (Rs. 6,27,001.)

The total outlay was Rs. 6,27,001, of which Rs. 3,71,659 were for original works, and Rs. 2,55,342 for repairs. Rs. 5,12,335 were spent on accommodation for European troops, and Rs. 1,14,666 for that of the Native Army. The principal works carried out were the following:—

At *Aden* the European Infantry Barracks, Front Bay, were re-roofed at a cost of Rs. 14,028; Government Bungalow No. 6 was reconstructed for Rs. 2,806, and a Voluntary Workshop for the Artillery completed at a cost of Rs. 3,534. The Aden Troop Stables were also finished for Rs. 14,624. At *Baroda* a well was sunk, and additions made to the European Barracks, at a total cost of Rs. 12,518.

The family quarters (Block No. 3) in the Artillery Barracks at *Ahmedabad* were finished, as also was the new gun-shed begun in 1877-78. The stable and subsidiary buildings, the alterations in No. 18 Barrack, and the new Canteen were also completed. The new Dispense Magazine was begun, but progress was temporarily stopped by order of Government. Minor works on the two Infantry Barracks, and the armourers' shop for Native Infantry were finished, as also were the plunge-bath and skittle-shed.

At *Belgaum* the drains between the barracks and the out-houses have been finished. The hospital and guard-room at Sirur, with latrines and solitary cells, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 21,985.

The building of additional accommodation for European Infantry at *Ghorpari* was still in progress, six out of the nine barracks being ready, with their out-houses. The quarter-guard and cells have also been completed, and the old quarter-guard converted into quarters for 3 apprentices, hospital serjeant's quarters and infectious-disease ward. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,75,817. The soldiers' garden at this station has also been restored. At *Kirkee* new stables for the Royal Artillery, and at *Wanowri* a new armourers' shop for European Infantry has been constructed. The buildings at *Poona* for the Native Infantry, described last year, have been completed, with the exception of the hospital, for which funds were not available within the year. At *Kurrachee* the 12 European barracks and the quarter-guard have been re-roofed. At *Hyderabad* the quarter-guard for Native Infantry has been completed for Rs. 3,900, and at *Jacobabad* additional hospital accommodation provided for 34 patients. The charges against the Afghán Expedition in this Department were incurred in providing rest-houses and wells on the roads in the

Jacobabad and Begári divisions, in converting an old building at Sukkur into accommodation for the Bengal Commissariat and another in the same town into a base hospital for the Kandahár Column. The road between Sukkur and Jacobabad, too, was maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 7,170, debited to this expedition.

Ordnance. (Rs. 1,07,452.)

Miscellaneous additions and alterations of a minor description were made in the Arsenal at *Bombay*. The improvements in the *Kirkee* Small Arms Ammunition Factory, which were described last year, were completed for Rs. 20,692. Owing to a change in plan of the machinery which is being prepared in England little progress was made with the third group of Incorporating Mills at this Factory. There remains little to be done as regards the Powder Barrel-house; and the Brimstone Refinery, made out of the old barrel-house and store-room, has been completed. Parts of the Arsenal at *Kurrachee*, destroyed by an explosion in 1850, have been restored at a cost of Rs. 7,731.

Commissariat. (Rs. 57,300.)

The new boiler-house at the Government Bakery at *Aden* was constructed for Rs. 2,808, as well as a couple of sheds to contain stores of malt liquor at the Isthmus. The Commissariat Store at *Ahmedabad*, commenced last year, has been finished at a cost of Rs. 18,222.

Staff. (Rs. 10,003.)

A shop was purchased at *Devlálí* and fitted up as barrack-master's quarters at a cost of Rs. 9,312; a bungalow was also purchased at the same place for a chaplain's residence. In *Poona* a few alterations and improvements were made in the Quarter-Master General's Office.

Naval. (Rs. 57,034.)

The New Pumping Engine Boiler-house and Store-room in Bombay Dockyard were completed for Rs. 75,131 and the slip near the gridiron in the same yard finished, as well as the official residence of the Superintendent of Marine.

Civil Buildings.

(Outlay Rs. 8,88,059.)

The outlay on civil buildings (exclusive of Local Funds) was Rs. 7,42,762, of which Rs. 5,64,724 were on account of Provincial, Rs. 96,728 of Imperial, and Rs. 81,310 of Contribution Works.

Salt and Customs Revenue. (Imperial Rs. 46,558, Provincial Rs. 1,24,844.)

Walls round the *túri* distilleries at Chaupáti and Dádar near *Bombay*, 20 salt A'gars' quarters at Bassein, reclamation of 10,940 feet at Mora Bandar, and a store shed at Bháyndar were completed during the year; whilst the remainder of the works at Bháyndar, consisting of an inspector's bungalow, as well as 9 salt guard-houses in Sálsette were left unfinished at the end of the year. In *Ahmedabad* some office quarters at Khárághoda were finished, and some progress made with the new central distillery in the city. In *Kánara*, the Salt Department bungalow, the mámlatdár's office at Siddápur and a custom-house at Kumta were all completed. The mámlatdár's office at Devgad in *Ratnágiri* was begun, and some progress made in converting the Peshwa's Palace

at Sásvad in *Poona* into quarters suitable for the offices of the mámlatdár and chief constable, and for police lines.

Postal. (Imperial Rs. 21,277.)

A Post Office was completed at Hyderabad, and two others begun during the year—one at Dhárwár, the other at Sátára. The former is nearly ready for occupation. Quarters for the Post Master are provided at both Hyderabad and Sátára.

Telegraph. (Imperial Rs. 20,249.)

The Telegraph Office at Surat and that at Gadag in Dhárwár were completed during the year. The former is an upper-storied building, with offices and quarters complete; its cost was Rs. 16,705 in all.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

The approaches to the European General Hospital, Bombay, were improved, and new accommodation provided in the female ward of that institution. The former overseers' quarters have been converted into a ward for infectious diseases, and stabling provided for the cows kept for the use of the hospital. A lecture-room and dead-house were provided at the Sassoon Hospital in Poona for the accommodation of the Medical School recently established there. The roof of the Jacobabad Civil Hospital was renewed at a cost of Rs. 6,017. The dispensaries at Bágevádi in Kaládgi and Pimpalgaon Basvant in Násik were continued, and the main building of the former completed.

Miscellaneous.

Improvements in the accommodation at the Government House, Mahábaleshvar, were carried out for Rs. 2,934. The improvement of the drainage at Ganesh Khind was suspended for the present. A new storing room was constructed at the Currency Office, Bombay, for the storage of copper and small silver coins at the cost of Rs. 6,242.

Ecclesiastical (Provincial Rs. 29,877.)

The masonry work of the church at Sukkur was nearly completed, and the Protestant Church in Ahmedabad camp commenced.

Educational.

In *Bombay* the upper portion of the University Clock Tower was completed and its scaffolding removed. One-third of the exterior carving was also finished. The furniture of the Library was nearly ready at the end of the year. With the exception of an iron railing and a few interior fittings, the Frere-Fletcher School was completed. The third floor of the Elphinstone High School was finished, and the minor works are now in progress. The School of Art was completed and opened, as was the Scottish Orphanage at Máhím. The John Connon High School and the Cathedral High School, both situated near each other, have been designed by Mr. J. Adams, Assistant Engineer, the style in both being modern Gothic. The foundations of the latter and about half the superstructure of the ground floor of the former have been already laid. The estimate of the John Connon School is Rs. 87,555 and of the other Rs. 1,98,806. Four school-houses were finished in *Thána;* one in *Surat;* three in *Kaira,* where two more were under construction at the end of the year; five in *Dhárwár,* where two more were commenced but not completed; one in *Sátára;* one in *Kurrachee;* one was partially constructed in *Khándesh;* and the New Convent School at *Belgaum* was completed.

Judicial.

The fourth floor roof of the High Court in Bombay was finished, together with the octagonal staircase, the spires, mosaic floors, and furniture and platforms. The finishing of the interior and the Criminal Court galleries and ceiling were in hand at the end of the year. The cost of this building up to date was Rs. 16,35,969.

The alterations and improvements in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat were completed for Rs. 7,518. Materials were collected for the construction of the Courts at Bulsár, Deorukh and Erandol; but the work there was temporarily suspended. New quarters, latrines, drains, store-rooms, ramparts and water-supply arrangements for Thána jail were completed, and cost, in all, Rs. 4,07,690. A store-room, costing Rs. 4,836, and two dark cells were finished at the Yerauda jail. Police lines have been completed at Paránt́j and Harsol in Ahmedabad and at Mirpur in Sind; others were commenced at Kaira and Surat. At Umarkot, where the former lines were washed away in a flood, the difficulty of obtaining materials prevented the rebuilding from being begun during the year.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Water-supply.

During the year under review the numbers of wells and tanks taken in hand was considerably less than in 1877-78, when the necessity for employing unskilled labour, as a measure of relief, had not yet subsided. The principal operations of the present season were in the *Kaira* District, where 6 wells and 22 tanks were taken in hand for either construction and repair, and in the *Kolhápur State* where the water-works supplying the chief town were completed. They consist of a masonry duct 3 miles, 2,253 feet long, leading from the head-works into the service reservoir—a masonry structure, 100 feet in diameter, with iron roof.

Ten miles of iron service piping have been laid through the town, complete with stand-pipes, valves, and other connections. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,39,873. In addition to this work a large tank and well in the town were improved and repaired in connection with the main water-supply scheme. At Inchalkaranji, a town in the same State, the water-works are to be supplemented by steam power, an 8-horse high-pressure engine having been procured and partly set up during the year. In *Surat*, the left bank of the Tápti, which is much subject to erosion near the city, was strengthened by a groyne, 680 feet long and 4 feet wide, of piles and brushwood. A cut slightly above the groyne is also being made to turn the current towards the right bank. A channel to carry off flood water from the neighbouring fields was also partly dug near Sayan in the same District. A tank in Dhárwár, two wells in Belgaum and one in Sátára, complete the list of works coming under this heading. The outer or first entrance gate of the Roza of Sháh Álum at *Ahmedabad* was restored by the replacing of the parts that had fallen out, the construction of masonry pillars to support the terraced roof, and stone facing where necessary. The details of the second or inner gate have been strictly followed throughout this work.

Harbour works.

The reclamation of part of the foreshore near the saluting pier at *Aden* was taken in hand, and Rs. 12,000 spent by the Port Fund in laying the foundations and building part of the superstructure of the revetment wall. A pier was completed, with the exception of the road approach, at Kodibág in Kánara. The lascars' quarters at the Manora Light, *Kurrachee*, were finished. The breakwater stood the monsoon well, and the work of coping with concrete made good progress up to 715 feet from the shore, of which 500 feet is full width. Rubble was also thrown in to strengthen the base on the sea-side. The protection of Manora cliff, on which one of the new batteries is now situated, by means of concrete blocks was continued. Three tiers of blocks were fixed, the top tier being 25 feet above high-water mark. Dredging was carried on throughout the year under sanction recently accorded, and with beneficial results. It was supplemented by diving as far as funds allowed. The proposed ship-pier at Keamári, mentioned in last year's Report, has not yet been sanctioned.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(Outlay, Rs. 24,17,258.)

The expenditure on communications, including bridges and rest-houses, as well as roads and ferries, amounted to Rs. 24,17,258, of which Rs. 9,30,505 were for original works, and Rs. 14,86,753 for repairs. Of the total sum, Rs. 10,57,448 were from Provincial Funds, Rs. 1,87,256 were contributions from States or private individuals, and Rs. 11,72,554 were from Local Funds.

Roads.

The number of roads constructed or undertaken during the year was 73, for 38 of which funds were supplied from local sources, and for 13 contributions were given from States. The remainder constituted a Provincial charge.

In *Kaira* about 15 different roads were either repaired or continued. That from Godhra to Páli, on the railway, is almost complete as to metalling, and forms one of the chief arteries of the traffic through the Panch Mahals. The Kaira District system is now connected by made roads with the States of Lúnávada, Bária and Sunth in the Rewa Kántha. Nadiád, the central market, is reached from Mahudha, Mátar, and the country round Dholka by roads, all of which are cleared, and with either metal or hard gravel surface.

Next to Kaira the District in which the largest sums were spent on roads was *Dhárwár*. Here there were nine roads under construction or repair, including that from Kaládgi to Hubli, 43 miles in length, and that between Gadag and Dambal (28 miles). The rest are more of local utility. The metalling of the much-frequented Párpoli Ghát in *Belgaum* was continued, but the progress was somewhat slow by reason of the scarcity of labour. The roads in *Ratnágiri*, too, as far as the foot of the Ghats, were improved and kept in order. Ordinary repairs were executed on four of the roads in *Kaládgi*, which had been taken up previously as famine works. The most important of these was that between Bágalkot and Hungund. The Amba Ghát in the *Kolhápur* State was continued, and the fourth section of the road connecting it with Kolhápur was partially bridged, at a cost of Rs. 99,456. The Karád-Tásgaon road in *Sátára* was greatly improved this year by the construction of slab-drains, road-dams, and approaches to the various streams that cross it. Muram was spread over a portion of it, and in other places the roadway was raised by embankment. In *Sholápur* the road to Tákli is the first section of that which connects this district with Hubli. A portion of it was embanked, and some drains and culverts built at a cost of Rs. 65,347. The Loni-Bári second class road to connect Rájur, in the west of Ahmednagar, with the railway at Ghoti, traverses a very rough and difficult country, where progress is necessarily slow. Four miles have been completed. In Khándesh six roads are

COMMUNICATIONS.

under construction, two of which advanced considerably during the year, namely, those between Dhulia and Pimpalner, and Nandurbár and Songir, in a part of the District where communications are much required. The first section of the Kalyán and Málsej Ghát has been completed; and this road, which will ultimately open Junnar and the south-west of Ahmednagar to the Kalyán market, is being pushed on as fast as the funds of the district will allow. Eight roads were in progress in the Surat Division, four of which were carried out at the cost and on behalf of the Bánsda and Sachín States. The road between Bilimora station and the British frontier at Ránveri has been completed, and a portion of it metalled. This, with the road now under construction in the Bánsda State, forms an easy means of transporting the timber of the Dáng forest to the railway and coast.

Ferries. New boats were supplied to four ferries during the year—two in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, one in Kaládgi, and one in Poona.

Bridges. The most important work of this description is the masonry bridge of eleven arches across the river Krishna, at *Udgaon*. The arches are of 70 feet span and 80 feet above the river-bed. Four arches were turned during the season of 1877-78, and the remaining seven this year. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 4,70,646, and the expenditure has been Rs. 4,50,793. The Pánchganga bridge at *Kolhápur*, of five masonry arches, cost Rs. 1,89,193, and was completed during the present season. The Vedganga bridge in *Belgaum* was strengthened at a cost of Rs. 42,294 by filling in concrete behind the abutments, and supporting the latter with massive buttresses. Similar remedial measures were taken with regard to the Harankáslár bridge in the same District. In *Surat*, two small bridges were constructed for the Sachín State, between the chief town and Surat. In *Kánara*, five bridges of considerable size were completed, and two more commenced. The Wásna bridge at Lahassarni in *Sátára* was begun, and the centrings erected. In Sind the chief work was the completion of the Jamáli bridge over the Guni, in Hyderabad, at a cost of Rs. 14,922.

Rest-houses. The expenditure on accommodation for travellers was Rs. 12,458, chiefly in Kaira, Ahmednagar, Kánara and Khándesh.

B.—RAILWAYS.

Alterations in management.

The G. I. P. Railway Company relinquished the working of the Nizám's, Berár and Wardha Coal State Railways from the end of 1878, since when the control of the last-named has been vested in the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and that of the others in the Resident, Hyderabad. The management of the Dhond and Manmád State Railway has been assumed by the Government of this Presidency since the line was re-opened for traffic in November.

The length of open lines worked under the control of this Government during the official year 1878-79 is as follows:—

Guaranteed Railways.			State Railways.		
Name of Line.	Gauge.	Miles open.	Name of Line.	Gauge.	Miles open.
Great Indian Peninsula ..	5′ 6″	1,268½	Pátri Railway	5′ 6″	22
Mopáni Branch	..	12¾	Jalamb-Khámgaon	..	8
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	..	389	Budnera-Umaraoti	..	6¼
Dákor and Páli Branch ..	..	32½	Nizám's	..	121
			Dhond and Manmád ..	..	145
			Wardha State Coal Line ..	..	46¼
			Miagaum and Dabhoi Gaikwár State line	2′ 6″	20
Total ..	..	1,702¾	Total ..	..	368¾

Or, in all, 2,071 miles, reduced from January 1st, 1879, by 181¾ miles, the length of the Berár, Central Province and Nizám's State lines.

Lines under construction.

Temporary stations, staff-quarters, ballasting and other works were in progress on the Dhond and Manmád line during the year, and the extension of the Dabhoi line to Bahádarpur, Chándod and Baroda was in full course of construction. Surveys were under preparation of the Káthiáwár (193 miles) and Bombay Eastern Deccan State Railway (184 miles), on the former of which lines earth-work was begun for purposes of famine relief. The obliteration of the old line of the Kárwár-Hubli section of the Kárwár State Railway necessitated the re-survey of this portion, as well as the improvement of the trace. All three lines are on the metre-gauge.

Three important feeders of the lines terminating in Bombay were in progress during the period under review, though not under the control or supervision of this Government. They were (1) Nágpur section of the Chattisgarh State line (123½ miles), (2) Southern Division of the Western Rájputána State Railway,

RAILWAYS.

of which the first section (119¾ miles) will be opened by the end of 1879, (3) Neemuch State Railway (214 miles) beyond Rutlam towards Neemuch and Nasirabad.

Works in progress. G. I. P. Railway.

The foundations of the terminus and general offices at Bori Bandar were laid, and considerable progress made with the erection of the platform, roofing and passenger station yard and approaches. An over-bridge was also completed at Mázgaon, and improvements effected at the Wári Bandar goods' sheds.

The workshops and staff-quarters at Parel having been completed, the locomotive construction work was transferred thither from Byculla. A block signalling wire was under erection in the Konkan part of the line, and 129 stations provided with block instruments. Forty-one crossing and sixteen signalling stations were completed or undertaken. The laying of an eighth sleeper, the alterations and additions to Kasára and Igatpuri stations, and the new passenger station at Dhond were in progress during the year. Interlocking apparatus was provided for six stations between Poona and the head of the Bhor Ghát, and will soon be brought into use. Other minor works connected with stations and water-supply were also carried out.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Seven out of the 26 piers of the new Narbada bridge were driven to the full depth, and 13 more were in progress; one span of girders was erected and four others are in hand. The new stations at Marine Lines and Charni Road were finished, the eastern approach to Grant Road station was widened, and additional sidings sanctioned at five other stations. Sanction was given to the project of building a new station at Broach, in connection with the new bridge, as well as to screwing deeper the piles of the north Purna and old Narbada bridges.

State Lines.

The construction of the 10⅝ miles of line between Dabhoi and Chándod on the Gaikwár's State Railway was completed. The estimates for earth-work, land, permanent way, ballasting and bridges on the Dhond line were submitted; whilst the bulk of the expenditure, except under the last head, had been previously incurred on approximate estimates. The construction of the bridges was pushed on with vigour, so that the foundations of three out of the four larger works could, it was expected, be in before the rainy season set in. In Káthiáwár the surveys, mentioned in last year's Report, having been completed, were considered by Government, with the result that it has been decided to undertake a line from Bhávnagar to Wadhwán, with a branch to Dhasa, on the metre-gauge; whilst a line from Dhoráji, to meet the latter at Dhasa, is to be constructed by the Gondal State. Part of the earth-work was commenced near Bhávnagar for purposes of famine relief; plans and estimates will be prepared as soon as the detail surveys are complete. It is proposed eventually to construct the Hotgi-Gadag or Eastern Deccan State line as a Provincial work. Part of the earth-work was taken up during the season, and the survey is in progress in three divisions. For the Kárwár and Hubli line, revised estimates were prepared for the portion

between Hubli and the river Tongabudra, whilst that from Kárwár to Hubli was cleared and re-staked. The plans for the junction station at Nágpur of the Chattisgarh line were settled, and the construction of the line itself proceeded with rapidly. The first section of the Ahmedabad-Pálanpur line was taken up, and will be opened before the end of the calendar year 1879.

Miscellaneous.

The amount of country coal consumed by the G. I. P. Railway was 54,652 tons, as compared with 105,962 tons of the English article. The total quantity of country coal taken by this Company was 47,999 tons against 62,889 last year. The employment of a new class of locomotives with special spark-arresters led to a reduction in the consumption of native coal per mile, and a large decrease in the number of fires attributable to sparks from the engine. Out of 1,750 persons convicted on account of the numerous grain robberies on the G. I. P. Railway, 306 were in the service of the Company. Towards the latter part of the year, offences of this description were almost entirely stamped out. The Volunteer Rifle Corps has increased its strength, and maintained its efficiency throughout the year. There was a proposal, mentioned in last year's Report, regarding the construction of a branch line from Broach to the coast in connection with steamer communication across the Gulf of Cambay. The alternative routes were all considered by Government; but the project, as well as that of extending the branch line from Páli to Godhra, is in abeyance. A flood carried away four spans of the old Narbada bridge in July 1878, and the gap thus caused was supplemented by a temporary structure on timber piers. This Company reduced their third class fares by ordinary train from 3 to 2½ pies, with the result of an increase in number of passengers and decrease in receipts. Seventeen locomotives and a considerable supply of rolling stock was purchased for use on the Dhond and Manmád Railway. A lorry service was kept up, too, during the monsoon, when the trains stopped running, between Ahmednagar and the Bhima Ferry. Special terms were inserted into the agreement on which the Káthiáwár lines are to be constructed, with reference to a possible extension of a branch line from Gogho to a point on the Bhávnagar line. It was also stipulated that the latter line should be constructed out of revenue, and not out of capital raised by a loan. A committee of management was appointed, consisting of the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, the Chief Ministers of the States of Bhávnagar and Gondal, and the Engineer-in-Chief.

Reports were made, during the year, to the Government of India on the adaptability of certain bridges on the railways under the control of this Government for the passage of troops, guns, and the like. The guaranteed companies have also agreed to adapt 5 per cent of their third class carriage stock for military ambulances. At a conference in Calcutta, the rules regulating the hiring rates of foreign stock were discussed, and drafts proposed, to which the two guaranteed lines of this Presidency have already agreed. The weight of material landed at Bombay for the use of State railways was 28,794 tons.

Accidents.

The number of accidents to trains on the G. I. P. line and the State lines worked by that Company was 267 and on the B. B. & C. I. and Gujarát branches, 39. Seven of these on the first group of lines were more or less serious, as were four on the other group. Only two persons were killed in these eleven accidents. The total number of accidents to persons of all classes can be seen from the table given in the margin.

Cause or Nature of Accident.	Number of Passengers carried.	Persons killed.	Persons injured	Servants employed.
Passengers from causes beyond their own control	9,907,666	..	..	..
Passengers from their own misconduct or incaution ..	..	1	3	..
Persons at level-crossing* ..	..	2	..	..
Trespassers and suicides ..	..	26	13	..
Miscellaneous	..	15	8	..
Servants from causes beyond their own control	..	10	22	99,020
Servants from incaution or misconduct	..	34	80	..
Total ..	..	88	132	..

* Train mileage 8,700,890.

Traffic and working. *A.—Passengers.*

In reviewing the general results of the year's working it is as well to take first in order the coaching traffic and receipts, and afterwards those relating to goods. The following table gives the chief statistics regarding passengers :—

Railways.		Number of Passengers carried.	Increase.	Decrease.	Unit Mileage.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average Distance travelled.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.			
Great Indian Peninsula	1877	4,309,392	..	..	282,580,494	..	..	65·57	..	..
	1878	4,598,325	288,933	..	301,115,564	18,535,070	..	65·50	..	0·07
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	1877	5,216,821	..	..	136,261,447	..	..	26·12	..	..
	1878	5,572,802	355,981	..	140,184,546	3,923,099	..	25·15	..	0·97
Nizám's State ..	1877	255,787	..	..	16,067,029	..	..	62·82	..	..
	1878	238,155	..	17,632	14,920,597	..	1,146,432	62·65	..	0·17
Dhond and Manmád State ..	1877	..	..	..	Not open.	..	..	..	..	..
	1878	62,426	62,426	..	3,008,809	3,008,809	..	48·20	..	..
Amráoti State ..	1877	84,356	..	..	507,169	..	..	6·00	..	..
	1878	104,674	20,318	..	629,097	121,928	..	6·00	..	..
Khámgaon State ..	1877	29,504	..	..	239,650	..	..	8·00	..	..
	1878	39,699	10,195	..	319,975	80,325	..	8·00	..	..
Wardha Valley State	1877	33,105	..	..	656,191	..	..	19·82	..	..
	1878	68,121	35,016	..	1,595,813	939,622	..	23·42	3·60	..
Gaikwár's	1877	80,324	..	..	1,179,156	..	..	14·68	..	..
	1878	84,155	3,831	..	1,240,445	61,289	..	14·74	0·60	..
Total ..	1877	10,009,289	..	..	437,491,136	..	..	..	..	..
	1878	10,768,357	776,700	17,632	463,014,846	26,670,142	1,146,432	..	..	..
Net Increase No ..			759,068		..	25,523,710		..	.	..

From the above it will be seen that the net increase in the number of passengers carried was 759,068, there having been a decrease on the Nizám's line only, where it amounted to 17,632. The increase in unit mileage run was 25,523,710 net, the average distance travelled having increased on two and decreased on three lines, and on the remainder being the same as it was in the previous year. The length of line open was 155 miles more than in 1877. The percentage of distance travelled, was, as will be seen

seen from the table given below, the same as last year on two lines, less than last year on four, and more on one. The Dhond Railway, having been opened during the year for the first time, affords, necessarily, no data for comparison :—

Railway.		Average Length of Line open.	Percentage of Distance travelled to length of Line open.	Receipts.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average Receipts per Unit Mile.	Percentage of 3rd and 4th Classes to Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Pies.	Nos.
Great Indian Peninsula	1877..	1,268·5	5·17	48,13,737	..	..	3·27	95·80
	1878..	1,268·5	5·16	51,28,385	3,14,648	..	3·20	95·26
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1877..	444	5·88	22,28,372	..	..	3·14	92·80
	1878..	444	5·66	21,97,656	..	30,716	3·01	93·27
Nizám's State ..	1877..	121	51·91	2,48,841	..	..	2·97	95·83
	1878..	121	51·77	2,27,350	..	21,491	2·92	95·41
Dhond and Manmád State ..	1877..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1878..	146	33·24	45,530	45,530	..	2·90	95·92
Amraoti State ..	1877..	6	100·00	8,813	..	..	3·33	96·10
	1878..	6	100·00	10,170	1,357	..	3·10	96·76
Khamgaon State..	1877..	8	100·00	3,807	..	..	3·05	98·40
	1878..	8	100·00	4,764	957	..	2·85	96·70
Wardha Valley State	1877..	36	55·00	9,604	..	..	2·81	97·97
	1878..	46	50·91	22,301	12,697	..	2·68	98·87
Gaikwár's State ..	1877..	20	73·40	18,883	..	..	3·07	98·13*
	1878..	20	73·70	19,730	847	..	3·05	98·68
Total ..	1877..	1,903·5	..	73,32,057	..	..	..	..
	1878..	2,058·5	..	76,55,886	3,76,036	52,207	..	..
				Net Increase Rs. ..	3,23,829			

* NOTE.—On this line there are only two classes; the percentage is, therefore, taken of the lower on the upper class.

Receipts show a net increase of Rs. 3,23,829, a decrease, amounting to Rs. 52,207, being found on two lines only. The falling off in the coaching receipts of the B. B. & C. I. Railway are due to the decrease in average distance travelled by return mail passengers, the reduction of third-class fares by ordinary train, and to the shortening of the period for which return tickets are available. The percentage of travellers by lower classes varies from 92·80 to 98·68, the low proportion on the B. B. & C. I. Railway being due to the number of local first and second class passengers travelling between Bombay and the suburbs.

Goods traffic

The total decrease in the weight of goods carried amounted to 302,388 tons, of which the greater part occurred on the G. I. P. Railway. On two State lines, excluding the Dhond and Manmád, which began work during this season only, there was a slight increase, which nearly counterbalanced the falling off on the B. B. & C. I. line. Ton mileage, as shown in the accompanying statement, fell off by 142,050,334 :—

RAILWAY.		Number of Tons of Goods carried.	Increase.	Decrease.	Ton Mileage	Increase.	Decrease.
G. I. P.	1877..	1,514,727	..	..	550,344,097	..	....
	1878..	1,202,553	..	312,174	420,241,981	..	139,102,116
B. B. & C. I. ..	1877..	538,009	..	..	83,107,219	..	....
	1878..	529,547	..	8,462	78,206,321	..	4,990,898
Nizám's	1877..	104,100	..	..	10,089,544	..	....
	1878..	102,117	..	1,983	10,261,769	172,225	....
Dhond and Manmád	1877..	....	..	..	Not open.	..	....
	1878..	13,664	13,664	..	781,874	781,874	....
Amraoti ..	1877..	44,265	..	..	265,587	..	....
	1878..	45,067	802	..	270,401	4,814	....
Khamgaon ..	1877..	31,695	..	..	253,558	..	....
	1878..	31,620	..	75	252,960	..	598
Wardha Valley ..	1877..	54,141	..	..	1,236,285	..	....
	1878..	61,762	7,621	..	2,353,704	1,117,419	....
Gaikwár's ..	1877..	19,110	..	..	358,908	..	....
	1878..	17,329	..	1,781	326,854	..	33,054
Total ..	1877..	2,306,047	..	..	654,745,198	..	....
	1878..	2,003,659	22,087	324,475	512,694,864	2,076,332	144,126,666
Decrease		....	302,388		....	142,050,334	

Receipts from the goods traffic were Rs. 2,59,44,232 against Rs. 3,08,73,213, or a decrease of Rs. 49,28,981. Three lines, besides the Dhond and Manmád, showed a collective increase of Rs. 45,937. The general results are summarized in the following statement :—

RAILWAY.		Average Distance carried.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average Length of Line open.	Percentage of Distance carried to Length of open Line.	Receipts.	Increase	Decrease.	Average Rate per ton per mile.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Pies.
G. I. P. ..	1877..	369·27	..	..	1,268·5	29·11	2,54,98,616	..	..	8·75
	1878..	349·45	..	19·82	1,268·5	27·55	2,09,33,718	..	45,64,898	9·56
B. B. & C. I. ..	1877..	154·64	..	..	444	34·82	46,43,011	..	..	10·71
	1878..	147·69	..	6·95	444	33·26	41,83,418	..	4,59,593	10·28
Nizám's ..	1877..	96·92	..	..	121	80·10	5,22,951	..	..	9·95
	1878..	100·49	3·57	..	121	83·05	5,18,449	..	4,502	9·70
Dhond and Manmád ..	1877..	..	..	..	Not open.		..	..	..	..
	1878..	57·22	57·22	..	145	39·46	56,651	56,651	..	13·91
Amraoti ..	1877..	6	..	..	6	100	69,696	..	..	50·38
	1878..	6	..	..	6	100	77,152	7,456	..	54·78
Khamgaon ..	1877..	8	..	..	8	100	45,615	..	..	34·68
	1878..	8	..	..	8	100	46,459	844	..	35·26
Wardha Valley	1877..	22·83	..	..	36	63·42	66,275	..	..	10·29
	1878..	38·11	15·28	..	46	82·85	1,03,912	37,637	..	8·47
Gaikwár's ..	1877..	18·78	..	..	20	93·90	27,049	..	..	14·47
	1878..	18·80	·02	..	20	94·00	24,473	..	2,576	14·42
Total ..	1877..	..	..	..	..	..	3,08,73,213	..	..	..
	1878..	..	..	..	..	..	2,59,44,232	1,02,588	50,31,569	..
Decrease		..	..	..	..	..	..	49,28,981		..

The decrease in both goods and receipts is to be found chiefly on the G. I. P. Railway, and is to be attributed almost entirely to the cessation of the abnormal activity of the trade in food-grains which was called forth by the famine of 1876-77. The decrease in this item alone amounts to 276,453 tons and in quantity carried, and Rs. 53,24,296 in receipts, and outweighed the improved receipts from cotton (Rs. 7,85,596), and almost all the articles that form the staple trade of the district traversed by this line. The average receipts per mile are better this year by ·81 pies per ton, owing to the large quantities of food-grain carried last year at low rates. On the B. B. & C. I. line there was a considerable increase in the amount carried of food-grain, sugar, opium, salt and tobacco, and a falling off in most other articles of traffic. On the

Nizám's line, firewood, food-grain, and salt form the chief articles of traffic, and the first and last show an increase this year as compared with last. On the Khamgaon and Amraoti State lines, as on the G. I. P. Railway, there was an improvement in the cotton and salt traffic, and a falling off in the amount of food-grain carried. The coal carried over the Wardha line was 36,220 tons as compared with 28,235 last year. The amount of grain, too, increased, but in the seed consignments there was a considerable decrease here, as there was on the Berár lines.

The gross receipts and expenditure will be found below—the figures for the previous year being added for comparison. Financial working.

Gross Receipts and Expenditure.

Comparative Statement of Gross Receipts and Expenditure for 1877 and 1878.

Railway.		Receipts.				Expenditure.	
		Coaching.	Goods.	Sundries and Telegraph.	Total.	Maintenance.	Locomotive.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Great Indian Peninsula.	1877	58,53,869	2,58,16,906	11,03,376	3,27,74,151	18,33,938	63,56,572
	1878	61,72,160	2,11,05,590	10,87,061	2,83,64,811	28,42,774	53,43,181
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1877	23,96,211	47,86,327	6,16,375	77,98,913	9,57,288	9,65,491
	1878	23,07,422	43,48,393	1,89,863	69,05,678	7,72,603	10,38,216
Nizám's State	1877	2,97,146	5,31,700	1,023	8,30,769	1,10,219	2,08,370
	1878	3,06,793	6,17,105	2,452	9,26,350	1,61,935	3,10,764
Dhond and Manmád ..	1877	..	..	Not open.	..	..	..
	1878	49,641	80,028	5,585	1,35,254	11,083	60,521
Amraoti	1877	9,653	70,345	95	80,093	3,168	10,018
	1878	11,095	77,917	112	89,124	3,815	12,397
Khamgaon	1877	4,273	45,756	962	50,991	5,726	11,102
	1878	5,186	46,785	1,020	52,991	2,930	7,948
Wardha Valley	1877	10,402	66,498	606	77,506	10,212	21,307
	1878	24,258	1,04,178	1,964	1,30,400	35,426	31,219
Gaikwár's	1877	19,270	27,130	..	46,000	6,897	11,505
	1878	20,293	24,598	..	44,891	7,738	7,389
Total ...	1877	85,90,824	3,13,44,662	17,23,337	4,16,58,423	29,27,448	75,84,374
	1878	89,56,848	2,64,04,594	12,89,057	3,66,49,499	38,38,304	68,11,635
Increases and Decreases ..		3,56,024	-49,40,068	-4,34,280	-50,08,924	9,10,856	-7,72,739

Railway.		Expenditure—*continued.*				
		Carriage and Wagon.	Traffic.	General Charges.	Special and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Great Indian Peninsula.	1877	24,43,115	22,56,927	10,47,123	18,91,008	1,58,28,683
	1878	15,30,851	22,35,179	10,79,556	8,42,023	1,38,73,564
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	1877	2,28,353	5,90,369	5,00,345	31,584	32,73,330
	1878	2,46,584	6,07,861	4,84,283	69,005	32,18,552
Nizám's State	1877	90,857	73,981	76,459	....	5,59,895
	1878	1,05,799	1,02,319	1,13,054	1,521	7,05,392
Dhond and Manmád ..	1877	....	....	....	Not	open.
	1878	1,029	21,310	33,197	50,054	1,77,194
Amraoti	1877	6,803	9,536	2,250	....	31,775
	1878	8,239	11,497	2,977	55	38,980
Khamgaon	1877	6,810	6,343	2,453	....	32,434
	1878	2,967	3,869	2,530	1,204	21,538
Wardha Valley	1877	12,544	15,786	8,058	....	67,907
	1878	15,047	20,500	20,029	152	1,22,373
Gaikwár's..	1877	3,866	8,964	5,053	....	36,285
	1878	1,429	8,276	3,191	....	28,023
Total ..	1877	27,92,348	29,61,906	16,41,641	19,22,592	1,98,30,309
	1878	19,11,945	30,10,811	17,38,817	9,64,104	1,82,75,616
Increases and Decreases ..		-8,80,403	48,905	97,176	-9,58,488	-15,54,693

RAILWAYS.

RAILWAY.		Percentage of Expenditure to Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.
			Rs.
Great Indian Peninsula.	1877..	48·30	1,69,45,468
	1878..	48·91	1,44,91,217
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1877..	41·98	45,25,583
	1878..	46·61	36,87,126
Nizám's State	1877..	67·39	2,70,874
	1878..	85·86	1,30,958
Dhond and Manmád ..	1877..	....	....
	1878..	131·01	41,940
Amraoti	1877..	39·67	48,318
	1878..	43·74	50,144
Khamgaon	1877..	63·61	18,557
	1878..	40·64	81,453
Wardha Valley	1877..	87·62	9,599
	1878..	93·84	8,027
Gaikwár's	1877..	78·87	9,715
	1878..	62·42	16,868
Total ..	1877..	47·60	2,18,28,114
	1878..	49·87	1,83,73,883
Net Decrease in 1878 ..		....	−34,54,231

The net receipts are shown in the margin. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,66,49,499, or less than last year by Rs. 50,08,924. Coaching receipts increased by Rs. 3,56,024, goods earnings decreased by Rs. 49,40,068, and telegraph and sundries by Rs. 4,34,280. The net receipts were Rs. 1,83,73,883, as compared with Rs. 2,18,28,114, or less by Rs. 34,54,231 than those of 1877.

The increase in coaching receipts is general, but took place chiefly on the G. I. P. line. The decrease in goods traffic has received notice above. The decrease under "Sundries" is due principally to the receipts on account of hire of stock lent by the B. B. & C. I. line to aid in the famine traffic, and not required during 1878.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,82,75,616 against Rs. 1,98,30,309, or a reduction of Rs. 15,54,693. This decrease is most marked in carriage and wagon expenses, miscellaneous and locomotive charges. There was a slight increase of Rs. 48,405 under traffic, and Rs. 97,176 under general charges, whilst the expenditure on maintenance was Rs. 9,10,856 more than it was last year. The heavy famine traffic on the G. I. P. Railway necessitated extensive renewals of the permanent-way, especially in the Konkan district. On the same line the decrease in the train-miles run caused the locomotive expenses to fall, and the completion of the renewal of the goods stock begun in 1877 resulted in the decrease apparent under carriage and wagon expenses. In the head "Special expenditure" is included the cost of hire of vehicles, &c., for famine traffic. The remaining variations call for no special comment.

Capital account.

The state of the capital account at the end of 1877 and 1878 respectively of all the lines under the control of this Government, taken collectively, is shown in the margin. There is an increase, in the amount of capital authorized of £347,590; in the amount of that received of £941,418; in the final expenditure of £1,051,613 and in the expenditure on open line of £1,160,225. The

HEADINGS.	1877.	1878.
	£.	£.
Capital authorized	36,818,942	37,166,532
Capital received	33,081,242	34,022,660
Expenditure—		
(a) On Final Heads.. ..	31,464,869	32,516,482
(b) Stores and Suspense ..	1,326,436	1,222,977
Total expenditure	32,791,305	33,739,459
Balance available on capital authorized	4,027,637	3,427,073
Do. on capital received ..	289,937	283,201
Amount expended on open line..	31,418,381	32,578,606

suspense balances were reduced by £103,459. The balances available on capital authorized and on that received were less than at the end of the previous year by £600,654 and £6,736 respectively. The amount of capital received was overdrawn in the case of the G. I. P. Railway by £58,546 in 1877, and by £108,170 in the year under review.

The principal variations were thus caused—

(1)—Of the increase in capital authorized, £300,000 were on the G. I. P. Railway, and the rest on account of the extension of the Gaikwár's State line, and the extra rolling stock required on the same.

(2)—The capital received by the G. I. P. Railway Company in excess of last year consisted of £298,873 from loans and £24,736 from calls on shares. The greater portion of the balance was on account of the Dhond and Manmád completion (£557,315); the remainder appertained to the Gaikwár's State line (£45,000), Wardha Valley State Railway (£14,379), and the Nizám's line (£1,125) for additional construction works. Except in the case of the G. I. P. Railway, this heading shows the amounts drawn or received from Government for expenditure.

(3)—The chief items on the G. I. P. Railway debited to "Final Expenditure" were on account of construction of new locomotive and wagon stock and the new workshops at Parel. Of the other items, the largest was for the laying of an eighth sleeper. On the B. B. & C. I. line the capital expended (£105,364) was more than counterbalanced by refunds to the extent of £105,910. The expenditure was incurred principally on the new Narbada Bridge (£67,903), the two stations in Bombay and on rolling stock. The refunds consisted of surplus profits applied to the construction of the above-mentioned bridge (£97,882), rolling stock sold to the Dhond State Railway, and value of condemned engines, refunded by revenue. Except in the case of the Dhond and Manmád line, the expenditure on State Railways was insignificant.

(4)—The lines that contributed most towards the decrease of £105,983 in suspense balances were the G. I. P. (£59,113) and Dhond and Manmád (£40,362). There was a slight addition of £2,524 in the case of the two Berár lines.

(5)—The increase in the expenditure on open line is in great measure due to the transfer to this head of £711,740 from the heading of "Line in course of construction" on account of the opening of the Dhond and Manmád line, and is, therefore, only nominal. The actual increase is found chiefly on the G. I. P. line in connection with the final expenditure, which has enhanced the cost, by £341, per mile.

In the case of guaranteed railways the net revenue is declared half-yearly, and as the earnings usually accrue during the first half-year, followed by a deficit in the second, Government receives only a moiety of the profits, and has to make good the whole of the deficit. The

Interest.

Heading.	Amount.
	£.
Net revenue	1,683,901
Interest on capital	1,632,893
Revenue in excess of interest. ..	209,428
Interest in excess of revenue ..	158,330
Net excess revenue	51,098

interest transactions for the year under review were as shown marginally, resulting in a net surplus of £51,098. The adjustments, however, reduce this amount to a deficit, to be made good by Government, amounting to £130,064, as follows :—

	£.	£.
Moiety of surplus profits to G. I. P. Railway for first half 1878.	...181,427	
Surplus profits, B. B. & C. I., for same period applied to new Narbada Bridge	... 33,007	
Contribution from surplus profits to G. I. P. Railway Provident Fund	... 3,824	
		218,258
Deduct—Interest payable by Native States ...	... 41,105	
Less—Surplus on Berár lines paid to Nizám's Government	... 4,009	
		37,096
Total amount payable by Government ...		181,162
Deduct—Surplus profits as given in the marginal table above		51,098
Net Deficit ...		130,064

Or, showing the net revenue separately for each line, the results may be thus reached—

A.—Interest payable—		
	£.	
(1) G. I. P. Railway	1,122,945	
(2) B. B. & C. I. Railway	401,214	
(3) Dhond and Manmád	29,198	
(4) Wardha Valley	21,409	
		£.1,574,766
B.—Net revenue received—		
(1) G. I. P. line	1,328,364	
Less moiety of surplus and contribution to Provident Fund as above ...	185,251	
	1,143,113	
(2) B. B. & C. I. line	337,987	
Less—Surplus applied to Narbada Bridge	33,007	
	304,980	
(3) Wardha Valley State line... ...	803	
	1,448,896	
Less—Deficit on Dhond and Manmád,	4,194	
		1,444,702
Net Deficit ...		130,064

The interest exceeded the net earnings on five lines, and was covered by the net receipts on three.

CANALS.

INDUS CONSERVANCY, &c.

As there are no navigable canals in this Presidency, it is usual to report under this head the operations of the year in the way of keeping clear of trees and obstructions the main navigable channel of the River Indus, together with the working of the sea and river pilotage in the Province of Sind, all of which departments are under the supervision of the same officer.

The inundation was exceptional, both in its maximum height (20 feet against an average of 17¼ feet) and in the destruction caused by it to its banks. The current was very strong, and buried the trees washed from the banks deeply in the mud, necessitating the use of a good deal more powder in blasting them than usual. The "Assyria", an old steamer formerly employed in this Department, but now disused, was sold during the year for Rs. 5,604, and the boats used to replace her were, in many cases, greatly in want of repairs and alterations before they were completely fitted for their purpose.

The work of removing obstacles was rendered especially difficult this year from the fact that, as the banks were giving way under the process of erosion to a very large extent, new channels were continually being formed and closed again, so that much loss of time by detention was caused on board the steamers. Several sunken wrecks were blown up and removed from the channel just below Sukkur.

The number of boats registered by this Department as engaged in traffic on the Indus was 5,148, or more than in 1877-78 by 1,117. The burthen also increased by 64 per cent. The gross receipts from all sources were Rs. 60,658, and the expenditure Rs. 38,866. The increase due to the raising the registration fees in 1878 on steamers and other vessels amounted to Rs. 9,495. The trade on the river was very dull, compared with what it was a few years back, and the local demand for cereals greatly restricted the export trade down the river from Upper Sind.

River pilotage.

The staff of pilots is reported by the supervising officer to be efficient. Only one accident of a serious nature occurred during the year, and, with regard even to that, no blame was attached to the pilot in charge. The receipts and charges in this branch of the Department were respectively Rs. 12,028 and Rs. 11,850; a comparison with last year's results shows a decrease in receipts, amounting to Rs. 300, and an increase in expenditure of Rs. 821.

CANALS.

Sea Pilotage.

The boats attached to the sea pilotage branch were maintained, as were the beacons, in efficient order throughout the year. The new rate of fees came into operation in April 1878. The financial results of the year show an increase of Rs. 2,575 in receipts, and of Rs. 337 in expenditure, as specified in the marginal table.

	Year.		In 1878-79.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Receipts	790	3,365	2,575	...
Expenditure ...	2,466	2,803	337	...
Surplus or deficit.	—1,676	+562	+2,238	...

TELEGRAPHS.

Bombay Division.

The increase in the length of telegraph lines open in the Bombay Division was 267 miles, the length of wire open at the beginning of the year having been 6,165·96 miles, and at the close 6,432·498 miles. Additional wires were laid from Sháhábad to Poona (249½ miles); but, with this exception, the variations consisted of local additions of wires not more than 7 miles in length. No change took place in the number of offices at work during the year. They are, therefore, as follows :—

First Class.—Two permanent; four temporary.

Second Class.—Nine permanent.

Third Class.—Twelve permanent, and one which is constituted a first-class station during a few months of the year.

The total number of messages sent was 285,977, and the collections amounted to Rs. 6,90,938. Last year the messages numbered 230,918, and the collections Rs. 6,91,657. Next to Bombay and Poona, the largest numbers of messages were sent from Ahmedabad, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bhávnagar and Secunderabad.

Sind.

This division contained, at the end of the year, 1,437 miles of posts and 4,100 miles of wire. The line from Hyderabad to Rohri (206 post miles) was abandoned, and the Bháwalpur Station closed, in consequence of the opening of the office there by the Indus Valley State Railway Department. An extra wire from Sukkur to Jacobabad was laid in consequence of the increased business in connection with the Afghán Expedition. The high inundation from the Indus and several violent storms did a great deal of damage to parts of the lines along the banks. The only serious interruptions to communications, however, took place at Sukkur and between Hyderabad and Umarkot. The former was caused by a storm which broke the spans across the river; the cause of the latter and more serious stoppage was not discovered. The administration for the year was, in other respects, carried on as usual, and presents no special features calling for notice in this Report.

Indo-European Telegraph. *Persian Gulf*

There was no change in the length of cable open, which is, as last year, 1,978 miles. Of this, 574 miles are laid with the gutta-percha cable, and the rest with India-rubber. The exceptionally heavy rainfall caused a great number of interruptions on the land line, and in some cases the course of the spannings has been changed or otherwise improved. A few petty cases of wilful damage occurred on the Mekrán Coast. There were interruptions on one line or the other for 112 days during the year, but never simultaneously, so that the interference with traffic was but slight.

The total value of messages transmitted was Rs. 10,97,976, of which sum Rs. 4,46,071 were net earnings, and Rs. 6,51,905 credited to the other departments connected with this section.

TELEGRAPHS.

The increase over last year's amount was Rs. 73,398 net revenue, and Rs. 1,19,628 in payments to other administrations.

The number of messages sent was 35,645, or 21· per cent over those sent in 1877-78. Of these, 1,688 were on Government service, and 33,957 by private individuals. The earnings were Rs. 65,471 from Government messages, and Rs. 3,80,600 from those of a commercial or private nature, the total increase being 38· per cent.

The value of the traffic audited with the Indian Government was Rs. 8,58,769, and the accounts prepared with the Persian and Turkish administrations show an amount of Rs. 8,07,318 and Rs. 48,527 respectively. The gross amount of traffic adjusted as above, including local transactions, was Rs. 17,50,678. The Teherán route conveyed 89·10 per cent of the total traffic on this section, and 10·90 per cent went by the Turkish route. Of the former, 43·59 per cent consisted of messages to India, and 45·51 of messages to Europe. By the Turkish route, 6·42 per cent of the messages sent were for India, and 4·48 for Europe. Taking the Indian traffic separately, it appears that the Suez route carried 74·5, and the Indo-European route 25·5 of the whole, the proportions, as compared with those of last year, showing a slight increase in that by the Indo-European line. If the far-east traffic be taken separately, the ratio of traffic by the Indo-European line to the whole is greater, and that by the Eastern Telegraph line less than that of last year, by one per cent. The total number of both serious and trivial errors in transmission was somewhat below that of 1877-78.

POST OFFICE.

Imperial Post.

The number of post offices open at the close of the year was 730. There has been an increase of 92 offices during the year, 106 having been newly opened and 14 closed. Of the post offices newly opened, 59 were experimental, 45 permanent, and 2 transferred from other circles.

The number of village postmen was 528 against 426, the increase being 102, and the number of letter-boxes 1,286 against 1,111, the increase being 175.

The total mileage of postal lines was 11,002¼ against 12,386¾, the decrease being 1,384½. The decrease is due partly to the transfer of all the railway lines from this to the Travelling Post Office Circle, and partly to the abolition of the Tonga Dâk line from Dhond to Ahmednagar and other foot lines in the Ahmednagar District, in consequence of the opening of the Dhond and Manmád State Railway, and to the abolition of the land line to Sind, and other revisions.

The Overland Parcel Post has worked successfully. There were six exchanges in existence at the close of the year, viz.:—

I. Between India and the United Kingdom;
II. Do. India and Austro-Hungary and Germany;
III. Do. Aden and the United Kingdom;
IV. Do. Aden and Bombay;
V. Do. Bombay and Ceylon;
VI. Do. Bombay and Straits Settlement;

and the results of the working of the scheme can be seen from the statistics given below:—

YEAR.	Number of Exchanges.	Number of Parcels received.	Number of Parcels despatched.	Aggregate Value of the Parcels received and despatched.	Net Profit to the Department after deducting Post Office charges.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1873-74	1	13,334	8,591	5,46,352 0 2	20,557 7 7
1878-79	6	47,602	21,583	15,05,271 13 11	1,01,359 14 9
Increase ...	5	34,268	12,992	9,58,919 12 11	80,802 7 2

An experimental post office has been opened at Zanzibar since 13th November 1878, as the increasing importance of the place called for the establishment of such a convenience.

A temporary post office was organized and attached to the expeditionary field force despatched from Bombay to Malta, and was in existence for 4½ months.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

POST OFFICE.

The system of insuring registered articles and parcels was introduced during the latter portion of the year 1877-78, and its results, which could not be properly estimated during that year, have, during the year under report, shown that it has worked well, and been used by the public to a considerable extent, as will be seen from the marginal figures.

Number of registered Articles posted.	Declared Value of Contents.	Number of Parcels posted.	Declared Value.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
5,528	14,11,636 8 0	31,176	1,12,29,152 15 10

It is worthy of note that in the Presidency town alone, as being the chief centre of traffic in this circle, 17,046 parcels, with contents of the value of over Rs. 69 lakhs, were insured.

The value-payable parcel scheme, which was introduced almost simultaneously with the insurance system, has not proved equally popular; but the number of value-payable parcels despatched during the year shows a steady increase as compared with last year's results.

The half-yearly enumeration returns give an aggregate of 24,113,284 of letters, newspapers, packets and parcels dealt with by the Imperial Post Office in the Bombay Circle during the year under review, against 24,735,958 during the previous year, or a decrease of 2·51 per cent.

Offences. Thirty-three prosecutions were successfully instituted by the Department against officials belonging to it, and 51 cases of the use of previously obliterated, ordinary or service postage labels and service labels which were not previously obliterated, were detected during the year. Of the latter, 36 were successfully prosecuted, and in the rest either the offence could not be brought home to any particular person, or the offenders were under age.

Mail robberies. There were 16 highway robberies and 9 attempts at highway robbery of the mail. Of the 16 robberies, 5 occurred in British territory, 7 in the Province of Káthiáwár, 2 in Mahi Kántha, one in Pálanpur territory, and one within the limits of Dongarpur, in Meywár; and of the 9 attempts, 2 occurred in British territory, and 7 in the territories of Native States. In 15 cases the mail was actually plundered, and in one the district post village postman attached to the Pálanpur Post Office was attacked. In 6 cases robbers were traced and brought to justice; in one, four persons were arrested and put on their trial, but acquitted by the Magistrate; in one, the robber, though arrested, was acquitted on account of his being in an unsound state of mind; in 7 cases no trace of the robbers could be found, and one case is still awaiting inquiry. Four of these cases were very serious, as they entailed loss of insured articles containing property worth Rs. 14,281-1-3.* In 5 cases the mail was partially recovered, in 4 it was recovered wholly, and in 7 not recovered at all.

* Allusion to these cases has been already made above at page 19 of this Report.

The strength and cost of the District Postal Establishment, which is maintained out of Provincial Funds, are shown in the following table, from which it will be seen that there was no change in the number of district offices or lines, but a decrease of 19 postmen and 10 letter-boxes. The total grant from Provincial revenues was Rs. 89,390, or Rs. 10 less than in 1877-78, and in the figures shown marginally the expenditure on account of grain-compensation allowances have not been included. There was no aid received out of Local or Imperial Revenue. The two post offices mentioned above are respectively in the Belgaum District and the Nárukot State. The decrease in the number of village postmen is due to the transfer of district lines to the Imperial system of postal services in the Districts of Ahmedabad, Ratnágiri, Sátára, Poona and Kaira with the Rewa Kántha. Out of the savings thus effected, a district post was established and maintained in Upper Sind.

YEAR.	Number of District Post or Receiving Offices.	Number of District Post Village Postmen, or Post-boxes.	Number of District Post Letter-boxes.	Distances in miles of District Post Lines.	Cost to Provincial Revenues.
					Rs.
1877-78	2	525	574	107	91,035
1878-79	2	506	564	107	91,261
In 1878-79, more or less	..	—19	—10	..	—2,774

The following table shows the work of the year in this branch of the Postal Department:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	More.	Less.	Percentage of Variation.
Total number of covers sent for delivery	943,159	881,961	...	61,198	6·48
Number received back ...	58,329	54,966	...	3,363	5·76
Number received for despatch.	252,848	228,494	...	24,354	9·63

There has been, therefore, a considerable decrease under all three headings. The proportion of correspondence delivered to that returned undelivered is 94· to 6·, as it was in 1877-78.

The marginal table shows the distribution of the undelivered correspondence, and the ratio of each class to the total number of covers returned. A comparison with last year's ratios shows that the proportion of missent and refused covers fell by 25· and 37· per cent respectively. There was an insignificant increase in the proportion of letters unclaimed, which needs no special explanation. The district where the highest proportion of undelivered correspondence appears, is the Kolhápur State, and the best results are in the Dhárwár, Ahmednagar, Kaládgi and Surat Districts.

	Number.	Proportion.
Refused	13,481	24·52
Redirected ...	26,345	47·93
Missent	2,508	4·56
Unclaimed ...	12,632	22·98
Total ...	54,966	...

POST OFFICE.

The receipts of the District Postal Department, by which the value of the correspondence can be approximately estimated, amounted to Rs. 57,206, and the expenditure, as pointed out above, to Rs. 91,261. The figures for last year were Rs. 64,040 and Rs. 94,035 respectively. The decrease in receipts is merely in accordance with the smaller amount of correspondence passing the Department, whilst the transfer of funds to the district post in Upper Sind and the smaller amounts paid to subordinates in compensation for dearness of grain, account for the decrease in expenditure.

Irrigation.

The rainfall of 1877 was sufficiently unfavourable to agriculture in some of the Deccan districts to cause a very restricted demand for field labour accompanied by a certain amount of distress amongst the lower classes, to relieve which Government ordered the commencement or resumption of some of the irrigational projects most conveniently situated with regard to the districts affected. Before entering upon the regular operations of the year under review, it is as well to specify the nature and extent of these relief works, which are accordingly shown in the marginal table. The maximum daily number employed including such ordinary labourers as were absolutely necessary to turn the relief labour to account, as well as those gratuitously relieved upon the works, was 23,108 in the middle of August 1878, and the works were finally closed for relief purposes at the end of September. The loss, including cost of hutting, charitable relief and other expenses incidental to famine works, was about 20 per cent on the amount expended.

Relief operations.

Name of Work and District.		Estimated Cost.	Outlay for Relief.		Highest Number of People employed.
			Total.	Value of Work done.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Násik ..	Chankápur tank..	5,33,676	11,210	9,918	1,872
	Wághád tank ..	1,70,800	27,679	17,776	3,089
	Pálkher canal ..	1,55,160	7,468	6,864	1,842
Ahmednagar.	Ojhar canal Extension	89,148	10,829	9,903	811
Poona ..	Matoba tank ..	1,61,143	14,956	10,214	1,104
	Shirsuphal ..	1,54,860	18,777	18,777	744
	Bhadalwádi ..	1,36,151	45,314	42,013	3,954
	Níra canal ..	33,39,260	1,16,983	96,709	7,630
Sholápur..	Ashti tank ..	5,55,418	3,745	586	3,889
Sátára ..	Mhaswad tank ..	14,76,235	27,476	13,245	4,629
Násik ..	Khirdi Sáté tank (municipal water-supply)	1,04,160	22,543	21,857	2,236
Kaládgi ..	Begum tank (municipal water-supply)	69,315	8,899	8,899	1,418
	Total ..	..	3,15,779	2,56,766	..

In treating of the regular operations of the year it is as well to consider Sind apart from the rest of the Presidency, as in that Province artificial irrigation, except in the Delta, is an indispensable element in agriculture, whereas in Gujarát and the Deccan it has been introduced as an auxiliary, wherever available.

In the last-named Provinces there were 23 works open for irrigation, of which 15 are entirely new, and 8 are old works extended, improved or restored. Of the latter class, however, it is noteworthy that only 3 yielded any revenue before they were improved by Government. The total area commanded by these works is 313,623 acres, of which 218,349 acres are irrigable. The area actually irrigated was 17,286 acres (8 per cent) as compared

Gujarát and Deccan operations.

Area irrigated.

with 25,362 acres last year, and 17,059 the year before. The falling off in area is due to less cultivation of light autumnal crops, for which the heavy rainfall sufficed without any artificial supply; but the assessment, showing an increase of 2 per cent over that of 1877-78, and of 29 per cent over that of 1876-77, indicates a decided extension of the use of irrigational facilities in the case of crops of a valuable description. These 23 works, when finished, will command an additional irrigable area of 91,914 acres. The works still necessary for their completion were under construction during the year. The works in this division were classified in last year's Report into (1) those drawing their supply from rivers rising in the Western Ghâts, in which the supply of water during the autumn and early part of the dry season is unfailing; and (2) works dependent for their supply on the local rainfall. A more correct classification seems to be the following:—(1) Works fed from rivers rising in the Western Ghâts, the supply to which is made permanent by storage. Only one work, the Mutha canal, answers at present to this description; (2) works fed from rivers rising in the same range as the above, but unassisted by storage, of which there are nine, the supply from which is certain from June to December only. Reservoirs in connection with three works of this class are under construction, and those for four others have been surveyed and entered in the forecast submitted to the Government of India. Class 3 comprises storage works on rivers with large catchment areas not rising in the Western Ghâts, and canals fed from the same. One tank in Sholápur and a canal in Gujarát come under this class. Class 4 includes works similar to those in class 3, but situated on or supplied from rivers with a smaller catchment area. Of these there are nine, of which six are storage tanks and three canals, all in the Deccan. The Khári works in Gujarát come under class 3, but those on the Pánjhra in Khándesh do not come under any of the above descriptions, as they are situated on a river rising in the Western Ghâts, aided by storage, it is true, but the storage is dependent on the local rainfall.

Classification of works.

Work and Class.		Area under Command, 1877-78.		Area irrigated 1877-78.	
		Gross.	Irrigable.	Area.	Percentage on Irrigable.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
I.	Mutha canals ..	53,617	37,803	5,361	14·2
II.	Jámda canals ..	45,403	29,335	4,925	16·8
	Pálkher do. ..	26,697	6,510	1,076	3·7
	Wadáli do. ..	2,073	1,702	213	12·6
	Ojhar do. ..	4,904	4,376	1,840	42·1
	Lákh do. ..	30,707	11,062	1,541	13·9
	Rewári do. ..	6,004	5,341	653	12·2
	Yerla do. ..	6,278	5,848	245	4·2
	Krishna do. ..	21,252	20,823	2,935	14·9
	Madag tank ..	2,467	2,000	550	27·5
	Total Class II. ..	1,45,785	86,997	13,978	16·7
III.	Ekrúk Tank ..	17,746	17,406	1,833	10·5
	Háthmati Canal ..	36,000	31,231	1,043	3·3
	Total Class III. ..	53,746	48,637	2,881	5·9

The areas under command, irrigable and irrigated from each of the other twenty-one works during 1877-78 are shown in the margin. It may as well be explained that the differences between the gross and irrigable area in the table arise from the deduction from the former of the land

	Work and Class.	Area under Command, 1877-78. Gross.	Irrigable.	Area irrigated 1877-78. Area.	Percentage on Irrigable.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
IV.	Hartála tank ..	584	527	23	4·3
	Mhaswa do. ..	447	436	166	38·0
	Bhátodi do. ..	13,000	1,560	555	35·6
	Kasurdi do. ..	597	585	218	37·2
	Koregaon do. ..	..	..	..	..
	Maini do. ..	4,638	4,459	983	22·0
	Gondoli canal ..	4,182	3,345	157	4·0
	Chikhli do. ..	1,727	1,652	214	12·9
	Kalála Dam ...	350	350	..	..
	Total Class IV. ..	52,525	13,414	2,316	17·2
	Grand Total ..	2,78,673	1,86,851	24,536	13·1

found to be either unculturable or at too high a level to be reached by the canal water; or, thirdly, unprovided as yet with distributaries.

In addition to the above projects, various old works of a minor description, from which an area of 162,849 acres is irrigated, were maintained in proper order, and several water-supply schemes for towns were either in progress or under investigation during the year. Some progress, too, was made with eight schemes not yet in operation, but which will eventually add 611,782 acres to the area within reach of irrigation. Four other works, begun during the famine, were in abeyance for the period under review, a convict gang only being employed on one of them. Projected and minor work.

The operations of the year in connection with the most important projects are described below, commencing with Gujarát. *Gujarát works.*

The Háthmati Canal was found to leak seriously about the 5th mile, and steps were taken to remedy this defect. The pitching of the side slopes for the first 3 miles and the drainage of two marshy bits of land along the main branch, together with the completion or extension of three distributaries, comprise the work executed this year at a cost of Rs. 7,953. Háthmati.

A flood on the *Khári* River did some damage to the Málápura works now in progress, which could not be entirely repaired within the year, on account of the irrigation that was being carried on. The alterations in a sluice at Biraj were completed, so that now the villages below will receive their due supply of water, whilst those above will have the surplus flow when the river discharges over a fixed quantity per second. Special clearances were made in the Kharoli branch, and a part of the earthwork of the Khári cut was taken in hand as a relief work. The capital account of the Khári works was closed this year. The total expenditure on all branches of this project during 1878-79 was Rs. 11,541. Miscellaneous works and surveys were also undertaken in this Province during the year, but the Tápti project still remained in abeyance. Khári.

Fifteen old works, comprising 2 tanks and 13 weirs were repaired in *Khándesh* and the northern districts of *Násik* at a cost of Rs. 6,759 from Imperial Funds. One large weir, 144 feet long, was completed at Kanási. Progress was made with the Hartala and Mhaswa tanks. The Mukti reservoir was filled by the rainfall for the first time, and supplied irrigation for the *Deccan.* Khándesh and Násik.

whole of the season over about 2,090 acres. Trees have been planted round the reservoir and below the dam, and a masonry pavement completed for the protection of the ground below the eastern weir. The Jámdá canals were maintained and cleared at a cost of Rs. 8,178. Improvements to cross-drainage works on the Right Bank canal were also continued. Surveys were made of sites for reservoirs at Saígaon, Bhokár and Chinchwa, as well as for the Dhulia water-supply. The estimates for the Chankápur tank were revised, and the excavation of foundations started as a relief-work.

The Pálkher canal irrigated nearly 200 acres more than in 1877-78. The main canal was completed, and a distributary, just finished, opens to irrigation a total area of 6,510 acres. Another distributary was started for relief purposes, and 6½ miles of earth-work completed by September, the masonry work being subsequently undertaken. The excavation of the puddle and concrete trenches of the Waghád reservoir, designed to protect the Pálkher canal, was completed, and the trenches were partially filled. The dam-site was cleared, and earth-work commenced as a relief-work. This project is temporarily in abeyance; a survey, meanwhile, of the line of an additional canal on the Left Bank of the Pálkher weir was made. The Godávari project was revised, and the Yeola water-works (Khirdi tank) started for relief purposes. Most of the puddle trench and about ⅔ the dam was completed by the time of closing the work. Both in Khándesh and Násik a large number of small weirs were improved or kept in repair.

Ahmednagar. The scouring channel on the upper portion of the Ojhár canal in *Ahmednagar* was excavated in part to the designed level, and a few drainage works provided. The masonry works on the extension of this canal were nearly completed, as was the earth-work on the main distributary from the tail. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,776. An aqueduct and branch were in progress on the Lákh canal, and special clearances were executed where they were required on account of silting. The unusually small rainfall of both 1876 and 1877 caused this canal to run dry in April, with the result of a decrease in area irrigated, especially as the ensuing year's rain was plentiful and sufficed for the cold-weather crops. Surveys were completed of the Mháládevi project at the head waters of the Pravara River, on which this canal and the Ojhar works are situated. No progress was made with the Bhátodi distributaries, the surveys of which were completed. The scheme for supplying Ahmednagar with water from the Kápurwádi tank is under consideration.

Poona. The dam at Lake Fife on the Muthá project is now complete. The waste-weir was raised 2 feet, and is now 4 feet below designed level. The reservoir was kept full till December, and at the end of the official year stood at 17 feet above the canal sluice-sill. The remaining masonry works on the Right Bank canal were continued, and water admitted as far as the 55th mile, or 9 miles from the sanctioned terminus. Twelve temporary distributing outlets were given during the year. The Left Bank canal is in full operation, and six new temporary outlets were

granted for irrigation. Arrangements were made for transferring the outlay on the Powder Works Branch to the Military Accounts. The banks of the Right canal were sown with bábul as far as the 52nd mile, and surveys for a complete system of main distributaries from the same canal are in progress. The capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,66,218, and the maintenance of the completed portion of the scheme cost Rs. 30,586. The Pashan and Kirkee water-supply works were maintained as usual, and extension of the main pipes commenced. The Matoba tank dam was closed, and water admitted. The masonry of the waste-weir remains to be completed; during the year, Rs. 26,816 were expended on the project. The dam and 10 miles of the canal from the Shirsuphal tank was completed, and water admitted to the tank for the first time. The Bhádalwádi tank, undertaken as a relief-work, was stopped after most of the earth-work had been finished at a cost of Rs. 51,195.

Surveys of tanks in connection with the Níra canal project and the Junar water-supply were undertaken and completed. The masonry work on the Níra main weir was raised to between 7½ and 18 feet above the foundations for a length of 567 feet. Earth-work, undertaken for relief purposes, was completed as far as the 20th mile, and made some progress up to the 49th mile. The total expenditure in 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 1,49,701.

Three large irrigational projects are either in progress or in abeyance in this Collectorate. The Ekrúk tank scheme is nearly complete, with the exception of irrigational outlets. The rainfall was plentiful enough to render irrigation to a great degree unnecessary in the area irrigable from this work. The maintenance of the work cost Rs. 8,098. The Pangaon tank project is in abeyance, but surveys of canal lines were undertaken with the view of ascertaining the best means of including the largest possible area of British territory in that under command. The Ashti tank was continued, partly by convict labour, as mentioned in a previous chapter of this Report. A good part of the earth-work of the dam was completed and surveys prepared of both canals, giving an area of 25,271 acres under command. Attention was paid to the Sholápur water-supply scheme under preparation, and the Pandharpur and Bársi works were maintained through this Department. Sholápur.

The area irrigated from the Rewári canal was 674 acres, or 21 more than last year. The plans and estimates for the Shevther tank, by which it is proposed to utilize the surplus Rewári supply, were prepared. The Yerla canals irrigated 228 acres, and a survey of the tail portions which are to be connected with the Nehr tank was undertaken. The latter project made but slow progress. The earth-work of the dam and the pitching were nearly completed on both banks, as were the waste-water wing wall and regulating sluice. The Gondoli canal supply was this year deficient, and irrigation from it was only carried on over 116 acres. The Pinglé tank, at the head of this work, was completed with the exception of the masonry of the waste-water and the canal from the tank. The supply was first passed into the canal in March 1879. The Mhaswad tank was continued as Sátára.

a relief-work both in 1877-78 and 1878-79. Rs. 27,476 were expended on it. The Maini tank is nearly complete, and wants merely the cross-drainage works on the canal and the distributaries. The Chikhli canal cost Rs. 492 for maintenance, and 214 acres were irrigated from it. A good deal was spent in silt-clearances on the Krishna canal and the raising of its embankments. The favourable rainfall tended to decrease the area irrigated from this work by rendering unnecessary an artificial water-supply.

Kaládgi. The operations in the *Kaládgi* Collectorate consist chiefly of surveys of projects for tanks. The Don River scheme was continued, borings being made at the proposed dam site and revised surveys of the line of canal and distributaries completed.

Belgaum. The revised project for the Gokák canal comprises 61 miles of main line commanding 97,276 acres of cultivated land. Part of this is in the Mudhol State. If the project be extended through this territory to the Bágalkot Táluka, the increase of command will be 161,000 acres. A convict gang from 600 to 800 strong did a considerable portion of the cutting at three ridges near the head of the canal, but no other work was executed during the year. The survey of the Ghatprabha storage proposals was continued, and is now advanced enough to allow of comparison of the respective merits of the various sites suggested. The matter, however, is still under consideration by the local officers.

Dhárwar. In the *Dhárwar* Collectorate the Dambal and Mavinkop tanks were nearly completed, and the Madag tank and canals were continued, though not to any great extent.

Sind. The inundation in Sind, being abnormally high, caused much damage to embankments at the Thar and Mithrao canals, and the Kashmor and other dams. The improvement and strengthening of the last-named work was the most important undertaking of the year.

Works. The *Desert canal* was widened from its mouth to 52½ miles at a cost of Rs. 44,268 to Government, and similarly improved for seven miles further at the expense of some landholders in the neighbourhood. The masonry fall at the 30th mile was finished, with the exception of the roadway and some masonry pitching. The bridge at 12th mile was also completed. The expenditure on these two works was Rs. 29,368. The inundations from the Kashmor and Begári Bund and from the hill streams caused considerable damage to the banks and bed, but all the urgent repairs as well as the cost of maintenance were covered by Rs. 6,146. The *Kashmor and Begári bund* was breached in several places by the floods to an aggregate length of 10,170 feet. The section of the work having been found to be too weak to withstand such a heavy flood, revised plans and estimates were sent up and sanctioned. Funds being available, work was begun at once, and Rs. 1,62,750 expended in closing the breaches and strengthening the old bund, besides partially constructing a new line of embankment, 13½ miles long. A road bridge was commenced on the Begári canal, and 29 miles of the new embankment completed, the whole costing Rs. 26,852 during the year. Materials were also collected for a new

road, bridge and regulator combined at the mouth of the Sonewah. Repairs and maintenance cost Rs. 41,797. On the *Sukkur canal* two road bridges at 9th and 22nd mile were completed; the left bank of the canal was strengthened to withstand the Jháli floods, and a regulating sluice built at the tail of the Maksuda. The usual silt clearances and repairs to brushwood groynes were effected, and a few breaches in the new cut closed. Stone-pitching at the head of the canal, and some repairs in the branches were also carried out. The head regulator on the *Sind canal* was carried up to an average height of 10 feet, at a cost of Rs. 12,000. It was to be completed before the inundation. The *Mirwah* Syphon beneath the Sukkur canal was begun and completed within the year. About 1,500 acres are irrigated by means of this improvement. The Abad bund was so seriously damaged by the floods that it was thought advisable to rebuild it on a new line, and the work was commenced in time to be ready by the next inundation. The other bunds in this district were raised, strengthened, or otherwise maintained in efficient order.

In the Eastern Nára Division the *Kheti sluice* for regulating the flood waters of the Kheti and Jatri series of channels was completed by June, and affords means of improving the supply from the Thar canal. The latter work has been strengthened by the completion of the embankment along the left bank of the Nára for a distance of 24 miles. An inner line of protection for the Lábri bund is under construction. The whole of this canal was submerged during the season; and had not the embankment at the head proved strong enough to resist the exceptional pressure, the town of Umarkot would have been flooded, and partly washed away. The channel between the sea and the head of the Thar canal was completed with the exception of the last 9 miles, and about 18 miles at the beginning of the cutting. The inundation did a very large amount of damage on the *Mithrau canal*, both to the work itself and to the crops irrigated from it. The repairs to spoil-banks, carried out the year before, were rendered useless by the erosion, and the water did not dry up sufficiently during the season to admit of the necessary repairs to the banks and bed being effected. The *Ghar canal* was completed before the inundation, as were also the Nasirwah improvements described in last year's Report. Unluckily, however, part of this work lay in the course of the Kashmor flood, and received such damage that it will have to be entirely reconstructed. The dredging of the Aral was continued; but owing to the flood from the Manchar, and the increased size of the stream itself, the agency employed for dredging was insufficient. The project for utilizing the surplus waters of the Nára was carried into execution, and only two sluices and one escape remains to be completed.

Little was done in the *Rohri Division* beyond maintaining the existing works and doing the necessary clearances. Some minor improvements were made on the Great Marak and the Mahmuda Gharo canals. In the *Fuleli Division* the Hájipur Bund was seriously breached in fourteen places and much damaged; the whole work, therefore, is being strengthened and raised. The head

regulator of the Ghar Kadan, one of the tail branches of the Guni, was completed for Rs. 2,550. A head sluice of similar design was completed over the Lakhyawah, one of the tails out of the Ghar Kadan, and 14 sluices of minor importance constructed at the expense of the neighbouring landholders on the Guni. The only facts requiring notice with regard to the Kurrachee irrigation system are the closing of the Gungra escape sluice, and the damage done by the floods to five of the plantations on which so much care had been spent. The Shisa bund, swept away last year, was not re-built. The length of time during which flood-water remained in the canals, greatly hindered the carrying out of the usual clearances and repairs. This is one of the principal features of the year in other districts as well as Kurrachee, another being the exceptionally high inundation which rendered necessary careful watching and extensive repairs throughout the Province.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

An important change in the Financial Administration, introduced during the year, is the incorporation, in the general accounts of the Indian Empire, of the transactions of various Local Funds which are at the free disposal of each local Government for expenditure in any part of its jurisdiction. This change has been introduced in order to avoid the exhibition of the revenue and expenditure of the local Governments in two separate categories in the public accounts.

In accordance with this new arrangement the revenue and expenditure of the incorporated Local Funds are recorded under the new major head of "Provincial Rates". The detailed classification of the transactions is made according to the nature of the funds.

General results.

The general result of the transactions of last year, in connection with the several departments and incorporated Local Funds of this Presidency, is compared with that of 1877-78 in the subjoined tables :—*

Revenue and Receipts.	Actuals for 1877-78.	Actuals for 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... Imperial ...	8,29,14,846	8,41,82,448	12,67,602	...	...
Civil ... Provincial ...	1,74,43,617	1,90,37,747	15,94,130	...	...
Civil ... Local Fund ...	37,03,351	35,01,148	...	2,02,203	...
Postal Department, Imperial	14,94,507	14,83,807	...	10,700	...
Military Department, Imperial	17,15,545	20,41,504	3,25,959	...	...
Public Works Department, Imperial	1,29,015	1,34,044	5,029	...	...
Public Works Department, Irrigation, Imperial ...	2,42,397	2,26,024	...	16,373	...
Telegraph Department ..	12,80,457	12,07,707	...	72,750	...
Total ...	10,89,23,735	11,18,14,429	31,92,720	3,02,026	28,90,694

* Some of the items entered in the column for 1878-79 of the several statistics embodied in the review are, as usual, liable to modification on the closure of the General Books of the Empire for the year.

EXPENDITURE.	Actuals for 1877-78.	Actuals for 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... Imperial ...	2,13,45,261	1,45,02,711	...	68,42,550	...
Civil ... Provincial ...	3,23,94,375	3,36,79,789	12,85,414	...	...
Civil ... Local	39,25,912	34,41,776	...	4,84,136	...
Postal Department, Imperial	13,90,390	14,85,032	94,642	...	...
Military Department, Imperial	2,47,28,376	2,68,14,131	20,85,755	...	...
Public Works Department, Imperial	18,34,027	17,74,694	...	59,333	...
Public Works Department, Irrigation, Imperial ...	32,95,153	23,76,970	...	9,18,183	...
Telegraph Department ...	16,07,948	14,49,987	...	1,57,961	...
Total ...	9,05,21,442	8,55,25,090	34,65,811	84,62,163	49,96,352
Surplus ...	1,84,02,293	2,62,89,339	...	...	...
	10,89,23,735	11,18,14,429	...	...	...

The total receipts of this Presidency for last year exhibit a net increase of Rs. 28,90,694, and the expenditure a net decrease of Rs. 49,96,352, as compared with the actual transactions of the previous year. The total improvement of Rs. 78,87,046 over the surplus of 1877-78, is due chiefly to the realization, for the first time, of License-tax, to larger salt receipts, and to the absence of heavy famine outlay like that incurred in the previous year. On the other hand, there have been large decreases under opium and mint.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial receipts and outlay.

The subjoined statements exhibit the comparison of actual Imperial receipts and expenditure of the year 1878-79 with those of the previous year 1877-78, and with the Budget estimate of the former year:—

A.—RECEIPTS.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACTUAL INCOME.		c Estimated Income, 1878-79.	b COMPARED WITH a.		b COMPARED WITH c.	
	a 1877-78.	b 1878-79.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease below Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	2,99,70,376	3,03,32,040	3,07,46,000	4,11,664	..	..	3,63,960
II.—Tributes and contributions	8,03,486	9,04,577	9,02,000	1,01,091	..	2,577	..
III.—Forest	12,61,529	11,81,894	16,25,000	..	79,635	..	4,43,106
V.—Assessed taxes	149	16,00,311	16,00,000	16,00,162	..	311	..
VII.—Customs	66,55,433	62,37,374	63,99,000	..	4,18,059	..	1,61,626
VIII.—Salt	1,12,39,751	1,45,36,273	1,29,74,000	32,96,522	..	15,62,273	..
IX.—Opium	2,74,98,407	2,39,32,689	1,80,00,000	..	35,65,718	59,32,689	..
XI.—Mint	24,60,899	11,89,746	8,00,000	..	12,71,153	3,89,746	..
XVI.—Marine	4,58,149	6,92,850	5,51,000	2,34,701	..	1,41,850	..
XVIII.—Interest	10,76,568	14,08,321	12,22,000	3,31,753	..	2,36,321	..
XIX.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	12,23,318	17,45,408	12,30,000	5,22,090	..	5,15,408	..
XX.—Gain by exchange	2,07,227	2,47,852	1,92,000	40,625	..	55,852	..
XXI.—Miscellaneous	59,554	73,113	94,000	13,559	..	..	20,887
Total, Imperial Receipts	8,29,14,846	8,41,82,448	7,63,35,000	66,02,167	53,34,565	88,37,027	9,89,579

B.—EXPENDITURE.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		c Estimated Expenditure 1878-79.	b COMPARED WITH a.		b COMPARED WITH c.	
	a 1877-78.	b 1878-79.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease below Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest on Service Funds	7,90,842	8,20,352	8,07,000	29,510	..	13,352	..
3. Refunds and drawbacks	6,35,305	5,85,657	6,59,000	..	49,643	..	73,343
5. Forest	8,58,600	9,99,855	10,20,000	1,41,255	..	1,98,390	20,145
10. Salt	....	1,98,390	....	1,98,390	..	2,567	..
11. Opium	21,487	20,567	18,000	..	920	56,382	..
13. Mint	4,57,774	4,11,382	3,55,000	..	46,392	58,350	..
16. Administration	5,66,263	5,18,350	4,00,000	..	47,918	..	180
17. Minor Departments	38,309	35,820	36,000	..	2,489	2,13,030	..
20. Marine	12,94,759	14,60,030	12,47,000	1,65,271	..	..	14,197
24. Stationery and printing	12,958	10,803	25,000	..	2,155	2,790	..
25. Political Agencies	8,29,339	7,59,790	7,57,000	..	69,549	..	7,155
26. Allowances and assignments	8,78,733	8,90,845	8,98,000	12,112	..	7,404	..
27. Civil, furlough and absentee allowances	1,967	7,404	....	5,437	..	4,63,169	..
28. Superannuation	4,45,452	8,64,169	4,01,000	4,18,717	..	..	32,42,207
29. Loss by exchange	47,91,387	65,57,793	98,00,000	17,06,456	..	56,660	..
30. Miscellaneous	82,423	1,00,660	44,000	18,237	..	2,60,844	..
Famine	96,39,708	2,60,844	....	..	93,78,864	..	..
Total, Imperial Charges	2,13,45,261	1,45,02,711	1,65,27,000	27,55,385	95,97,935	13,32,938	33,57,227
Allotment from Imperial to Provincial Services	1,55,50,757	1,52,57,489	1,50,03,000	..	2,93,268	2,49,489	..
Total	3,68,96,018	2,97,60,200	3,15,25,000	27,55,385	98,91,203	15,82,427	33,57,227

The Imperial Revenues of the year under review exhibit a net increase of Rs. 12,67,602 over the actuals for the previous year; and the outlay, exclusive of the allotment for Provincial Services, a net decrease of Rs. 68,42,550. The total results of the transactions were better than those of 1877-78 by Rs. 81,10,152.

The more important variations are to be explained as below :—

RECEIPTS.

Land Revenue.—The increase of Rs. 4,11,664 is attributable partly to realization of outstanding revenue, partly to the results of resettlement operations, and partly to the revival of agriculture in the districts above the Ghâts. The difference, however, is small compared to the total amount of revenue under this head.

Tribute.—The aggregate receipts on account of the Káthiáwár tribute, Cutch subsidy, and contribution from the jágírdárs of the Southern Marátha Country for 1878-79, were larger by Rs. 1,18,014 than those of the previous year; the recovery, on the other hand, on account of petty tributes and succession fees was less by Rs. 16,983. This head, therefore, exhibits a net increase of Rs. 1,01,091. In 1877-78 the payment on account of a portion of the Káthiáwár Tribute was allowed to stand over in consequence of famine prevailing in that Province, and the Cutch subsidy was not realized in full, as a portion of it was recovered in advance in 1876-77. Arrears of contribution fromasome of the jágírdárs were recovered during the year under review.

Forest.—This head exhibits a decrease of Rs. 79,635, which is attributed to—(*a*) slackness of timber trade in consequence of the several commercial failures; (*b*) unusually small demand for timber from the Public Works Department, and (*c*) depression in sales of myrobolan.

Assessed Taxes.—The increase of Rs. 16,00,162 under this head is on account of the License-tax levied for the first time during the year under review, and represents only the Imperial share of the realizations.

Customs.—The decrease of Rs. 4,18,059 under this head is owing to general slackness of trade, and partly to the exemption in 1878 from duty of several articles of merchandise, together with the removal of duty from all kinds of grey cotton piece-goods containing no yarn of a higher number than 30*s*. It is to be noticed, however, that this last exemption was only in force for a fortnight before the close of the year, and that the decrease in customs duties on piece-goods amounted to 2¼ lakhs.

Salt.—The increase of Rs. 32,96,522 is due, first, to the fact that the enhanced rate of duty was in force during only the last four months of 1877-78, whereas it was in operation throughout the whole of the year under review; secondly, to a removal of larger quantity of salt; and, thirdly, to the recovery of the cost price and removal charges of salt having been for the first time recorded under this head.

Opium.—The revenue exhibits a falling off of Rs. 35,65,718, which is partly due to the decrease in the production of Málwa opium caused by scanty rain. The shipments to China during 1878-79 were 36,262 chests against 43,083½ chests in the previous year.

Marine.—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 2,34,701, which is mainly owing to unusually large receipts on account of Dockyard supplies to the Malta Expedition.

Interest.—In 1878-79 the Bombay Municipality paid the unrecovered portion of interest due for 1877-78 on the new consolidated loan. Large sums were also recovered on account of interest on the Bombay Port Trust loan and on those granted to the District Municipalities and Local Funds to meet famine expenditure incurred by them. This head, therefore, exhibits an increase of Rs. 3,81,753.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.—The increase of Rs. 5,22,090 under this head was caused by an unusually large amount having been transferred in 1878-79 from deposit, as a set off against the extraordinary payments made to the subscribers to the Medical Funds and also to military officers, consequent upon the retirement scheme sanctioned by Government.

Gain by Exchange.—The increase of Rs. 40,625 under this head is due partly to lower rates of exchange at which the several remittance transactions with England were adjusted in 1878-79, and partly to the large increase in the issue of money orders at lower rates. The fixed rate of exchange for ordinary transactions was 1*s.* 9*d.*, and the average rate for money orders 1*s.* 7$d.\frac{33}{40}$ per rupee for 1878-79 against 1*s.* 9½*d.* and 1*s.* 8$d.\frac{34}{40}$ respectively for 1877-78.

Miscellaneous.—The increase of Rs. 13,559 is chiefly owing to the Imperial one-quarter share of the Káthiáwár Institution Fee Funds for the last few years having been recovered in 1878-79.

EXPENDITURE.

The explanations of the chief variations in the major heads of expenditure will be found below :—

2. *Interest on Service Funds.*—The net increase of Rs. 29,510 under this head occurred as follows :—

	Rs.
Civil Fund	... 14,079
Uncovenanted Family Pension Fund ...	... 2,595
Presidency Savings Bank	... 1,633
Soldiers' do. do.	... 12,142
Other miscellaneous funds	... 1,863
	32,312
Deduct– Decrease, Miscellaneous accounts	... 2,802
Net increase	... 29,510

Refunds and Drawbacks.—This head exhibits a net decrease of Rs. 49,648, being the result of the following variations :—

		Rs.
Decrease.		
Land revenue refunds	...	70,262
Forest refunds	...	11,685
Customs...	....	4,403
Salt	...	13,438
		99,788
Deduct—Increase.		
Opium	...	16,213
Drawback	...	33,887
Military funds	...	40
		50,140
Net decrease	...	49,648

The above decreases are due to fewer remissions of land revenue and refunds on account of revenue of alienated villages under attachment, to the absence of payments similar to those incurred in 1877-78 on account of sale proceeds of confiscated firewood twice recovered, and to refund of salt duty received in advance, in consequence of tenderers having refused to take salt at the enhanced rate. The increases, on the other hand, are attributable to remission of opium pass duty on opium chests supplied for consumption in the several Native States, and to larger re-exports of cotton piece-goods and sugar during the year under report.

Forest.—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 1,41,255, which is due to increased expenditure having been sanctioned on account of several forest officers, of extensive demarcation operations carried on in the Northern and Southern Divisions, and heavy law charges incurred during the year under report.

Salt.—The increase of Rs. 1,98,390 represents the payments on account of cost and transit charges of salt, which was for the first time transferred to this head from "Miscellaneous Advances" in the year 1878-79.

Administration.—The net decrease of Rs. 47,918 under this head resulted from the following variation :—

		Rs.
Decreases.		
Civil office of account and audit... ...	...	14,535
Currency Department...	...	42,852
		57,387
Increases.		
Money Order Office	12	
Allowances to Presidency Banks ...	9,457	
		9,469
Net increase	...	47,918

The decreases were caused by small payments on account of deputation allowances to officers of other Presidencies, and specie remittances sent by the Currency Department. The increase was in the payment of allowance to the Bank of Bombay for conducting the duties of the Public Debt Office, consequent on the transfer of a large number of notes for payment of interest at this Presidency.

Minor Department.—The decrease of Rs. 2,489 is in the expenditure on account of purchase of ancient Sanskrit manuscripts and photographs of Ajanta Caves.

Marine.—This head exhibits a net increase of Rs. 1,65,271, which resulted from the following variations :—

Increases.

		Rs.
Buildings and repairs		51,650
Coal purchased in the country		34,403
Timber and stores		66,872
Marine pensions and gratuities		9,869
Miscellaneous		39,227
		2,02,021

Deduct—Decreases.

Master Attendant and Establishment ...	17,696	
Marine pay and allowances	19,054	
		36,750
Net increase		...2,38,771

The increases are due to—(*a*) the engagement of a greater number of artificers in the Dockyard, and the purchase of larger quantities of stores and coal, &c., on account of the expedition to Malta ; (*b*) more payments of gratuities to discharged Dockyard artificers ; (*c*) an adjustment of cost of stores, &c., sent from England for the Indian Troop Service in previous years, and the debit to marine charges of the debit balance of the Indus Conservancy Fund. The decreases, on the other hand, are attributed to savings caused by certain staff appointments in the Dockyard having remained vacant and been held by acting incumbents, and by the steamer "Quangtung" having been put out of commission for repairs.

Stationery and Printing.—The decrease of Rs. 2,155 is in the expenditure on account of the purchase of more stationery in this country as compared with that indented for from England.

Political Agencies.—The decrease of Rs. 69,549 under this head is attributable to the absence of charges like those incurred in 1877-78 on account of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and entertainment of certain Biluchi Chiefs, and Envoys from Turkey, Khokand and Yárkhand, and funeral obsequies of members of the family of the Sind Amirs.

Allowances.—Arrear payments on account of political pensions caused an increase of Rs. 12,112 under this head.

Civil Furlough Allowance.—A large number of officers having drawn furlough allowance in India, this head exhibits an increase of Rs. 5,437.

Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.—The large increase of Rs. 4,18,717 under this head was caused by special payments to military officers, and refund to Medical Fund subscribers on retirement, having been made during the year under review.

Loss by Exchange.—The large increase of Rs. 17,66,456 is the result of the heavy drawings of the Secretary of State on Bombay at more unfavourable rates. The average rate for 1878-79 was 1*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{29}{40}$ per rupee against 1*s.* 8*d.* $\frac{31}{40}$ in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.—Large expenditure was incurred in 1878-79 in remitting specie, chiefly to the Sind and Láhore Treasuries, to meet extraordinary demand in connection with military operations in Afghánistán; hence there was an increase of Rs. 18,237 under this head.

Famine Relief.—A small portion of the outlay incurred in connection with the late famine was adjusted in 1878-79, making the total decrease Rs. 93,78,864.

Imperial Allotment for Provincial Services.—The actuals under this head scarcely afford material for comparison, as the details subjoined serve to show that the allotments are of a highly variable nature:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed original allotment	1,53,20,000	1,51,60,000
Additional fixed original allotment for the construction of a residence for Rájárám Bhonslé, the adopted son of the late Máháranee of Sátára	41,310	.....
Ditto on account of cost of furniture supplied in previous year, but charged in 1877-78 to Provincial Services ...	22,297	.....
Ditto on account of stores received from England for Provincial Services ...	.....	11,660
Moiety of deficit net revenue under Excise, Stamps, and Law and Justice.	1,76,151	92,341
	1,55,59,758	1,52,64,001
Deduct		
Amount of Bánsda tribute given up in consideration of loss entailed on the State by abolition of transit duties ...	9,000	.....
Quarter share of the cost of the Preventive Line between British Gujarát and the Native States	.....	6,512
Total allotments ...	1,55,50,758	1,52,57,489

Difference between actuals and Budget estimate explained.—The differences between the actuals and Budget estimate for 1878-79 are explained below:—

RECEIPTS.

Land Revenue.—The decrease of Rs. 3,63,960 under this head was caused by destruction of crops in Sind in consequence of flood and visitation of locusts, transfer of large tracts of grass land to the Forest Department, and fewer sales of occupancy rights than originally anticipated.

Tribute and Contributions.—The increase of Rs. 2,577 under this head is too small to call for any special remark.

Forest.—In consequence of slack trade, several commercial failures and unusually small demand for timber from the Public Works Department, the actual forest revenue for 1878-79 was less by Rs. 4,43,106 than originally anticipated.

Customs.—Revision of tariff rates after the sanction of the Budget estimate for last year accounts for the decrease of Rs. 1,61,626.

Salt.—The improvement of Rs. 15,62,273 under this head is attributable to larger exportation of salt than was originally anticipated.

Opium.—This head exhibits the considerable increase of Rs. 59,32,689 over the estimate fixed by the Government of India in anticipation of failure of crops.

Marine.—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 1,41,850, which is chiefly attributed to the unexpected amount of work done in the Dockyard in connection with the Malta Expedition.

Interest.—There was an increase of Rs. 2,36,321 under this head, caused partly by a larger receipt than anticipated from the net revenue of the Bombay Port Trust in payment of interest, and partly to the recovery of arrears of interest on the new consolidated loan to the Bombay Municipality, and also of interest on the large temporary loans granted, after the estimate for last year was sanctioned, to the several District Municipalities and Local Funds to meet famine expenditure.

Receipt in aid of Superannuation Funds.—The increase of Rs. 5,15,408 is due to the very large amount transferred to this head from deposit account in the year under report, as a set off against the extraordinary heavy payments made to the subscribers of Medical Retired Fund and to military officers on retirement.

Gain by Exchange.—The several remittance transactions with the United Kingdom having been adjusted during the last year at a lower rate than that originally anticipated, this head exhibits an increase of Rs. 55,852.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease of Rs. 20,887 is chiefly in miscellaneous and unforeseen receipts which were not realized to the anticipated extent.

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Service Funds.—The increase of Rs. 13,352 under this head is the result of the following variations:—

Increase.		Rs.
Interest on Provident Fund		7,645
Do.	Uncovenanted Family Pension Fund	1,227
Do.	Deposit, Soldiers' Savings Bank	12,955
		21,827
Deduct—Decrease.		
Presidency Savings Bank	2,220	
Miscellaneous accounts	6,255	
		8,475
Net increase		13,352

Refunds and Drawbacks.—The net decrease of Rs. 73,343 under this head is owing to the following fluctuations:—

Decrease.		Rs.
Land revenue refunds		1,36,805
Forest refunds		8,932
Customs do.		10,884
		1,56,621
Salt	43,956	
Opium	15,224	
Military Fund	40	
Drawback	24,058	
		83,278
Net decrease		73,343

The decreases are attributed to fewer land-revenue remissions and refunds than anticipated. The increase, on the other hand, is ascribed to—(*a*) heavy payments of 5 per cent wastage allowances on unexpectedly large quantity of salt exported to Calcutta and Madras; (*b*) unanticipated remissions of pass duty on opium supplied to Native States; (*c*) large payments of drawbacks on extensive transhipments of cotton piece-goods and sugar during the year under report.

Forest.—The decrease of Rs. 20,145 under this head is ascribed to Budget savings.

Salt.—The increase of Rs. 1,98,390 under this head arises from the transfer to this head of the cost and transit charges, &c., &c., in the absence of Budget grant charges of salt formerly recorded under "Miscellaneous Advances".

Opium.—The excess of Rs. 2,567 under this head was chiefly caused by payments having been made to officers of other Presidencies irrespective of Budget grant.

Administration.—This head exhibits an excess of Rs. 58,350 in consequence of heavy expenditure having been incurred on account of specie remittances sent by the Currency Department in excess of Budget allotment. The expected Budget saving, also, of Rs. 29,000 was not effected, and payments were made to officers of other Presidencies and Provinces irrespective of Budget grant.

Marine.—The actuals under this head exceeded the grant by Rs. 2,13,030, owing to, first, engagement of greater number of artificers and the purchase of larger quantities of stores and coal for the Malta Expedition; secondly, to an unanticipated large payment of gratuities to discharged artificers; and, thirdly, to a writeback on account of cost of stores imported from England for the Indian Troop Service in previous years, and to the writing off of the debit balance of the Indus Conservancy Fund. The excess would have been larger, had it not been for the savings caused by certain staff appointments in the Dockyard having remained vacant, and by the Steamer "Quangtang" having been put out of commission in the year under report.

Stationery and Printing.—Fewer purchases of stationery having been made in the country than anticipated, this head shows a decrease of Rs. 14,197.

Political Agencies.—Savings in the allotment for travelling allowances accounts for the decrease of Rs. 2,790 under this head.

Allowances and Assignments.—This head shows a decrease of Rs. 7,155, which is ascribed to savings.

Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.—The increase of Rs. 7,404 under this head represents payments on account of absentee allowances drawn by several officers irrespective of Budget grant.

Superannuation.—The excess of Rs. 4,63,169 is owing to special payments having been made, in the year under report, on account of military officers on retirement, and refund to Medical Fund subscribers, irrespective of Budget grant.

Loss by Exchange.—In consequence of the drawing of the Secretary of State on this Presidency at a more favourable rate of exchange than that anticipated by the Government of India at the time of settling the grant, a large decrease of Rs. 32,42,207 appears under this head.

Miscellaneous.—The excess of Rs. 56,660 is on account of charges incurred in sending large and unforeseen specie remittances to Sind and Lahore to meet demand in connection with the military operations in Afghánistán.

Famine.—Rs. 2,60,844 were adjusted against this head, irrespective of Budget grant, as this debit was not anticipated when the estimate for the year was sanctioned.

Debt and Remittances.

The following abstract exhibits the transactions recorded under the different debt and remittance heads:—

Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts, 1878-79.	Expenditure, 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Native States or private persons	3,16,474	6,73,559
Miscellaneous Loans—Municipalities or Corporations	4,28,910	37,69,532
Imperial Loans, Temporary Loans	.....	.....
Service Funds	8,18,499	4,59,756
Provincial Services...	4,17,54,714	4,11,39,267
Local Funds	40,36,228	39,60,587
Deposits	98,46,641	1,05,75,485
Savings Bank Deposits	16,67,627	19,40,525
Overland and other Money Orders payable ...	6,57,927	10,69,753
Local Bill Remittances	1,18,01,505	1,11,31,277
London Bills payable	3,46,61,000	3,53,11,000
Local Cash Remittances	15,42,35,468	15,40,55,078
Miscellaneous Debt Account, Advances Recoverable	5,14,36,444	5,16,26,684
Mint Certificates	5,14,58,800	5,04,74,104
Account Current with London	16,34,422	3,37,04,956
Do. India	6,60,69,382	4,28,92,954
Do. Oudh...	.....	.....
Do. Central Provinces ...	1,34,881	2,67,951
Do. British Burmah ...	21,631	78,853
Do. Assam	660	65,292
Do. Bengal	12,718	6,73,836
Do. N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	3,97,874	26,31,813
Do. Punjab	24,32,955	1,12,60,275
Do. Madras	83,61,477	3,56,408
Public Works Department	77,27,761	1,43,79,986
Postal Department	14,83,807	14,85,032
Telegraph Department	12,17,622	17,33,806
Military Department, Bengal	73,205	1,23,10,949
Do. Madras	1,365	24,912
Do. Bombay	28,91,310	2,78,47,318
Supply Bills payable other Governments ...	.....	.....
Remittance Transfer Receipts payable other Governments	611	2,354
Money Orders payable other Governments ...	5,15,047	3,91,562
Foreign Supply Bills payable	30,58,070	31,17,815
Do. Remittance Transfer Receipts payable...	37,52,327	35,42,606
Provincial Balance increased...	.....	.....
	46,29,07,362	52,29,55,285

Miscellaneous Loan Receipt.

The recoveries during the last year on account of loans previously granted amounted to Rs. 7,45,385, as shown below:—

	Rs.
Bombay Municipality	2,32,295
Bombay Port Trust	1,49,630
Sind Encumbered Estates	1,21,581
Gujarát Tálukdári Estates	11,814
District Municipalities	46,986
Native States and private individuals	1,83,079
Total ...	7,45,385

Expenditure.

Loans aggregating Rs. 44,43,091 were made, as below, during the year under review:—

	Rs.
Bombay Port Trust	21,51,000
Bombay Municipality	12,00,000
District Municipalities	4,18,532
Native States and private individuals	82,362
Sind Encumbered Estates	5,79,423
Gujarát Tálukdári Estates	11,774
Total...	44,43,091

Service Funds.

The transactions in connection with the Service Funds in this Presidency will be found in the subjoined table :—

	Receipts.	Payments.
	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Fund, Provident Branch	7,38,491	4,32,287
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund	52,062	2,900
Bombay Police Superannuation Fund	27,945	24,570
Total ...	8,18,498	4,59,757

Deposits.

The most important transaction recorded under Deposits is the transfer of Rs. 6,00,097 on account of the whole balance at the credit of the Medical Retiring Fund, to cover an excess payment made consequent on the new retirement scheme sanctioned by the Government of India. The assets of the fund (together with further sums) were distributed among the subscribers whose claims upon it were in this manner extinguished.

Remittance to and from other Governments.

Account Current, London.

Home Drawings.

The total gross payments on account of the drawings of the Secretary of State aggregated Rs. 3,46,81,000; deducting from this the sum of Rs. 61,78,792 on account of loss by exchange, Rs. 2,85,02,208 were charged to account current, London, in 1878-79. In addition to that amount, gold to the value of Rs. 24,68,957 was sent to England in the latter part of the year.

Other Governments and Provinces.

Cash remittances of Rs. 3,71,15,449 in all, as shown below, were received during the year under report from other Governments :—

India Remittance.	Rs.
Through the Currency Department	57,83,094
In Bills and Specie	96,30,000
In Currency Notes	64,72,000
By Bills from Mauritius	3,50,000
As Subscription to New Loan of 1878	68,63,644
	2,90,98,738
Central Provinces Bills issued	71,423
Punjab do.	3,288
Madras Cash Remittances	79,42,000
	3,71,15,449

Remittances amounting to Rs. 1,69,25,865 were made to the following Governments and Administrations during the year:—

	Rs.	
India, Specie	71,56,550	
Currency Notes	6,51,500	
Bills	23,09,633	
		1,01,17,683
N.-W. Provinces, Specie... ...	20,00,000	
Bills	85,500	
		20,85,500
Panjáb, Specie	40,00,000	
Bills	5,31,317	
		45,31,317
Bengal Bills		1,01,545
Madras do.		88,970
Assam do.		850
Total...		1,69,25,865

The total amount received from other Governments and Administrations exceeded that remitted to them during the year by Rs. 2,01,89,584.

The subjoined table exhibits the actual transactions of the Guaranteed Railway Companies of this Presidency:—

Receipts.	Revenue Account.	Revenue Advance Account.	Capital Advance Account.	Railway Capital Account.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. Railway	2,72,50,514	2,17,963	2,007	47,788
B. B. & C. I. Railway... ...	72,37,789	9,128	...	4,82,576

Expenditure.	Revenue Account.	Revenue Advance Account.	Capital Advance Account.	Guaranteed Interest Account.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. Railway	41,722	87,25,000	26,00,000	66,071
B. B. & C. I. Railway... ...	...	20,80,000	12,23,000	2,189

Balances.

The opening and closing balance for 1878-79, including those of the Military and Public Works Departments, were as follows:—

On the 1st April 1878 ... ... Rs. 3,16,09,785
„ 31st March 1879 ... ... „ 2,22,19,486

The distribution and the amounts of balances at the close of last five years are shown in the subjoined table:—

	Cash.					Military.	Public Works.		Grand Total.
	General Treasury.	Revenue Treasuries	General and Political Treasuries.	Mint.	Total.		Cash in the hands of P. W. Officers.	Drawing Account.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	82,33,725	1,49,25,366	12,19,344	3,91,686	2,47,70,121	5,14,816	63,097	5,95,076	2,59,43,110
1875-76	1,42,97,302	1,32,41,595	16,74,003	44,01,630	3,36,14,530	5,48,417	99,589	8,76,317	3,51,38,853
1876-77	94,89,061	1,43,87,690	12,43,677	36,03,032	2,87,24,060	9,45,856	3,62,988	10,75,886	3,11,08,790
1877-78	1,52,56,788	1,28,75,417	9,40,348	...	2,90,72,553	13,36,169	1,48,450	10,52,613	3,16,09,785
1878-79	51,57,540	1,42,25,369	11,50,548	...	2,05,33,357	16,31,869	54,260	...	2,22,19,486

MINT.

The amount of coinage executed during the year was Rs. 850 in gold, and Rs. 4,88,62,750 in silver. Last year, Rs. 11,02,85,333 were coined in silver, of which Rs. 6,04,756 consisted of fractional coins of a rupee. This year no such small coins were turned out. The wastage was five pies, or ·0269 per cent in the melting, and six pies, or ·0299 per cent, in the coining department. The number of tenders was 2,900 to the value of 5 crores against 2,302 tenders of bullion valued at 11 crores last year. The quality of the silver tendered was in some cases very inferior, and the strictest scrutiny had to be enforced before native tenders could be obtained properly refined. The distribution of the bullion received for coinage during the year is shown marginally. The value of silver ornaments brought into the mint was about 8 lakhs rupees less than last year. More than half the local native coins were received from Baroda, where a change in the course of the grain trade drove the cheapened local currency out of the country.

	Lakhs.
Imported from Europe	206
Do. do. China	99
Local silver ornaments	116
Do. native coins	67
Total...	488

Considerable progress was made during the year in the electro-plating of light bits. Mr. Peterson, of the Mint staff, after inspecting the working of several processes in Europe, recommended the adoption of a Siemen's electro-magnetic machine, which suggestion has been carried out with great success, both as regards speed and efficiency of work. The number of heavy bits reduced was 1,452,049, and of light bits plated 998,255.

The following table gives the actual and estimated expenditure for the year under review, with the actuals for the year before :— Finance.

Head.	Actuals.		In 1878-79.	Estimate.	Actuals.
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Decrease.	1878-79.	Above Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts...	24,60,899	11,89,746	12,71,153	8,00,000	3,89,746
Expenditure	4,57,774	4,11,382	46,392	3,55,000	56,382

The decrease in receipts is owing to the exceptionally large coinage effected in the year 1877-78. The increase, as compared with the estimate, is due to more extensive operations than were anticipated when the Budget was prepared. Less extra labour was employed this year than last: so the expenditure proportionately decreased, whilst more coal was bought in the local market, which accounts for the difference between the actual and estimated expenditure.

Operations.

The number of mint certificates issued and of new coins received are shown marginally for the last three years. The gain on coinage operation was Rs. 1,01,102, and the loss to be set against it amounted to Rs. 54,641. The net gain, therefore, was Rs. 46,461.

Year.	Certificates issued.	New coins received.
1876-77 ...	45,819,200	42,818,313
1877-78 ...	102,867,687	107,401,548
1878-79 ...	51,457,947	48,150,892

Money Orders.

Inland orders.

The number of offices open during the year was 28, as in the year before. The number and value of the inland transactions of 1878-79 are shown in the margin. The decrease is attributed to general slackness of trade and to the competition of the recently introduced postal insurance system. The average value of each order issued and paid was Rs. 43·7 and Rs. 38·2 respectively, as compared with Rs. 46·13 and Rs. 41·2 last year. The net profit from the aggregate of these transactions was Rs. 2,903.

	1877-78.		1878-79.		In 1878-79, more or less.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Issues... ...	25,740	12,05,190	21,153	9,18,954	—4,587	—2,86,236
Payments ...	24,277	9,99,478	22,897	8,73,362	—1,380	—1,26,116
Commission...	...	13,039	...	11,061	...	—2,878

Overland and Foreign orders.

Transactions with the United Kingdom and Canada were more numerous than in the previous year, as shown in the margin, and it may be noted that in 1877-78 they improved greatly over those of 1876-77.

	1877-78.		1878-79.		In 1878-79, more or less.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		£.		£.		£.
Issues... ..	11,414	63,882	11,836	64,405	+ 422	+ 523
Payments ...	1,452	4,970	1,579	4,656	+ 127	— 313
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Commission...	...	14,617	...	14,850	...	+ 233

The number of orders that lapsed out of those drawn on India was 9, and of those drawn on England 12. The greatest number of orders issued on account of any one Province was from the North-West and Oudh, and, after that, from the Panjáb. The largest number paid was by the Government of India and Bombay offices. The transactions with Foreign countries, other than the United Kingdom, are given below :—

Country.	Orders drawn by India.				Orders paid by India.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£		£		£		£
Germany	96	629	98	542	113	838	37	205
Netherlands	...	...	2	2	3	15	...	...
Switzerland	9	16	11	22	...	...	4	9
Italy	17	69	64	465	5	19	4	29
Denmark	8	75	6	54	10	94	12	109
Australia	...	...	...	...	8	47	14	27
... ...								
Total ...	130	789	181	1,085	139	1,013	71	379

There is a large falling off in transactions between this country and Germany, and a considerable increase in orders issued on Italy. The total gain on the year's transactions was Rs. 1,104.

Savings Banks.

The amount of withdrawals from the Civil Treasuries on account of the Savings Bank, during the year under review, exceeded the amount paid in by Rs. 2,72,898 against Rs. 4,70,016, the sum by which they exceeded the deposits of the year before.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Circulation.

The value of the notes in circulation in the *Bombay* Circle was Rs. 3,21,16,735 at the end of the year, as compared with Rs. 5,59,40,365 on 31st March 1877. The decrease is partly nominal, and due merely to transactions with or at other circles, the effects of which on the circulation have since been minimized by the introduction of a new system under which notes cashed and withdrawn at other circles are remitted weekly. A cause of real decrease has been the smaller importations of bullion; for as bullion coined is paid for in notes, the circulation of the latter, for part of the year at least, depends greatly upon the amount of the former tendered for coinage. The average circulation of the year was nearly 4·34 crores against 4·93 crores in 1877-78, closing about Rs. 2,38,23,630 worse than it began. The maximum (5·56 crores) was reached in April instead of in February as last year, and the latter month shows this year the lowest circulation (3·19 crores). There was a high circulation this year, too, in September, in contrast to 1877, when the minimum of the whole year was reached in this month. In the *Akola* circle the average value of notes in circulation was Rs. 18,58,591, or an increase of about 50 per cent over that of the previous year. The maximum value, Rs. 24,69,670, was reached in October, and not in June, as in 1877-78. The minimum, Rs. 6,26,870, was in February, whilst the year before it was in December The high circulation was due to a brisk grain trade with Bombay. The year closed with Rs. 18,68,100 in circulation, or considerably above the average, owing to a late cotton crop and slack demand for money. The increase in circulation in *Nágpur* is due to large remittances of notes to Bombay and Bengal, where they were cancelled, the true circulation of local notes being little more than nominal. In the *Kurrachee* Circle the year opened with a circulation valued at Rs. 24,25,370, which fell by the end of March to Rs. 23,81,935. The maximum, Rs. 32,39,410, was reached in December, instead of October, as in 1877. The minimum was in August, and not in April as last year. The average for the year was Rs. 25,13,693 against Rs. 22,15,363. If the notes held by Government Treasuries be excluded, the circulation actually in the hands of the public showed an increase at the end of the year over that at the end of the year before.

Coin reserve.

The coin reserve in *Bombay* stood at Rs. 2,08,00,000, as compared with Rs. 2,14,00,000 last year. In March 1874 it fell to Rs. 64,60,000, whilst in September it was Rs. 3,52,00,000. In *Nágpur* the reserve rose from 2 lakhs in April to 28 lakhs in

December, at which sum it continued till a large remittance was made to Allahabad and Patna. The increase is due to the larger number of cancellations, the refusal to encash foreign circle notes, and to the fact that, throughout the year, issues out-numbered receipts. The reserve in the *Kurrachee* Circle was Rs. 9,78,000 at the beginning of the year. It fell to 8¼ lakhs in October, but rose in December to 42 lakhs. At the end of the year it stood at about 12 lakhs. The Afghán Expedition was the cause of the remittal of Rs. 70,40,000 to Shikárpur from this reserve. In *Akola* the year opened with a reserve of Rs. 4,70,710, which was reduced to Rs. 24,30,580 by March 1879. The value of Government securities held as part of the reserve is shown marginally.

Circle.	Amount.
	Rs.
Bombay ...	1,58,00,000
Akola ...	3,00,000
Nágpur ...	6,00,000
Kurrachee ...	12,00,000

The value of bullion tendered at Bombay for coinage was Rs. 4,60,00,000, or less than last year by 5·94 crores.

Transactions with the public.

The following table shows the number and value of notes issued, received and cancelled during the year under review :—

Circle.	Issues.		Receipts.		Cancellations.		Percentage of number cancelled on receipts.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Bombay	1,269,738	18,38,46,235	1,329,081	20,76,69,365	726,529	9,66,15,810	54·6
Akola	17,877	42,21,800	28,807	31,38,680	20,362	11,24,545	70·6
Nágpur	33,274	46,61,275	8,011	19,85,655	30,795	36,11,030	..
Kurrachee ..	60,646	69,81,250	55,493	70,24,685	46,429	36,98,565	83·5

In *Bombay* the receipts were larger than the issues in notes of all denominations; in *Akbla* there was a deficiency in the issues, as compared with the receipts, of notes under Rs. 100 in value; but in the case of notes of higher value the receipts were less than the issues. In *Kurrachee*, receipts exceeded issues in the case of notes of Rs. 20 and Rs. 1,000 only, the issues being the more numerous in those of all other denominations. In *Nágpur* the currency of local notes is almost nominal. Bankers and merchants make great use of the notes from this office of issue for remitting to Bombay, where they are cancelled. A large number of 10,000 rupee notes were issued to the Bank of Bengal for cash during the year, and afterwards returned. Excluding these, the cancellations exceed in number the total issues.

Circle.	Inward.	Outward.
Bombay ...	4,488	4,349
Akola ...	111	69
Nágpur ...	...	....
Kurrachee ...	228	263

The daily average of notes passed over the counter in the case of three of the four centres of issue is shown in the marginal table.

Foreign circle notes.

The value of notes of foreign circles received at each of the centres of issue under report is shown in the margin, with the figures for the previous year by way of comparison. In *Bombay* there was a margin for the encashment of foreign notes during eight months; it was found practicable, however, to cash them throughout the whole year. The greater portion of the foreign notes received was from Madras, Nágpur, Akola and Calcutta. In *Akola* the largest number of these transactions was with Bombay, and then with Nágpur. In *Nágpur*, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Akola supplied most of the notes presented; whilst in *Kurrachee*, Lahore and Bombay were the only two circles with which the dealings were extensive.

Circle.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	49,65,950	50,51,285
Akola ...	26,105	35,535
Nágpur ...	12,73,395	87,055
Kurrachee ...	1,22,870	34,270

Lost notes.

The details of lost notes, the value of which has been paid on indemnity bonds during the year, are shown marginally. It will be noticed that 70 per cent of the half notes were lost in the post.

Circle.	Half Notes.			Whole Notes.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No. lost in post.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay ..	251	8,655	172	35	485	340	9,985
Akola ..	12	1,075	10	1	20	13	1,095
Nágpur ..	32	610	24	6	585	38	1,195
Kurrachee..	26	2,900	21	1	5	27	2,905

Forged notes.

No counterfeit notes were presented for payment at either Nágpur or Akola; but in Kurrachee one case occurred in which the offender was sentenced by the Sessions Court for counterfeiting the half of a note of Rs. 100. In Bombay, fifteen forged notes were received. One of these was apparently a relic of the gang of forgers broken up at Poona in 1867; eleven were miscellaneous cases, in which the imitation was too clumsy to deceive. The case of the remaining three, in which the imitation is exceedingly accurate, is still under investigation.*

Coin transactions.

The coin transactions for the year were as shown below:—

Bombay issued	...Rs.4,03,70,669	... Received...	Rs.2,70,80,445
Kurrachee do.	... „ 22,17,030	... Do.	... „ 28,25,355
Akola do.	... „ 20,67,100	... Do.	... „ 42,39,920
Nágpur do.	... „ 23,90,380	... Do.	... „ 48,28,945

There is a considerable decrease in Bombay and Akola, with an increase in Kurrachee.

Small coin transactions.

The issue of small coin was carried on to the extent shown in the margin. In Bombay the issues were nearly the same as in 1877-78. In Kurrachee show an increase of Rs. 64,897 on

Circle.	¼ Rupee.	½ Rupee.	¾ Rupee.	Copper.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	45,167	75,936	81,570	..	2,02,673
Akola	1,625	1,030	735	..	3,390
Nágpur	1,110	1,657	1,470	336	4,573
Kurrachee.. ..	12,730	30,764	25,885	85	69,464

* Some of the persons concerned have been arrested since the close of the year to which the above para. relates.

on account of the receipt of a fresh supply of bullion and large remittances to Shikárpur, as mentioned above.

Specie remittances were made to the amount specified in the margin. Those from *Bombay* were chiefly to Shikárpur and Kurrachee, on account of military requirements, and to Allahabad and Láhore. The whole sum sent from *Akola* was forwarded to *Nágpur*, and that from the latter circle to Allahabad and Patna, under instructions from the Head Commissioner of Issue. From *Kurrachee* the remittances, amounting to Rs. 60,00,000, were wholly to Shikárpur, and not entered in the accounts; whilst the amount specified in the above table was remitted to this circle from Bombay, and entered in the books of the sub-circle.

	Rs.
Bombay ...	5,53,73,000
Akola ...	3,00,000
Nágpur ...	20,00,000
Kurrachee ...	86,20,000 received from Bombay.

Financial,

The receipts and disbursements of the circle and sub-circles under review for the year 1878-79 are shown in the margin. The expenditure increased slightly in two of the sub-circles and considerably in the third. The amounts received at Akola and Nagpur have not yet been communicated.

Circle.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	8,894	1,60,493
Sub-circles.		
Akola ...	...	4,730
Nágpur ...	...	2,884
Kurrachee ...	20	6,573

Notes outstanding.

The total number of notes of all eight denominations issued from this circle and its sub-circles since they commenced operations up to March 31st, 1879, is 8,097,027, of which 785,833, or rather over 9 per cent, are outstanding.

Land Revenue.

The gross land revenue amounted to Rs. 3,83,99,115, as compared with Rs. 3,68,52,296 last year; or an increase of Rs. 15,46,819, distributed as shown in the marginal table. The bulk of the improvement is seen to have taken place in the Province of Sind, where last year, in consequence of the adverse circumstances of the season at the time of sowing early crops, there was a falling off, under this head, of Rs. 4,68,288. Gross revenue.

	Rs.
Northern Division ...	2,20,163
Central do. ...	1,07,344
Southern do. ...	1,34,154
Sind	10,85,158
Total ...	15,46,819

The total amount of *remissions* granted was Rs. 3,48,967, or more than last year by Rs. 1,66,572. Here, again, the largest variation is to be found in Sind, where the remissions on land sown with autumnal crops amounted on account of the excessive inundation to Rs. 2,96,261 against Rs. 1,30,330 last year. Remissions of the amount of increased assessment leviable under revised rates were made in accordance with the standing orders of Government in three Districts, though in one the item was insignificant. In the Panch Mahâls and in Kánara the amount remitted under this head was, in the aggregate, Rs. 35,622. Other remissions amounted, in all, to Rs. 16,924, more than half of which was granted in Gujarát, and the greater portion of the remainder in the Central Division. The amount of land revenue *alienated* was Rs. 66,97,932, or Rs. 79,340 more than last year. Land thus held on political tenure was assessed at Rs. 4,03,792. Personal alienations amounted, in all, to Rs. 34,05,116; land revenue alienated on charitable or religious grounds amounted to Rs. 4,86,827; service lands were assessed at Rs. 5,94,715, exclusive of those alienated to hereditary táluka officers (Rs. 29,477) and to subordinate village servants (Rs. 13,47,997). Deductions.

The net revenue for collection, in addition to the sum of Rs. 2,72,78,652, which constituted the actual assessment on Government lands, includes Rs. 30,91,075 on account of the quit-rent on alienated lands, and Rs. 8,83,718 comprising miscellaneous items of a varying nature, the details of which are shown marginally, but which call for no special remark. The total amount for collection was settled at Rs. 3,12,53,445 for the year under review, and Rs. 29,84,446 that had remained outstanding at the end of 1877-78, or, in all, Rs. 3,42,37,891. Last year Revenue for collection.

Item.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Sale of right of occupancy ...	1,01,492	90,909
2. Sale-proceeds of grass preserves	2,15,699	1,71,102
3. Annual lease of alluvial beds for cultivation	48,707	63,725
4. Process and notice fees from defaulters	49,157	48,418
5. Miscellaneous...	3,44,051	5,09,564
Total ...	7,59,106	8,83,718

the revenue for collection on account of the current year was Rs. 2,99,59,856, and Rs. 31,56,248 arrears outstanding at the end of 1876-77. The total amount, therefore, was less last year than in that under report by Rs. 11,21,787.

Realizations. The aggregate realizations amounted to Rs. 3,10,87,125, exceeding those of last year by Rs. 9,43,347. Of the total sum, Rs. 2,95,92,104 were on account of the current year's revenue, and Rs. 13,25,000 on account of arrears outstanding from 1877-78 and previous years.

The collections show an increase in every District, except in Belgaum, Kaládgi, Kánara and Ratnágiri of the Southern Division, Sholápur and Sátára of the Central, and Thána and Kolába of the Northern. The details are given in Part III of this Report [Statistical Table V—A (1).]

Distraint. In order to realize the above revenue, Government was compelled to have recourse to distraint in 10,613 cases, as compared with 13,376 last year and 3,481 the year before. This year, as last, the largest number of cases occurred in Broach, where they were 2,565, as compared with 7,191 in 1877-78. Násik and Kaládgi show the next largest number. In Sind there were only 306. In Kolába and Thar and Párkar there were none; and in Surat, Kaira, Sátára, Kánara, the Upper Sind Frontier and Hyderabad, respectively, recourse was had to compulsory process in less than 100 cases. The total amount of revenue realized by means of compulsory process was Rs. 73,885.

Year.	Number.
1876-77	3,481
1877-78	13,376
1878-79	10,613

Balances. The net balance remaining uncollected at the end of the revenue year, (that is, on July 31st, 1879,) was Rs. 31,50,766, as compared with Rs. 29,72,326 last year. It includes the sum of Rs. 16,59,446 on account of the arrears of 1877-78, and Rs. 16,61,341 from the current year's revenue. The difference in the total is owing to the irrecoverable balance written off, as shown in the table below, without being exhibited in the general accounts for the separate years for which it was due. The total transactions under this branch of the revenue are summarized as follows :—

Item.	Amount.		Variations in 1878-79.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gross revenue	3,68,52,296	3,83,99,115	15,46,819	...
Remissions...	1,82,395	3,48,967	1,66,572	...
Deductions...	66,18,592	66,97,932	79,340	...
Assessment on Government land.	2,63,05,779	2,74,44,957	11,39,178	...
Quit-rent on alienated land ...	30,77,380	30,91,075	13,695	...
Miscellaneous items	7,59,106	8,83,718	1,24,612	...

Item.	Amount.		Variation in 1878-79.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue for Collection—				
A.—Current year	2,99,59,856	3,12,53,445	12,93,589	...
B.—Arrears	34,56,248	29,84,446	...	1,71,802
Total ...	3,34,16,104	3,42,37,891	11,21,787	...
Collections—				
A.—Current year	2,85,26,838	2,95,92,104	10,65,266	...
B.—Arrears	15,96,050	13,25,000	...	2,71,050
C.—Written off as irrecoverable	20,890	1,70,021	1,49,131	...
Total realized ...	3,01,43,778	3,10,87,125	9,43,347	...
Balances—				
A.—Current year	14,33,018	16,61,341	2,28,323	...
B.—Arrears	15,60,198	16,59,446	99,248	...
Deduct amount written off ...	20,890	1,70,021	1,49,131	...
Net Total Outstanding ...	29,72,326	31,50,766	1,78,440	...

Canal Revenue.

The revenue derived from the irrigational works in operation in this Presidency is shown in Part III, Statistical Table V (2).

It comprises both direct receipts from water-rates and miscellaneous sources during the official year 1878-79, credited to and accounted for in the Public Works Department (Irrigation), and the revenue due to or dependent on, the works realized during the year 1877-78 credited and accounted for under land revenue. The works have, as usual, been divided into two classes: the first, works entirely constructed or extensively improved by the British Government, and for which capital as well as revenue accounts are kept; and the second, old works existing at the time the country fell into the possession of the British Government, and on which no large sums have been expended for improvements, but which are maintained and kept in order by the Government. The figures for four years are as follows:—

	Direct Revenue from Water-rates, &c.			Revenue dependent on Irrigation Works, credited under Land Revenue.			Total.
	Sind.	Gujarát and Deccan.	Total.	Sind.	Gujarát and Deccan.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	47,693	76,173	1,23,866	25,44,536	4,00,791	29,45,327	30,69,193
1876-77	48,053	57,314	1,05,367	23,74,201	1,11,957	24,86,158	25,91,525
1877-78	66,574	1,75,823	2,42,397	26,00,805	4,01,947	30,02,752	32,45,149
1878-79	77,012	1,49,014	2,26,026	26,74,047	4,59,531	31,33,578	33,59,604

The decrease in direct receipts in Gujarát and the Deccan is due to incomplete realizations. The assessments of irrigation water-rate revenue exhibit steady improvement.

The increase in revenue dependent on the works, in the case of Gujarát and the Deccan, is due to the accounts being more perfect and including a larger number of works. The revenue is practically a fixed amount, and, when the lists are quite complete, will vary only slightly from year to year.

Finance, (1) Sind.

In Sind the total capital outlay to the end of 1877-78 was Rs. 91,92,241, including outlay on works, establishment and tools, under direct charges, and the capitalized value of the loss of revenue on land taken up for the works and leave and pension allowances to establishment under indirect charges. Charges for interest during construction have not been included. The list comprises 15 works or projects. Of these 3 are surveys for works, the construction of which for the present is temporarily in abeyance, on which the outlay has aggregated Rs. 1,58,706; two are river embankments, for the outlay on which (Rs. 9,38,277) no direct return can be shown, and which accordingly have since been removed from the class for which capital accounts are kept; and one is a work yielding a large revenue, on which the outlay on improvement has been comparatively trifling (Rs. 17,511), and

which has, therefore, since been transferred to the class of works for which only revenue accounts are kept. Of the remaining 9 works, 2 are entirely new, and the rest enlargements, extensions and improvements of works already in existence.

The accounts for the year 1877-78 give the following results :—

	I.—Including the entire series of 15 works.	II.—Excluding the six works referred to above.
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital outlay—		
To end of 1876-77	88,40,938	77,45,822
During 1877-78...	3,51,303	3,31,925
To end of 1877-78	91,92,241	80,77,747
Revenue receipts in 1877-78	10,42,839	9,65,673
Working expenses in 1877-78	6,81,428	5,86,004
Net Revenue ...	3,61,411	3,79,669

The net revenue during the year 1877-78 gives a return on the total capital outlay to end of 1876-77 of—

4·09 per cent, including the whole series of 15 works;

4·90 per cent, excluding the 6 works alluded to as either suspended or since removed to another class.

(2) Gujarát and the Deccan.

The revenue report of the year 1877-78 comprises figures for, in all, 23 works, of which 15 are entirely new and 8 are restorations or extensions of old native works. Of the latter, however, only 3 yielded any revenue previous to their improvement by Government. The 8 new works are, for the most part, only partially complete, and not yet in a position to yield the full amount of revenue which it is calculated will be ultimately obtained from them.

Including the whole series of 23 works in one account, the financial results of the year are as follows :—

	Amount.
	Rs.
Capital outlay—	
To end of 1876-77...	1,24,87,940
During 1877-78	3,09,391
To end of 1877-78...	1,27,97,331*
Revenue receipts during 1877-78	2,16,431
Working expenses	1,13,542
Net Revenue in 1877-78 ...	1,02,889

* Includes interest on outlay during construction and all other direct and indirect charges.

The revenue accounts however, of two of the works, the Khári Irrigation sluices and the Lower Panjhra River works, are as yet incomplete; so that, if these two works be excluded from the

calculations, the total capital outlay is reduced to Rs. 1,18,84,810* to end of 1876-77, and Rs. 1,21,83,878* to end of 1877-78. The assessments of revenue during the year 1877-78 amounted to Rs. 1,62,773, and the working expenses of the same year to Rs. 1,08,983, leaving a surplus of Rs. 53,790, or a net return of rather less than half per cent on the total outlay* at the commencement of the year.

The figures for four years are as follows :—

	Area irrigated.	Revenue (Direct Receipts.) Assessments.
	Acres.	Rs.
1873-74	4,680	22,181
1874-75	4,965	51,206
1875-76	7,209	77,702
1876-77	16,902	1,20,697
1877-78	24,536	1,48,778

The figures for 1878-79 are not at present available in a complete form, but they exhibit further improvement in respect of the assessments of irrigation water-rate, notwithstanding the fact that the year was one of very favourable rainfall in the districts where these works are in operation, and that the area irrigated was less. There was, consequently, a considerable increase of the area under the better classes of crops which pay the higher water-rates.

The principal crops irrigated in 1877-78 were as follows :—

	Area.
	Acres.
Wheat	4,957
Jowári (great millet)	4,121
Bájri (spiked millet)	3,474
Ground-nut (Manilla nut)	1,755
Gram	1,662
Sugar	1,574
Vegetables	1,516
Fodder	1,126
Rice	991
Others	3,360
Total ...	24,536

The water-rate assessment averaged Rs. 3-3-0 per acre, which is lower than usual, owing to the large proportion of inferior crops irrigated paying low water-rate.

There is a marked increase visible in the extent to which the cultivating classes have availed themselves of irrigation dating from the unfavourable season of 1876. The construction of storage works, calculated to render the supply of water perennial, and thereby tending to increase the area irrigated, is a subject that has received much consideration from Government, and measures have been taken to carry out several of the most important of such works within the period covered by the Irrigation forecast submitted to the Government of India during the year under review.

* Including interest on outlay during construction and all other direct and charges.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

The customs revenue of the Port of Bombay for 1878-79 is less by Rs. 3,77,647 than that of the previous year, but exceeds that of 1876-77 by Rs. 2,21,823, as shown in the statement below. The decrease is due mainly to the slackness of trade:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Customs—			
On general trade...	48,62,598	54,43,631	49,61,446
On spirits...	6,54,400	6,36,209	6,69,246
On tobacco	11,505	10,547	12,602
Total ...	55,28,503	60,90,387	56,43,294
Export Customs	97,057	1,34,643	2,04,089
Total of Imports and Exports ...	56,25,560	62,25,030	58,47,383

Import duties. General trade.

The decrease in the import duties on general trade is partly due to commercial depression and partly to the exemption from duty of a large number of articles under the orders of the Government of India in March 1878. It is chiefly perceptible in the following articles:—

	Decrease in Customs Duty.
	Rs.
Cotton Piece-goods	2,24,184
Provisions	1,20,266
Silk, raw	63,407
Oils	43,337
Copper	40,194
Twist and yarn	40,682
Tea	33,711
Spices	20,052
Tins	14,394
Apparel	13,771

An increase, on the other hand, appears in the duty collected on glass, silk piece-goods, woollen piece-goods, umbrellas and sugar. The increase on the last article is 89 per cent.

Liquors.

The subjoined statement exhibits the declared value of liquor imported during each of the past three years, and the duty levied on it :—

	1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Declared Value.	Duty.	Declared Value.	Duty.	Declared Value.	Duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ale, Beer and Porter.	6,80,083	18,142	6,12,854	16,471	4,87,509	12,506
Spirits	19,19,203	6,51,870	12,18,246	6,35,332	10,34,767	6,69,419
Wines	12,23,791	1,98,414	11,82,076	2,09,744	9,89,362	1,74,968
Total ...	38,23,077	8,68,426	30,13,176	8,61,547	25,11,638	8,56,893

The total collections under this head in 1878-79 were less by Rs. 4,654 than those in 1877-78, and by Rs. 11,533 than those in the preceding year; whilst the declared value of the importations fell off by Rs. 5,01,538 in the one case and Rs. 13,11,439 in the other. The duty on spirits, however, in 1878-79 was in excess of that levied in 1877-78 and 1876-77 by Rs. 34,087 and Rs. 17,549 respectively.

Export duties.

The export duties realized during the year 1878-79 show an increase of Rs. 69,446 as compared with those of the previous year. This increase is chiefly attributable to larger exports of rice to the United Kingdom, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Persia and Káthiáwár. The export duty on this article alone was Rs. 1,17,059 in 1877-78 and Rs. 1,89,306 in 1878-79.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1877-78 ...	1,34,643	3	11
1878-79 ...	2,04,088	13	3
Increase...	69,445	9	4

The following table, from which treasure and Government stores have been excluded, shows the percentage of duty on the value of the trade during the last five years :—

YEAR.	Value of Imports.	Import Duty collected.	Percentage Duty on Value.	Value of Exports.	Export Duty collected.	Percentage of Duty on Value.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	
1874-75	1,514	$62\frac{3}{5}$	4·14	2,276	$5\frac{1}{16}$	·224
1875-76	1,709	$62\frac{1}{16}$	3·63	2,074	$3\frac{2}{5}$	·164
1876-77	1,661	$55\frac{1}{4}$	3·33	2,239	1	·045
1877-78	2,238	$60\frac{9}{16}$	2·72	2,906	$1\frac{1}{3}$	·040
1878-79	2,054	$56\frac{1}{2}$	2·75	2,547	2	·080

It would appear from the statement given marginally that there has been a decrease in the bonding transactions under every head. It must be noted here that the figures given un-

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of last year	9,32,113	10,45,339	9,38,471
Goods bonded during the year.. ..	15,42,880	16,73,629	13,15,629
Goods cleared from bond during the year	14,29,654	17,80,497	13,96,946
Goods remaining in bond at the end of the year	10,45,339	9,38,471	8,57,154

der these heads in the last year's Report and those now given do not tally, the difference being attributable to the omission to include, in 1877-78, transactions of the Mázgaon Warehouse.

The amount of drawback paid in 1878-79, Rs. 3,76,844, is in excess of that paid in 1877-78 by Rs. 34,620, and nearly equals the average of the past five years, as noted in the margin. The principal articles on which drawback was granted on re-export are shown marginally, the amount paid being noted against them. Cotton piece-goods and sugar show an increase of Rs. 20,000 over the last year.

Year.	Amount. Rs.
1873-74	4,09,946
1874-75	4,09,442
1875-76	3,77,545
1876-77	3,45,176
1877-78	3,42,224
Total	18,84,333
Average	3,76,866

Name of Article.	Amount of Drawback. Rs.
Cotton Piece-goods	1,91,085
Sugar and Sugar-candy	60,049
Ivory, unmanufactured	27,072
Metals	15,287
Cotton, Twist and Yarn	13,840
Spices	15,407
Tea	10,841

Changes in Tariff or regulations.

The new Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) was brought into force on the 1st April 1878.

The Customs Tariff Act (XVI of 1875) has been modified as regards the articles mentioned below :—

(A) Duty was reduced from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1 on all sorts of still wines, other than those on which the duty had been reduced under previous orders. The consequent loss of duty was about Rs. 14,972.

(B) Grey cotton piece-goods of all kinds, however designated, which are shown to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to contain no yarn of a higher number than 30*s*., were exempted from all Customs duties from 15th March 1879 under orders from the Government of India. The result of this change on the receipts was scarcely perceptible during the period under report.

There has been no change in the paid establishment in the year under report. The only change in establishment entertained at the expense of the proprietors, was the abolition, from 1st June 1878, of that entertained at the Hydraulic Press, at a cost of Rs. 71-8-0.

The percentage cost of charges as compared with revenue was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Upon total net revenue	9	0	8¾
Upon total gross revenue	8	7	5

The percentage upon total net revenue is illustrated below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Net revenue for 1878-79	56,07,348	4	10
Cost of establishment for 1878-79	5,07,183	9	8
Percentage charge	9	0	8¾

There were 508 cases of seizure and detention of goods. Of these 362 were brought to light by the Preventive Department, and the rest by other departments of the Customs House named in the margin. Confiscation was ordered in 58 cases, and fines were imposed

Carnac Bandar	114
Import Department	8
Do. Inspecting	15
Export Department	2
Sassoon's Dock	4
Arthur Bandar	1
Powder Works Bandar	2

in 219 cases. Forty-two cases were dismissed for want of proof, in 22 cases amendment fee was charged, and in 166 redemption was allowed.

Eleven cases were tried under the Native Passenger Ships Act (VIII of 1876), and the parties were severally convicted and fined. The amount of the fines imposed in these cases was Rs. 214-8-0. In one case the offender was punished with simple imprisonment for six weeks.

The realizations from fees for working on Sundays and holidays, and for extra work during the year, amounted to Rs. 11,076-8-0. In 1877-78 and 1876-77 they were Rs. 19,325-9-0 and Rs. 15,572-8-0 respectively.

Sind Ports.

The total gross amount of customs revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,91,875 against Rs. 3,24,924 in 1877-78, or a decrease of Rs. 33,049.

The marginal table exhibits the gross amount of customs revenue realized at the ports of this Province, contrasting the figures for the past two years. The falling off of revenue from this source is due, for the most part, to the exemption from duty, by notification of the Government of India, of certain articles largely imported.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78 ...	2,76,750	48,174
1878-79 ...	2,56,207	35,668

Import duties are realized chiefly from cotton manufactures, liquors, metals and provisions. The principal dutiable articles exported are indigo and rice, both husked and unhusked. The latter article mostly finds its way out of the Province by way of the two ports subordinate to Kurrachee, which are conveniently situated as outlets for the rice-growing tracts. The amount of drawbacks and refunds was altogether Rs. 499 against Rs. 2,498 last year, or about ·02 per cent on the gross revenue. Under the heading of 'Miscellaneous Receipts' customs revenue shows a decided improvement. Wharfage, cranage and transhipment fees increased by Rs. 2,263, Rs. 155 and Rs. 671 respectively. Port dues, cotton and mooring fees and other subordinate items of revenue fell off by Rs. 8,149.

LAND CUSTOMS.

The revenue derived from land customs is collected by the Salt Department, and was this year Rs. 2,584 more than in 1877-78, when it fell below that of any previous year since 1872-73. The average realizations of the preceding quinquennium, however, exceed those of the year under report by Rs. 16,309. The

Item.	1878-79.	1877-78.	Average of 5 years ending 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Frontier duties on exports or imports	40,220	37,714	56,548
2. Government share of Land Customs and Transit duties levied in Cambay, Bánsda and Dharampor	11,079	13,654	13,037
3. Proceeds of confiscations	145	111	177
4. Miscellaneous	62	101	32
Total ..	51,506	51,580	69,794

marginal table gives the total receipts under this head. The cause of the increase in the first item is the larger exportation of grain into Goa that began to take place on the cessation of the famine above the Ghâts.

Line.	Length.	Number of Ports.	Collections	Charges.
	Miles.		Rs.	Rs.
Goa Frontier ..	180	20	2,70,762	43,274
Habsán	71	6	701	4,928
Dáman	33	5	20,816	29,372
Total ..	284	31	2,92,279	77,569

The length of the frontier lines and other details connected with the collection of customs and salt duties are shown marginally. The collections on account of customs alone amounted to Rs. 40,210 against Rs. 37,626 last year.

OPIUM.

Revenue.

The realizations on account of opium revenue, during the year under report, were 35⅜ lakhs of rupees less than in the previous year, which, again, showed a falling off of 19 lakhs of rupees as compared with those of the year 1876-77. The pass fee revenue in 1878-79, as contrasted with the average of the last five years, showed a falling off amounting to 39½ lakhs of rupees.

The subjoined table exhibits the fluctuations in the opium revenue from 1874-75 to 1878-79 :—

Year.	Chests.				Amount of Pass Fees.	Amount of Pass Fees on Opium brought for use in Ahmedabad.	Total.
	Málwa.	Ahmedabad.	Ajmere.	Total.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75 ...	47,609	1,579	...	49,188	2,95,12,800	14,230	2,95,27,030
1875-76 ...	39,420	3,051	...	42,471	2,54,82,600	11,753	2,54,94,353
1876-77 ...	47,308⅛	1,768	...	49,076	2,94,45,600	14,120	2,94,59,720
1877-78 ...	42,282	1,493	171	43,946	2,74,98,125	14,197	2,75,12,322
1878-79 ...	32,824½	3,771½	211	36,807	2,39,29,825	2,952	2,39,32,777

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the imports from Málwa in 1878-79 were less, whereas those from Ahmedabad and Ajmere were greater than in 1877-78.

The decrease in Málwa is ascribed to a decrease in the production of the drug, caused by scanty rains.

The increase from Ahmedabad is exceptional, and is due entirely to the new arrangements, which limited the time within which the stocks of the drug in Baroda, Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha, including I'dar, could be exported, to the 1st October 1878 (a period subsequently extended to the 31st March 1879).

As regards the quantity despatched from Ajmere, the increase, in spite of an unfavourable crop, shows that the new experiment has been hitherto successful.

The rate of pass fee remained unaltered during the year under review, and the new Opium Act came into force on the 1st April 1878.

The number of chests exported to China during each month of the official year 1878-79 are shown below :—

Month.	Number of Chests.			
	Málwa.	Ahmedabad.	Ajmere.	Total.
April 1878	4,297½	290	18½	4,606
May ,, ...	2,938½	302½	15	3,256
June ,, ...	2,734	384	10	3,128
July ,, ...	2,668	243	19½	2,930½
August ,, ...	2,669	326½	...	2,995½
September ,, ...	2,354½	138½	½	2,493½
October ,, ...	3,031½	421½	5½	3,458½
November ,, ...	2,803	351½	8	3,162½
December ,, ...	1,957	191	27	2,175
January 1879	2,173	160	90½	2,423½
February ,, ...	2,424½	216	22	2,662½
March ,, ...	2,576	360½	34	2,970½
Total ...	32,626½	3,385	250½	36,262

From the above table it will be seen that the total exports to China in 1878-79 were 36,262 chests, or 6,821½ chests less than the exports in 1877-78, which amounted to 43,083½ chests.

Besides the above, 12 chests were shipped to other than Chinese ports, as noted in the margin, and 268 chests were purchased direct from wholesale dealers, as shown below :—

Aden	1	Mauritius	1½
Allepy	1	Zanzibar	5
London	3	Coomer	½

1. By Government for supply to retailers 176½
2. By retail dealers in Bombay who are permitted, under the terms of notification No. 2365, dated the 8th May 1878, to supply themselves direct 46½
3. By the Cutch Darbar 45

The practice of importing opium from the Gaikwár's territory for local consumption in the Ahmedabad District has been discontinued since August 1878, when it was arranged to supply opium from the Government Depôt at Bombay. Hence the realizations on account of pass fees on opium imported for Ahmedabad in 1878-79 were small as compared with results under the same head in 1877-78, as noted in the margin.

	Rs.
1877-78	14,197
1878-79	2,952
Decrease in 1878-79 ...	11,245

Exclusive of a sum of Rs. 1,210 recovered at Aden in 1874, and now brought into the Presidency Opium Accounts for the first time, the collections on account of transhipment fees on opium, for the year under report, amount to Rs. 1,440. The whole of this sum was recovered at Aden, where 144 chests were transhipped, as detailed below :—

6 chests from Hongkong to Bushire.
2 do. from Bushire to Zanzibar.
1 do. from Bombay to do.
3 do. from Calcutta to Mauritius.
1 do. from Galle to do.
131 do. from Bushire to Hongkong.

The following statement shows the realizations from license fees during the last five years. There has been a falling off throughout during the year under notice, the net decrease being Rs. 13,093 :—

DISTRICT.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	15,500	13,765	12,635	11,928	10,337
Aden	1,825	2,238	2,375	2,465	2,607
Total ...	17,325	16,003	15,010	14,393	12,944
Northern Division.					
Kolába	...	...	526	545	844
Thána	3,286	3,329	2,681	2,412	1,724
Surat	2,542	2,139	2,140	2,496	2,286
Broach	2,505	2,009	2,128	1,959	2,903
Kaira	1,425	1,549	1,751	1,782	*87
Ahmedabad	2,776	3,139	2,193	3,532	3,083
Total, Northern Division ...	12,134	12,165	11,419	12,726	10,927
Central Division.					
Khándesh	10,073	13,371	13,837	11,827	10,515
Násik	5,955	8,756	8,663	8,677	10,320
Poona	17,241	18,182	19,323	20,249	16,855
Ahmednagar	6,164	5,112	4,693	3,896	4,335
Sholápur	4,086	6,361	5,887	4,933	1,787
Sátára	5,354	4,330	4,151	3,812	3,503
Total, Central Division ...	48,873	56,112	56,554	53,394	47,315
Southern Division.					
Kaládgi	588	482	634	468	346
Belgaum	2,635	1,700	1,370	1,235	1,205
Dhárwár	4,942	4,230	3,951	3,462	2,744
Kánara	485	358	431	551	764
Ratnágiri	963	986	876	929	693
Total, Southern Division ...	9,613	7,756	7,262	6,645	5,752
Sind.					
Kurrachee	19,469	18,876	16,437	13,387	12,974
Hyderabad	31,427	31,537	33,730	33,184	30,396
Shikárpur	6,234	6,331	6,319	5,963	6,291
Total, Sind ...	57,130	56,744	56,486	52,534	49,661
Grand Total ...	1,45,075	1,48,780	1,46,731	1,39,692	1,26,599

* Exclusive of duty levied in Panch Mahâls, viz. Rs. 13,220.

The decrease in Bombay in the amount realized from license fees for shops for the sale of opium and preparations of opium in 1878-79, as compared with 1877-78, is attributable chiefly to the change of system introduced under the new Act. There has,

however, been an increase in the amount of pass fee on opium consumed in Bombay in 1878-79 to the extent of Rs. 23,523.

The Northern Division exhibits a decline of Rs. 1,799, which is principally apparent in Thána and Kaira.

The decrease in Thána is owing to the licenses for the sale of opium at Thána and Panvel not having been granted for the year 1788-79 in consequence of reasonable sums not being offered.

In Kaira the practice of taking license fees was abandoned altogether, and the licenses were granted to the highest bidders. The sales were eight times larger than they were in 1877-78.

There was an increase in the Broach and Kolába Districts, attributable to better bids induced by the improved prospect of profit to the vendor under the new Opium Act, and the stricter arrangements for the protection of the revenue made in accordance with its provisions.

The decrease in the Southern Division amounts to Rs. 6,079. It is chiefly perceptible in Poona and Sholápur, and is due to want of competition. In Násik and Ahmednagar, however, there was keen competition, resulting in an increase of Rs. 2,082.

The falling off in Dhárwár in the Southern Division, amounting to Rs. 718, is owing to decrease in competition induced by the experience of the previous year, when there was famine in this District.

The decrease in Kaládgi, Belgaum and Ratnágiri, and increase in Kánara in the Southern Division, being trifling, require no special notice.

The decline in Kurrachee and Hyderabad in Sind is attributable to the increase of the selling price of opium at Government depôts under the new arrangements.

From the following statement it appears that the licensed vendors have paid Government, in the shape of license fees, Rs. 1,26,599 in 1878-79 and Rs. 3,04,904 as price for the opium they purchased; so that, in all, they paid Rs. 4,31,503 for 22,820 lbs.:—

Year.	Opium License Fee.	Opium purchased.	Price paid by Government.	Prices charged to the Licensed Dealers.
	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	87,945	10,754	1,03,837	1,14,693
1875-76	92,036	8,166	78,458	88,536
1876-77	90,235	11,570	1,10,424	1,23,997
1877-78	87,158	9,812	1,05,652	1,17,293
1878-79	1,26,599	*22,820	2,81,589	3,04,904
Total ...	4,84,063	63,122	6,79,960	7,49,423
Average of 5 years ...	96,813	12,642	1,35,992	1,49,884

Note.—In addition to this, retailers in Bombay have purchased opium (6,327½ lbs.) from wholesale dealers.

Taking the average selling price to be 2½ tolas per rupee, the licensed vendors realized Rs. 3,65,120 for the quantity of opium noted above. To this must be added the value they may have realized, at the above specified selling rate, for the opium

(6,327½ lbs.) they purchased from wholesale dealers direct, the cost price of which is not known to this Department.

Offences.

Thirteen cases of opium smuggling were brought to notice in the Town and Island of Bombay against. 22 last year. In ten cases convictions were obtained before the Police Magistrates, one case was dismissed for want of proof, and two were dealt with departmentally; *i. e.*, the opium not having been claimed by anybody, it was treated as unclaimed.

In five of these cases the seizures were made by the Opium Department, and in the remaining eight the opium was detained by the Police.

It appears, from the returns of opium cases rendered by the Magistrates of the Districts noted in the margin, that, in 113 cases out of 131, convictions were obtained, and 130 persons out of 160 were punished. In 18 cases persons 30 (in number) concerned were discharged or acquitted for want of proof.

Ahmedabad.	Poona.
Ahmednagar.	Násik.
Belgaum.	Surat.
Khándesh.	Kaira.
Sholápur.	Thána.
Broach.	Sátára.

The confiscated opium discovered in possession of the smugglers in Bombay and other Districts in the Presidency, exclusive of Sind, amounted to 505 lbs., as shown in the margin.

	Lbs.	tolas.	grs.
Bombay	79	19	45
Other districts	426	2	0

In 1878-79 the sum of Rs. 1,711-8-7 was disbursed as rewards to informers in opium-smuggling cases, exclusive of rewards granted by Magistrates direct.

Establishment.

The only change in the Opium Establishment, during the year under notice, was the entertainment of an additional clerk, on Rs. 40 per mensem, at the Bombay Government depôt. The cost on gross opium collections, in the year under report, was 1 anna and 7½ pies per cent, or 5 pies more than what it was in the year previous. In 1877-78 it was 1 anna and 2½ pies.

Káthiáwár dealings.

The table given below illustrates the opium transactions with the Province of Káthiáwár during the year 1878-79, as contrasted with those of the previous five years, from which it will be seen that the quantity of opium sold in the year under review was not more than half that sold last year, and only 54 per cent of the average of the previous quinquennium:—

Year.	Málwa Opium.	Cost Price.	Opium sold.	Sale Proceeds.	Deduct Expenses.			Gain.
					Original Price.	Agency Charges.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	52,040	3,05,360	50,560	3,40,527	2,79,313	2,736	2,82,049	58,478
1874-75	56,000	3,18,935	53,680	3,75,490	3,20,388	2,644	3,23,032	52,458
1875-76	52,000	2,76,604	53,600	3,56,068	2,85,093	2,658	2,87,751	68,371
1876-77	52,000	2,72,954	54,080	3,51,301	2,86,811	2,667	2,89,478	61,823
1877-78	52,600	3,35,383	60,720	3,92,461	3,41,152	2,783	3,43,935	48,526
Total ..	264,040	15,09,236	2,72,640	18,15,847	15,12,757	13,488	15,26,245	2,89,656
Average for 5 years.	52,808	3,01,847	54,528	3,63,169	3,02,551	2,697	3,05,249	57,931
1878-79 ..	32,000	2,18,494	29,594	3,38,867	2,26,593	2,671	2,29,264	1,09,604

This decrease is said to be due mostly to the increase in the price of opium, and partly also to the distress in this Province.

Selling price.

In 1877-78 the selling price was regulated on the actual cost, exclusive of pass fee, plus conveyance charges, &c.; whereas in 1878-79 the selling price is the one fixed by Government, and includes pass fee.

Native States.

The Baroda and Pálanpur Darbár imported opium direct, duty free, in 1878-79 to the amount of 51 and 15 chests respectively. The Pálanpur Darbár also purchased 12½ chests in addition from the Bombay Government depôt. The Mahi Kántha State purchased only 1 chest and 80 lbs. of opium.

SALT.

Number of salt-works.

The Government salt-works Gudguda and Dhobi, in the Mánikpur Saza of the Bassein Táluka, were closed on the expiration of the ten-years' lease granted in 1868. One new salt-work was opened, during the year, at Belápur in the Panvel Táluka. The produce of this work, when in full operation, is estimated at 80,000 Indian maunds. The total number of salt-works open and in operation on March 31st, 1879, was, therefore, 485, as against 486 on the corresponding date in 1878, showing a reduction of one.

Revenue from all sources.

The revenue collected during 1878-79, the seventh year during which the Department has been under the control of the Collector of Salt Revenue, amounted to Rs. 1,55,11,141-4-1. It exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 32,97,199-11-8, that of 1876-77 by Rs. 50,96,838-4-1, and the average collections of the five years ending 1877-78 by Rs. 51,37,791. The following statement shows the receipts of the Salt Department for 1878-79 in contrast with those of the preceding year, and includes customs and ábkári revenue collected by this Department:—

	1878-79.	1877-78.	Decrease.	Increase.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Salt Revenue.				
Duty on exports to Calcutta ..	16,04,315 0 0	10,67,528 0 0	....	5,36,787 0 0
Do. to British Malabár	11,70,840 0 0	7,62,401 0 0	....	4,08,439 0 0
Do. to Foreign do.	....	16,371 0 0	16,371 0 0	....
Do. at nominal rates on exports to Malabár ..	9,220 0 0	4,507 0 0	....	4,713 0 0
Inland customs mileage duty .	....	5,76,171 7 0	5,76,171 7 0	....
Excise duty on salt for home and inland consumption and minor miscellaneous receipts.	1,16,31,972 7 0	86,59,301 5 3	....	29,72,671 1 9
Sea Customs.				
Import duty	33,687 8 6	51,449 2 2	17,761 9 8	....
Export duty	21,922 12 1	12,947 8 0	....	8,975 4 1
Other receipts	11,348 12 8	6,965 15 10	....	4,382 12 10
Land Customs.				
mport duty	12,620 12 8	25,344 14 7	12,724 1 11	....
Export duty	27,599 7 10	12,368 14 4	....	15,230 9 6
Other receipts	11,285 11 5	13,866 6 0	2,580 10 7	....
Miscellaneous Receipts.				
A'bkári	9,11,649 8 11	8,99,363 10 8	....	12,285 14 3
Local Funds	64,679 3 0	1,05,355 4 7	40,676 1 7	....
Total ..	1,55,11,141 4 1	1,22,13,941 8 5	6,66,284 14 9	39,63,484 10 5
		Net Increase in 1878-79 ..		2, 97,199 11 8

Causes of increase in revenue collections.

The miscellaneous collections are noticed in other sections of this Report, and salt alone requires consideration here. The increase in the amount of duty collected on salt exported to Calcutta and Madras and removed for home and inland con-

sumption was again very large. The collections on account of the Calcutta trade were larger by Rs. 5,36,778, those on account of the Madras trade by Rs. 4,08,439, and those for home and inland consumption by Rs. 29,72,671-1-9. This increase of revenue is mainly due to duty at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 having been levied during the whole of the year under report, whilst the higher rate was in force for three months only of the previous year. It is also in some degree attributable to larger removals of salt. The low rates at which freight was obtainable favoured the Calcutta trade, which took 92,684 Indian maunds more than in 1877-78. The increase of 95,245 maunds in exports to Madras is due to the development of trade which has followed the abolition of the monopoly system in the western coast districts of that Presidency. The increase of 232,144 maunds in salt for home and inland consumption occurred chiefly in removals to Málwa and the Central and North-West Provinces. There is also a material increase in the realizations from the three-pie duty charged on salt exported to certain Native States in Malabár.

Strength of establishment and amount of business done.

The following table shows the strength of the Department, the number of maunds of salt excised and imported by sea and land on payment of duty, the quantities issued duty-free, and gross realizations on all accounts in 1878-79, as compared with the previous year :—

Year.	Number of Supervising Officers.	Number of Subordinate Officers and Men.	Number of Maunds of Salt dealt with by the Department.	Number of Maunds of Salt excised and imported by sea and land on payment of duty.	Number of Maunds delivered free and at nominal rates of duty.	Gross Realizations, including Salt Excise, Sea and Land Customs Collections, Still-head Duty, &c. &c.
			Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.
1878-79 ..	13	4,541	6,318,028 3	5,652,387 33	665,640 10	1,55,11,141 4 1
1877-78 ..	13	4,546	5,556,421 7	5,194,921 4	361,500 4	1,22,13,941 8 5
Difference ..	..	—5	+761,606 36	+457,466 29	+304,140 6	+32,97,199 11 8

The results in 1878-79 compare favourably with those obtained in 1877-78.

Receipts and charges.

The financial results of the last five years' administration of the Department, including that of the land and sea customs placed under it, are exhibited in the following abstract statement :—

Year.	Gross Receipts.			
	Salt.	Sea Customs.	Land Customs.	Abkári.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1874-75	89,90,532 5 5	63,909 5 2	76,478 13 7	6,01,601 5 9
1875-76	1,04,25,692 9 9	71,044 2 7	88,195 7 6	6,73,423 10 2
1876-77	94,59,953 10 1	72,454 7 0	63,032 12 2	7,39,677 14 2
1877-78	1,10,86,279 12 3	71,362 10 0	51,580 2 11	8,99,363 10 8
1878-79	1,44,16,347 7 0	66,959 1 3	51,505 15 11	9,11,649 3 11

Year.	Gross Receipts—*continued.* Provincial Revenue.	Local Funds.	Total Gross Receipts.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1874-75	1,475 13 0	75,494 0 1	98,09,491 11 0
1875-76	1,773 9 11	78,553 1 8	1,13,38,581 9 7
1876-77	1,777 7 8	76,806 12 11	1,04,14,303 0 0
1877-78	....	1,05,355 4 7	1,22,13,941 8 5
1878-79	....	64,079 3 0	1,55,11,141 4 1

Year.	Charges. Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total Charges.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of Charges on Receipts.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1874-75	6,17,313 2 10	2,37,352 5 0	8,54,665 7 10	89,54,826 3 2	8 11 5
1875-76	6,27,882 4 10	2,81,113 3 11	9,08,995 8 9	1,04,29,586 0 10	8 0 3
1876-77	6,25,553 6 9	2,65,966 15 5	8,91,520 6 2	95,22,782 9 10	8 8 11
1877-78	6,36,538 7 2	3,70,105 1 7	10,06,643 8 9	1,12,07,297 15 8	8 3 10
1878-79	6,50,431 7 7	3,21,144 2 3	9,71,575 9 10	1,45,39,565 10 3	6 4 2

The gross revenue of the Department has increased from something over 98 lakhs in 1874-75 to something over 155 lakhs in 1878-79. Of the items making up this total, the realizations from salt and ábkári (*a*) exhibit a steady progressive improvement, the increase in each during the five years being over 50 per cent. The sea customs revenue is stationary; while the land customs collections are about the same as last year, but manifest a tendency to diminish (*b*).

Gross expenditure.

The gross expenditure in 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 10,28,643-12-3 (inclusive of refunds amounting to Rs. 57,068-2-5), as compared with Rs. 10,51,612-5-8 in the previous year, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 22,968-9-5. The percentage of charges on gross receipts is also materially reduced, being Rs. 6-4-2 against Rs. 8-3-10 in 1877-78. Duty at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 was, in fact, recovered at a cost actually less than was incurred in the collection of a Re. 1-13-0 duty.

Increase and decrease of expenditure.

The chief items of expenditure which show increases, as compared with the preceding year, are the following:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Pay of Subordinate Establishment ...	23,969	14	1
2. Travelling allowances	474	10	3
3. Boat stores and repairs	3,834	9	7
4. Water-supply	911	8	6
5. Rewards, sea customs	701	0	6
6. Do. salt cases...	5,454	8	4
7. Reweighment of salt in Kothars ...	1,205	2	4
8. Purchase and storage of Baragara salt...	37,451	2	0
9. Clothing for peons	1,807	1	0
10. Petty construction and repairs (salt) ...	11,759	0	0
11. Contractors' commission	1,257	11	6
12. Refunds and drawbacks (salt) ...	11,743	14	9

The explanation of the more important items of these is briefly as follows:—Item 1 is due entirely to additional establishment on

(*a*) Treated of under "Excise" in a subsequent section.
(*b*) These items have already been mentioned in another section.

the Northern Frontier preventive line. Item 8 is a new charge under "Salt"; as previously, similar expenditure was debited to an advance account to be adjusted on the sale of the salt to merchants. It has been treated as a final charge since October 1878.

Item 10.—This charge is due to the construction of a number of new chaukis for the accommodation of the protective establishment at the Ghorbandar and Bassein salt-works.

Item 12.—Due to larger exportations to Calcutta, and consequent increased payments for wastage allowance.

The following are the principal items which show decreases:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Salary of Supervising Establishment ...	10,076	13	8
2. Travelling allowance	2,504	14	11
3. Tentage	350	6	7
4. Grain compensation	24,415	13	3
5. New boats	34,799	13	4
6. Land compensation	10,631	0	0
7. Service haks	5,778	2	3
8. Southern Group Ports Fund	26,616	4	0

Item 4.—The decrease is due to the extra grain compensation having ceased from the 1st August 1878.

Item 5.—The decrease is owing to several new boats having been built in 1877-78.

Item 8.—This decrease is due to the transfer in 1877-78 from Northern to Southern Group Port Fund of a sum of Rs. 28,902-3-2 which had been erroneously debited to the former, as mentioned in last year's Report.

Chief event of the year.

The chief event of the year in this Department has been the removal of the preventive cordon, 120 miles in length, separating the native territories under the control of the Political Agents in the Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha, and the British District of the Panch Maháls from Rájputána and Central India. The line was originally established to prevent untaxed salt from Rájputána entering Gujarát, and its removal was rendered possible by the arrangements described in Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement for the year 1879-80, under which the Government of India have acquired control over the salt sources in Rájputána by means of political conventions with the Chiefs in whose domains the salt-producing tracts are situated. The Government have thus been enabled to discontinue the issue of 37,787 Indian maunds of salt hitherto supplied to the Border States of the Presidency at less than cost price in return for the privilege of maintaining the preventive line through their lands. The annual saving in establishment resulting from the measure amounts to Rs. 11,262; but as the actual reduction did not take place until after 31st March, the advantage of this saving was not derived during the year under report. The gross salt revenue collections in 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 1,44,16,347-7-0 against Rs. 1,10,86,279-12-3 in 1877-78, as shown in last year's Administration Report, exhibiting an increase, as compared with 1877-78, of Rs. 33,30,067-10-9, and as compared with 1876-77 of

Abolition of the Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha sections of preventive line.

Gross collections.

Rs. 49,56,393-12-11, and exceeding by Rs. 44,25,757-13-8 the average collections of the four years ending 1877-78.

Details of collection.

The details of salt revenue collections for the last five years are displayed in the table appended—

	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Excise duty on permits issued, excepting duty levied on salt exported to Calcutta and the Malabár Coast	1,11,26,650 1 3	82,40,213 1 4	73,83,234 1 9
2. Excise duty on excesses discovered on examination of despatches at Preventive Stations and on re-weighment at places of import	4,094 1 8	2,064 13 2	1,395 1 1
3. Excise duty on exports to Calcutta	16,04,315 0 0	10,67,528 0 0	5,68,983 0 0
4. Do. do. British Malabár	11,70,840 0 0	7,62,401 0 0	3,75,871 0 0
5. Do. do. Foreign do.	....	16,371 0 0	44,859 0 0
6. Do. at nominal rates	13,673 13 0	8,933 9 6	8,589 7 3
7. Differential duties on excess deficiencies on shipments of salt free and at nominal rates.	....	3,388 14 6	....
8. Inland Customs mileage duty	....	5,76,171 7 0	6,50,136 6 6
9. Duty on importations by sea	1,21,774 14 9	52,243 6 6	68,821 9 10
10. Do. do. by land	2,45,470 8 8	2,21,902 5 2	2,46,313 1 8
11. Ground-rent	26,765 8 5	24,861 8 1	27,880 8 7
12. Farms of Government salt-works	29,059 1 4	23,409 2 8	29,828 8 0
13. Proprietary rights of Government in certain salt-works	41,053 6 2	41,987 8 0	38,536 8 9
14. Recoveries from Shilotries on account of survey of their salt-works	....	....	....
15. Sale proceeds of confiscations	9,386 5 6	19,796 10 1	....
16. Forfeitures	5,185 1 7	7,609 3 1	....
17. Payments by Shilotries of cost of establishment employed to watch their works	3,440 10 1	3,043 11 10	3,097 13 10
18. Miscellaneous	4,638 14 7	4,354 13 4	2,407 6 10
19. Contribution from Port Funds towards cost of Coast Guard Establishment	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
20. Contribution from General Fund towards cost of new boats	....	....	....
Total	1,44,16,347 7 0	1,10,86,279 12 3	94,59,953 10 1

	1875-76.	1874-75.	Average of 4 years ending 1877-78.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Excise duty on permits issued, excepting duty levied on salt exported to Calcutta and the Malabár Coast	70,63,777 6 1	66,17,402 12 11	73,26,156 11 10
2. Excise duty on excesses discovered on examination of despatches at Preventive Stations and on re-weighment at places of import	1,275 0 8	2,222 6 1	1,739 5 2
3. Excise duty on exports to Calcutta	6,15,782 0 0	50,568 12 0	5,75,715 7 0
4. Do. do. British Malabár	13,84,062 0 0	9,79,400 8 5	8,75,433 10 1
5. Do. do. Foreign do.	2,36,444 0 0	81,852 8 9	94,881 10 0
6. Do. at nominal rates	3,770 15 6	7,180 15 6	7,118 11 11
7. Differential duties on excess deficiencies on shipments of salt free and at nominal rates	6,881 3 4	1,08,605 13 5	29,718 15 10
8. Inland Customs mileage duty	6,37,150 7 0	7,27,703 0 7	6,47,700 5 5
9. Duty on importations by sea	94,473 12 0	78,108 11 2	73,411 13 8
10. Do. do. by land	2,31,770 6 2	2,18,300 15 5	2,29,571 11 1
11. Ground-rent	33,971 3 11	27,482 7 9	28,548 13 10
12. Farms of Government salt-works	30,128 10 8	26,219 4 0	27,396 6 4
13. Proprietary rights of Government in certain salt-works	38,090 6 8	39,732 1 5	39,586 10 3
14. Recoveries from Shilotries on account of survey of their salt-works	518 9 6	....	129 10 5
15. Sale proceeds of confiscations	292 5 3	11,884 13 7	7,993 7 3
16. Forfeitures	....	....	1,902 4 9
17. Payments by Shilotries of cost of establishment employed to watch their works	2,859 4 7	3,040 9 5	3,010 3 11
18. Miscellaneous	1,345 4 5	827 1 9	2,233 10 7
19. Contribution from Port Funds towards cost of Coast Guard Establishment	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
20. Contribution from General Fund towards cost of new boats	33,000 0 0	....	8,250 0 0
Total	1,04,25,592 9 9	89,90,532 5 5	99,90,589 9 4

Of the total increase shown in this table, 27 lakhs of rupees are attributable to the enhancement of the rate of duty. The abolition of the Inland Customs mileage duty, however, caused a loss, which may be estimated at about 6 lakhs, leaving a net increase of about 21 lakhs as the result of the increase of duty from Re. 1-13-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per Indian maund.

Explanation of increases and decreases in collections.

The marked decrease in the removals of fully excised salt to Foreign Malabár, which was noticed in last year's Administration Report, has been followed this year by an entire cessation of the trade. While the falling off during the current year amounts to 7,812 maunds only, the exports, on payment of three pies nominal duty, have risen by no less than 301,604 maunds, and are now nearly double what they were five years back.

Duty on salt imported by sea and land.

The duty on salt imported by sea rose from Rs. 52,243-5-6 in 1877-78 to Rs. 1,21,774-14-9 in 1878-79. The enhancement in the rate of duty accounts for Rs. 11,051-9-3 out of this increase, and the balance is due to increased importations. The importation from Goa into the Kánara District was 43,510-35 maunds against 21,225-30 in 1877-78, or more than double; while 4,462-9 maunds were imported from Cutch and the Persian Gulf in the year under report against 1,160 maunds in the previous year. The increase in item 10—Duty on Importations by Land—is entirely owing to the enhanced rate of duty, the quantity of salt so imported being less by 5,741-12 maunds than in 1778-78. The increase of Rs. 5,649-14-8 in item 12—Farms of Government Salt-works—is due to the lessee of the Government salt-works at Mátunga having paid after April 1st, 1878, an instalment which was due from him in the previous financial year. Item 15—Sale proceeds of confiscations.—The total for 1877-78 represents the accumulated balance to the credit of the Secret Service Fund at the time the accounts of that fund were wound up under the orders of the Government of India. The sum credited during the year under report represents the actual realizations from the sale proceeds of confiscated property in 1878-79. The following table shows the gross totals of the stock account for the last five years and the average totals for the five years ending 1875-76:—

Farms of salt-works.

Sale proceeds of confiscations.

Stock Account.

Produce and deliveries of salt and loss and wastage.

Year.	Stock on hand at the commencement of the year.	Manufactured during the year.	Removed during the year.		Loss and Wastage.	Percentage of loss on stock.	Stock on hand at close of the year.
			On payment of full duty.	Duty free or on payment of nominal duty.			
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.		Mds. s.
1878-79 ..	5,461,912 23	6,382,669 26	5,505,489 23	665,610 10	1,346,494 19	10·52	4,426,957 37
1877-78 ..	4,638,185 26	6,889,185 26	5,065,678 32	361,590 4	638,284 33	5·53	5,461,912 23
1876-77 ..	2,831,558 9	7,391,675 12	4,654,848 7	311,947 20	618,252 8	6·04	4,638,185 26
1875-76 .	4,895,872 39	1,608,612 12	5,161,345 15	62,379 16	1,440,202 11	15·24	2,831,558 9
1874-75 ..	3,507,055 23	7,898,937 6	4,299,000 17	1,104,711 20	606,407 33	5·56	4,895,872 39
1873-74 ..	2,434,785 30	7,051,211 10	3,744,916 8	1,752,178 0	481,847 9	5·8	3,507,055 23
Average of 5 years ending 1877-78.. ..	3,661,493 25	6,667,924 13	4,585,156 32	718,543 12	758,798 35	7·53	4,266,918 39

Quantity of salt manufactured.

The quantity of salt, 6,382,669 maunds, manufactured in 1878-79 was less by 506,516 maunds than the amount made in the previous year, and falls short of the average for the previous five years by 285,255 maunds. The extremely low prices ruling for salt, resulting from the largeness of the unsold balance in hand, have tended to check production. The total quantity of salt removed during the year was 6,171,129, or 743,956 maunds more than the amount removed in 1877-78, and 867,430 maunds above the average for the five years ending 1877-78. The quantity of salt written off on account of loss and wastage was 1,246,494, or nearly double that written off from these causes in the previous year, when the percentage of reduction in stock on this account was abnormally low. The exceptionally heavy and long-continued monsoon rainfall was the occasion of the large wastage that occurred in the year under report. The wholesale prices paid by traders to manufacturers at the works in the Konkan and North Kánara ranged from 1 pie to 7 annas a maund, and the total average rate fetched per maund was 1 anna.

Loss and wastage.

Selling prics of salt.

Importations of Foreign salt.

The quantity of Foreign salt imported by sea and by land into the Bombay Presidency, during the year under review, was 146,898 maunds, and the amount of duty levied on it Rs. 3,67,245.

Deliveries and importations.

The quantity of salt delivered from the salt-works and imported into the Bombay Presidency, during the year under report, was 6,318,028 maunds, and the amount realized on it Rs. 14,163,948 :

Khárághoda Works.

	1877-78.					1878-79.				
	For Local Consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For Consignment by Railway to North-west Provinces.	For export to Málwa and Rájputána.	Total.	For Local Consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For Consignment by Railway to North-west Provinces.	For export toMálwa and Rájputána.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Khárághoda.	116,439	417,657	..	14,431	548,527	98,947·20	482,370	25,410	66,521	673,248·20
Ahmedabad Depôt	109,011	..	..	47,476	156,487	134,661	..	..	30,321	164,981
Broach Depôt.	15,640	..	..	..	15,640	11,220	..	..	..	11,220
Surat Depôt.	12,075	1,470	..	..	13,545	....	..	..	..	....
Contractors ..	214,827	..	..	27,330	242,157	226,620	..	..	22,794	249,414
Total..	467,992	419,127	..	89,237	976,356	4,96,858·20	482,370	25,410	119,636	1,098,863·20

Baragara.

The above table shows the sales of Baragara in the year under review and the preceding year. The quantity sold in 1878-79 was 1,098,863, or close upon eleven lakhs of maunds, against 976,356 maunds in 1877-78 and 830,793 maunds in 1876-77. Out of the gross quantity removed, 1,026,572 maunds paid full duty, 71,260 maunds paid nominal duty, and 1,031 maunds were

issued free of all charges. An increase of 63,243 maunds is noticeable in the trade with the Central Provinces. Ten thousand maunds more than last year were consigned to Harda; Jabalpur absorbed 36,500 more than in the previous year; and Kareli and Katni also show increases of 12,000 and 14,000 maunds respectively. The largest decrease is at Nágpur, where the demand was less by 14,500 maunds than in 1877-78. The increase in the Central India trade, referred to in last year's Administration Report, still continues, 32,037 maunds having gone there in excess of the amount taken last year. Mhow and Indore appear for the first time as customers for fully excised Baragara, the former place having taken 18,480 maunds and the latter 38,640 maunds.

New trade with North-West Provinces.

A new and important trade with the North-West Provinces has been developed during the year under report. Out of a total amount of 25,410 maunds, 8,190 were consigned to Mirzapur, 5,460 to Banáres, and 4,200 to Allahabad; the remainder going in smaller quantities to 6 other stations, of which the most remote is Chunár, some 1,250 miles distant from Khárághoda.

Sales at Khárághoda Main Stores.

The sales of Baragara at Khárághoda Main Stores amounted to 673,248 maunds, exceeding the transactions of the previous year by 124,721 maunds, and those of 1876-77 by 209,528 maunds.

Sales at Ahmedabad and Broach Depôts.

The sales at the Ahmedabad Depôt reached a total of 164,981 maunds, or 8,494 maunds more than in the previous year. The sales at the Broach Depôt (11,220 maunds) again show a decrease, being less by 4,420 maunds than the transactions of the previous year. The business of this depôt has now become so small that it has been determined to close it for the present, and establish a contractor's agency as less expensive and better suited for the supply of so comparatively limited a demand. The importations of fine-crystalled sea-shore salt by railway into Broach have been as follows:—

	Maunds.
1875-76	... 22,172
1876-77	... 24,540
1877-78	... 13,777
1878-79	... 11,038

Contractors' sales.

Sales by contractors' agencies, which in 1877-78 amounted to 242,157 maunds, have risen to 249,414, exhibiting an increase of 7,257 maunds.

Sales for local consumption.

Sales of Baragara at the Gujarát depôts for local consumption amounted in 1878-79 to 471,006 maunds, exhibiting an increase of 3,014 maunds as compared with the previous year. The increase occurred in the Panch Maháls, a District which absorbed 20,688 Indian maunds in excess of the quantity consigned in 1877-78; in Kaira which shows an improvement of 13,452 maunds, chiefly, if not solely, due to the closing of the works at Cambay; and in Ahmedabad which recovered to the extent of 5,370 maunds from the low figure touched in the preceding year. The other Districts in which Baragara is consumed, show decreases aggregating 24,774 maunds, the largest having occurred in Broach, where sales were 10,192 less than in 1877-78. The prices of the necessaries of life were high in Gujarat in the year

under report, and much distress was suffered in consequence by the poorer classes of the community. This cause no doubt diminished the consumption of salt.

Season and crop at Khárághoda.

The Runn was flooded to an unusually late date, and it was not until the early part of January that all the pans were ready to receive brine. Manufacture was further retarded by the coldness of the weather, which caused evaporation to be very slow indeed, and by a heavy storm of hail and rain in the month of February, which dissolved the crystals then commencing to form. Owing to these causes the crop of salt was not got in at an earlier date than in the previous year, or a month later than the usual time in favourable seasons. Two hundred and fifty-one pans were worked against 245 in the preceding year, and the crop amounted to 962,402 Indian maunds. This, though less than the quantity (1,047,879 maunds) brought into store in 1877-78, is still a good crop, and quite up to the average. The salt is of good quality, though of somewhat less specific gravity than that manufactured in the previous season. Storage operations commenced on the 4th April and concluded on the 8th May.

New village.

No additions or alterations have been made to the new village during the year. The labour and attention which has been bestowed on the planting of trees in and about the village by the officers in charge since the establishment of the works is now bringing its reward, as a large number of trees are in a very healthy and thriving state, and greatly relieve the barren and monotonous aspect of Khárághoda and its neighbourhood. The new tank has made steady progress, most of the work seems to have been finished, with the exception of laying down pipes for conveying the water to the village and works, and this will, it is hoped, be completed in the approaching season. The residents in the new village, exclusive of the Government establishment; now number 584. The season has been healthy, and there is still no crime to record among the Agrias.

Advances to salt-makers.

The advances made to this class for the maintenance of themselves and their families during the manufacturing season amounted to Rs. 10,198-13-1, and the balance outstanding at the end of the season's operations was Rs. 128-0-10.

Salt-smuggling cases.

The following table contrasts the results of the last three years' administration with regard to salt-smuggling cases :—

Year.	Number of Cases adjudicated.	Number of Persons.					Percentage of Convictions on number of persons sent up for trial.	Total estimated Value of Confiscations.
		Arrested.	Released by the Department.	Sent up for trial before a Magistrate.	Convicted by the Magistrate.	Acquitted by the Magistrate.		
Northern Division—								14,817
1874-75	749	552	23	529	494	36	93·	9,898
1875-76	607	559	9	550	493	57	90·	3,331
1876-77	427	416	9	407	370	37	90·90	4,128
1877-78	431	414	9	435	403	29	93·3	5,793
1878-79	531	791	45	746	704	42	94·3	

Year.	Number of Cases adjudicated.	Number of Persons.					Percentage of Convictions on number of Persons sent up for trial.	Total estimated Value of Confiscations.
		Arrested.	Released by the Department.	Sent up for trial before a Magistrate.	Convicted by the Magistrate.	Acquitted by the Magistrate.		
Southern Division—								
1874-75	465	698	24	674	472	202	70·	1,578
1875-76	511	751	20	731	558	173	76·	2,526
1876-77	482	669	33	636	490	146	77·	1,678
1877-78	553	850	25	825	724	101	87·75	2,913
1878-79	612	822	42	780	654	126	83·9	2,603
Total—								
1874-75	1,214	1,250	47	1,203	966	238	80·	16,395
1875-76	1,118	1,310	20	1,281	1,051	230	82·	12,424
1876-77	909	1,085	42	1,043	860	183	82·45	5,009
1877-78	984	1,294	34	1,260	1,130	130	89·68	7,341
1878-79	1,143	1,613	87	1,526	1,358	168	88·8	8,396

Marked increase in number of cases.

In the Northern Division, 100 more cases were adjudicated than in 1877-78, and in the Southern Division the increase is 59. The total for both Divisions is 1,143 against 984 in the previous year, and 909 in 1876-77. The quantity of contraband salt from the Foreign works in Dhrángadra seized in the year under report was 18 times as large as that detected in 1877-78, and 430 animals carrying contraband Dhrángadra salt were seized in 1878-79 against 8 in the previous year. One thousand six hundred and thirteen persons were taken into custody for offences against the laws relating to salt in 1878-79, of whom 1,526 were sent up for trial before a Magistrate. Of the 1,526 tried, 1,358, or 88·8 per cent, were convicted. In the previous year the proportion of convictions to persons sent up for trial was 89·7. The Northern Division shows the best result during the year under report, the proportion obtained of persons arrested convicted being 94·3 as against 83·9 in the Southern Division.

Sentences passed by Magistrates.

Six hundred and thirty-four, or 46·6 per cent of the persons convicted of offences against the salt laws in 1878-79, were sentenced to imprisonment only. The average term of imprisonment was 43 days. In the previous year the percentage of the persons convicted who were sentenced to imprisonment only was 45·1, differing but little from that of the present year; while the average duration of the imprisonment was 57½ days. The average period of sentence has, therefore, been less by 14½ days in 1878-79 than it was in 1877-78. The average amount of the fines inflicted in cases in which that punishment was adjudged, was Rs. 5-6-4 against Rs. 5-14-10 in 1877-78, being again slightly more lenient.

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The transactions connected with the Provincial Services of this Presidency are shown in the subjoined tables for the year under review, the figures for the preceding year being added for the purposes of comparison. The general results are summarized in the marginal table. The closing balance increased by Rs. 6,15,447, as compared with that of the previous year, and exceeded the estimate by Rs. 8,34,447 :—

	Rs.
A,—Receipts—	
(1) Opening balance	6,00,000
(2) Receipts	1,90,37,747
(3) Imperial contribution	1,52,57,489
Total ...	3,48,95,236
B—Expenditure, including Provincial contribution to Local Funds ...	3,36,79,789
C—Closing balance at end of 1878-79...	12,15,447

Revenue.

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Income.		Estimated Income, 1878-79.	*a* compared with *b*.		*b* compared with *c*.	
	a 1877-78.	*b* 1878-79.		Increase	Decrease	Income over Estimate.	Decrease below Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	66,53,089	67,43,957	67,80,000	90,868	...	...	36,043
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	40,55,306	41,97,363	46,42,000	1,42,057	...	...	4,44,637
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	8,03,946	3,00,000	8,03,946	...	5,03,946	...
VII.—Customs	1,04,986	1,70,186	1,01,000	65,200	...	69,186	...
VIII.—Salt	42,987	44,390	26,000	1,403	...	18,390	...
X.—Stamps...	41,62 715	43,99,980	44,00,000	2,37,265	...	...	20
XIV.—Minor Departments...	...	24,949	...	24,949	...	24,949	...
XV.—Law and Justice ...	8,69,357	9,29,717	8,64,000	60,360	...	65,717	...
XVI.—Police	2,05,380	1,93,262	1,25,000	...	12,118	68,262	...
XVII.—Marine...	27,709	30,818	27,000	3,109	...	3,818	...
XVIII.—Education	2,10,273	2,16,488	2,03,000	6,215	...	13,488	...
XIX.—Medical	...	1,10,923	...	1,10,923	...	1,10,923	...
XX.—Stationery and Printing	...	43,713	...	43,713	...	43,713	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c. ...	1,09,587	1,49,437	96,000	39,850	...	53,437	...
XXIII.—Miscellaneous... ...	2,88,651	90,998	2,26,000	...	1,97,653	...	1,35,002
XXIV.—Public Works... ...	7,13,578	8,47,620	6,27,000	1,34,042	...	2,20,620	...
Contribution from Incorporated Local Funds	...	40,000	...	40,000	...	40,000	...
Total, Provincial Receipts...	1,74,43,618	1,90,37,747	1,84,17,000	18,03,900	2,09,771	12,36,449	6,15,702
Imperial Allotment... ...	1,55,50,757	1,52,57,489	1,50,08,000	...	2,93,268	2,49,489	...
Total, Provincial Services...	3,29,94,375	3,42,95,236	3,34,25,000	18,03,900	5,03,039	14,85,938	6,15,702
Add—Opening Balance ...	...	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	...	...	...
Total ...	3,29,94,375	3,48,95,236	3,40,25,000	24,03,900	5,03,039	14,85,938	6,15,702

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		c Estimated Expenditure, 1878-79.	a compared with b.		b compared with c.	
	a 1877-78.	b 1878-79.		Increase	Decrease	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease below Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deficit at the close of 1876-77	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
3. Refunds and Drawbacks...	1,42,430	2,30,967	1,12,000	88,537	...	1,18,967	...
4. Land Revenue	67,74,073	66,16,316	65,66,000	...	1,67,757	50,316	...
5. Forest	2,361	...	3,000	...	2,361	...	3,000
6. Excise	81,587	1,13,446	80,000	31,859	...	33,446	...
7. Assessed Taxes	...	54,253	1,00,000	54,253	...	...	45,747
9. Customs	8,49,028	8,36,208	8,36,000	...	12,820	208	...
10. Salt	8,02,319	6,25,241	5,59,000	...	1,77,078	66,241	...
12. Stamps	1,51,268	1,52,272	1,58,000	1,004	...	...	5,728
13. Mint	240	260	...	20	...	260	...
14. Post Office	95,841	94,074	89,000	...	1,767	5,074	...
16. Administration	12,35,805	12,21,695	12,13,000	...	14,110	8,695	...
17. Minor Department... ...	1,20,947	1,15,686	1,36,000	...	5,261	...	20,314
18. Law and Justice	58,18,490	57,65,121	54,90,000	...	53,369	2,75,121	...
19. Police	43,23,192	39,34,615	39,16,000	...	3,88,577	18,615	...
20. Marine	40,845	39,063	41,000	...	1,782	...	1,937
21. Education	13,14,437	9,88,239	12,37,000	...	3,26,198	...	2,48,761
22. Ecclesiastical...	2,80,979	2,94,497	3,00,000	13,518	...	...	5,503
23. Medical Services	12,06,442	11,68,887	11,79,000	...	37,555	...	10,113
24. Stationery and Printing...	5,69,364	5,56,656	7,58,000	...	12,708	...	2,01,344
25. Political Agencies	1,752	2,054	2,000	302	...	54	...
26. Allowances and Assignments	65,48,387	65,94,144	65,35,000	45,757	...	59,144	...
28. Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	9,24,148	8,70,027	8,17,000	...	54,121	53,027	...
29. Miscellaneous	2,01,068	1,95,106	1,84,000	...	5,962	11,106	...
31. Public Works	9,09,367	28,23,230	33,33,000	19,12,863	...	...	5,10,770
Total ...	3,23,94,375	3,32,01,057	3,36,44,000	21,48,113	12,51,431	7,00,274	10,53,217
Provincial.							
Contribution to Local Funds...	...	3,88,732	...	3,88,732	...	3,88,732	...
	3,23,94,375	3,36,79,789	3,36,44,000	25,36,845	12,51,431	10,89,006	10,53,217
Closing Balance ...	6,00,000	12,15,447	3,81,000	6,15,447	...	8,34,447	...
	3,29,94,375	3,48,95,236	3,40,25,000	31,52,292	12,51,431	19,23,453	10,53,217

The aggregate Provincial Revenues (exclusive of the Imperial assignment) for the year under report exceeded the actuals for the previous year by Rs. 15,94,129; the expenditure also increased by Rs. 12,85,414, the result being a net improvement of Rs. 3,08,715 over 1877-78.

The actuals for 1878-79, compared with the Budget estimate, exhibit an increase of Rs. 6,20,747 in receipts and Rs. 53,789 in expenditure; there was, therefore, a net improvement of Rs. 5,66,958 over the anticipated result.

Important divergencies between the actuals for the last two years are explained below:— Variations explained.

Receipts.

I. Land Revenue.

The increase of Rs. 90,868 under this head is due to revised rates of assignment at which adjustments were effected on account of the alienated revenue of the districts into which new rates were introduced during 1878-79. The increase is nominal, as there is a corresponding excess in connection with these adjustments under "4, Land Revenue", "District and Village Officers", and under "26, Allowances".

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The net increase of Rs. 1,42,057 is the result of the following variations :—

		Rs.
IV. Excise on spirits and drugs.	Increases—	
	Distillery fees	22,821
	Still-head duty	31,779
	Rent of toddy trees	54,378
	Gain on sale-proceeds of opium	70,836
	Fees, fines and confiscations	1,79,814
	Deduct Decrease—	
	License and distillery fees 33,477	
	Farms of drugs 4,280	
		37,757
	Rs.	...1,42,057

The increases are due to an enhanced rate of duty on spirits, larger consumption of licensed opium, and the recovery of contribution from vendors, &c. on account of establishment charges, together with a larger number of confiscations in consequence of the introduction of the new ábkári arrangements, as well as realization of license fees on sale of liquor at Aden under the new A'bkári Act. A large sum, recovered on this account before the new A'bkári Act came into force, was subsequently refunded. The decreases are attributable to the low rates at which ábkári farms were sold last year.

V. Assessed Taxes. The increase of Rs. 8,03,946 under this head represents the Provincial share of the License-tax imposed in 1878.

VII. Customs. Customs exhibit an increase of Rs. 65,200, caused by the transfer to this head of the balance standing to the credit of the General Fund constituted under Act VI of 1863, as well as fines credited thereto. The fund has ceased to exist since the new Customs Act VIII of 1878 came into force.

X. Stamps. The improvement of Rs.2,37,265 under this head is attributed partly to the revival of trade and partly to that of litigation and borrowing in the interior, as shown elsewhere in this Report.

XIV. Minor Departments. The increase of Rs. 24,949 is nominal, being the amount of Botanical and other Garden Receipts recorded for the first time in the accounts for the year under report, in accordance with the new classification made by the Government of India.

XV. Law and Justice. The net increase of Rs. 60,360 under this head is due to the following variations:—

Increases—		
Sale of escheated property		3,066
Court fees realized in cash		1,645
Jail receipts		32,461
Registrations		28,230
		65,402
Deduct Decrease—		
General fees and fines		5,042
		60,360

The increase under Jail Receipts is on account of the larger sale-proceeds of jail manufactures and credits for convict labour employed by the Public Works Department and District Municipalities, as mentioned in the section on Prisons in Chapter III of this Report.

The increase in Registration has also been accounted for in a previous section.

XVI. Police. The net decrease of Rs. 12,118 is attributed chiefly to the suspension of recovery of the contribution from District Municipalities towards the Police expenditure, and absence of any recovery like the one effected last year on account of clothing to police at the increased rate. The decrease would have been greater had it not been for the realization of a large amount by the employment of more punitive police during last year.

XVII. Marine This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 3,109, which is principally in fees, &c., collected by shipping masters.

XVIII. Education. The increase of Rs. 6,215 under this head is mainly on account of school fees.

XIX. Medical. XX. Stationery and Printing. The increases of Rs. 1,10,923 and Rs. 43,713, respectively, under these heads are nominal, as the receipts credited to Miscellaneous up to 1877-78 were, for the first time, separately recorded in the public accounts for the year under report.

XXII Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c. The increase of Rs. 39,850 under this head was caused by arrears of contribution towards pension having been recovered in 1878-79 on account of the Principal of the Rájkumar College, and by the transfer to several Native States of a larger number of officers than in 1877-78.

XXIII. Miscellaneous. The decrease of Rs. 1,97,653 under this head is owing to Botanical and other Gardens, Medical, Stationery and Printing Receipts having been transferred to independent heads in accordance with the new classification.

XXIV. Public Works. The actuals include a book adjustment on account of the balance of the late Bombay Esplanade Fee Fund transferred to the credit of Government, and a portion of the sale-proceeds of the Government Ice House; hence an increase of Rs. 1,34,042 under this head.

Contribution from Incorporated Local Funds. The increase of Rs. 40,000 under this head represents the Local Fund contribution, for the last two years, towards the outlay on account of road repairs, &c., in Sind.

Expenditure. 3. Refunds and Drawbacks. The net increase of Rs. 88,537 under this head is the result of the following fluctuations :—

Increase—		
A. Excise...	Rs.	22,540
B. Stamps	„	13,366
C. License-tax	„	94,921
	„	1,30,827
Deduct Decrease—		
Miscellaneous	„	42,290
Net Increase ...	„	88,537

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The increases are due to—(*a*) refunds of license fees for sale of liquor realized illegally at Aden before the introduction of the Abkári Act into that Settlement; (*b*) large refunds authorized by the High Court in connection with appeal cases remanded for retrial; and (*c*) License-tax refunds made for the first time during 1878, in which year the tax came into operation. The decrease, on the other hand, arises from the accounts of 1877-78 having included certain exceptional items not likely to recur.

4. Land Revenue. The large decrease of Rs. 1,57,757 under this head is mainly due to there having been no unusually large expenditure, like that incurred in 1877-78, on account of compensation granted to several revenue establishments and village officers in consequence of the high rates of staple food-grains that prevailed during the famine. In 1877-78 there were, moreover, exceptional charges for extra establishments and travelling expenses.

5. Forest. As rents, rates and taxes are made payable from Imperial Revenues in 1878-79 for the first time, there is a decrease of Rs. 2,361 under this head.

6. Excise. The increase of Rs. 31,869 was caused by the purchase by Government of the plant of the distillery at Poona.

7. Assessed Taxes. The increase of Rs. 54,253 represents the cost of the License-tax Establishment, no such establishment having been entertained in 1877-78.

9. Customs. The decrease of Rs. 12,820 under this head was caused by fewer payments on account of grain compensation to establishment.

10. Salt. The decrease of Rs. 1,77,078 is due to smaller expenditure during last year than in the previous year on new boats, petty construction and repairs, and grain compensation to establishment, as well as to the transfer to Imperial Services of the outlay connected with the purchase and removal of salt from salt-works. The saving would have been larger, but for the appearance, for the first time in 1878-79, of heavy expenditure on account of the Moach salt-work in Sind.

16. Administration. The subjoined variations result in a net decrease of Rs. 14,110 under this head :—

Decreases—			
Governor		Rs.	4,020
Staff and household of Governor, contract allowance and tour expenses		„	17,529
Commissioner in Sind		„	3,780
Provincial Establishment		„	12,859
		„	38,188
Deduct Increase—			
Council	Rs. 2,419		
Civil Secretaries	„ 6,542		
Military do.	„ 14,983		
Commissioners	„ 134		24,078
Net Decrease ...			14,110

The above decreases are due to savings in salaries, the absence of a book debit like the one made in 1877-78 on account of the cost of plate and other furniture obtained in previous years through the Secretary of State, and the transfer to "4, Land Revenue" of the cost of certain establishments employed in the several Collectors' offices. The increases, on the other hand, were caused by payment of acting allowances to officiating incumbents, payment for the first time in 1878-79 of charges on account of Marine notices published in local newspapers, and large payments to officers belonging to other Governments.

17. Minor Departments.

The undermentioned fluctuations caused a net falling off of Rs. 5,261 in the expenditure under this head:—

Decreases—		
(*a*) Archæological Department	Rs.	1,006
(*b*) Cotton do.	„	7,184
(*c*) Bull and Stallion charges	„	2,822
(*d*) Victoria and Albert Museum	„	2,557
(*e*) Miscellaneous	„	1,708
		15.277
Deduct Increase—		
Public Observatories	Rs.	6,851
Public Exhibitions	„	3,165
		10,016
Net Decreases...	Rs.	5,261

The causes of the above decreases are—(*a*) suspension of the expedition to the Ajanta Caves in 1878-79; (*b*) transfer of a Cotton Inspector to the Cotton Frauds Department, which is paid from a Local Fund; (*c*) less expenses incurred on account of stallions in consequence of a decline in price of fodder; (*d*) absence of expenditure similar to that incurred in 1877-78 on account of the purchase of stores for the Museum; (*e*) less expenditure on account of Model Farms and Experimental Factories.

The increases, on the other hand, are owing to payment of arrears; secondly, to the adjustment, for the first time, under Provincial Services, of the cost of stores imported from England for Observatories; thirdly, payment of contribution towards the horse show at Maheji Fair, such contributions not having been made in 1877-78.

18. Law and Justice.

The net decrease of Rs. 53,369 under this head arose from the following variations:—

Decreases—		
High Court Judges	Rs.	15,693
Civil and Sessions Court ...	„	5,384
Court of Small Causes ...	„	6,254
Criminal Courts	„	47,061
Jail charges	„	44,349
Registration	„	2,474
		1,21,215

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Increases—

High Court, Appellate Side...	Rs.	11,195
High Court, Original Side ...	„	18,025
Law Officers	„	18,154
Coroner's Court	„	395
Justices of Peace	„	7,218
Convict charges	„	12,859
		67,846
		53,369

The above decreases are attributable to a temporary saving caused by the deputation of Mr. Justice West on the Law Commission, by smaller expenditure during the year on account of grain compensation to establishments, travelling allowances of District Magistrates and establishments, batta to witnesses, provision and other jail charges, and removal of, and guards for, convicts. The expenditure on jails, convicts and Criminal Courts was abnormally large in 1877-78 in consequence of the famine, which prevailed during part of that year, causing high prices of rations and a large increase in the number of offences tried and convicts imprisoned.

Under Registration the saving is in rent, and is due to the removal of the Office of the Inspector-General, Bombay, from a hired building to the new High Court.

The increases under the sub-headings of High Court, Law Officers, and Justice of the Peace, &c., are owing to outlay incurred on account of furniture for the new High Court Building, heavy law charges paid in 1878-79, especially on account of the Surat Riot Case, smaller savings in the salaries of Presidency Magistrates than in 1877-78, and, lastly, from additional charges for transportation of convicts.

19. Police. The decrease of Rs. 3,88,577 under this head is due to the absence of an extraordinary outlay, like that incurred last year, on account of grain compensation to district and village police, and for travelling expenses of police parties in charge of prisoners removed from one jail to another to prevent over-crowding.

20. Marine. This head exhibits a small increase of Rs. 1,782, which requires no special explanation.

21. Education. The decrease of Rs. 3,26,198 under this head is the result of the subjoined variations :—

Decreases—

(*a*) Bombay University	Rs.	10,134
(*b*) Direction	„	8,319
(*c*) Inspection	„	19,121
(*d*) Technical Schools	„	2,577
(*e*) Grants for encouragement of literature	„	3,519
(*f*) Grants-in-aid	„	2,98,549
(*g*) Payments by result	„	1,232
(*h*) Miscellaneous	„	680
	Rs.	3,44,131

Increases—

Government Colleges, general...	Rs.	1,249
Do. do. special	„	5,525
Schools	„	9,932
Normal Schools	„	1,227
	Rs.	17,933
	Rs.	3,26,198

The above decreases are assigned to—(*a*) reduction in the grants for the University examination charges; (*b*) non-payment of acting allowance to the Officiating Director of Public Instruction; (*c*) and (*d*) savings caused by the absence on leave of certain Educational Inspectors and of the Decorative Artist and Architectural Sculptor; (*e*) absence of special charges under grants for encouragement of literature, such as occurred last year for the purchase of the late Dr. Wilson's Library by Government; (*f*) exhibition in the accounts under an independent head, instead of under Grants-in-aid, of the contribution to District Educational Funds, and fewer payments on account of grants-in-aid for school buildings. The increases, on the other hand, are due to the purchase of apparatus for the Elphinstone College and High Schools, and to the cost of new agricultural classes formed in 1878-79.

22. Ecclesiastical.

The increase of Rs. 13,518 is chiefly on account of the salaries of Presbyterian Chaplains and the travelling expenses of the Lord Bishop. In 1877-78 a Presbyterian Chaplain was absent on leave for the greater part of the year, and after his retirement his place remained vacant till April 1878.

23. Medical.

In 1878-79 so large an expenditure was not incurred as in 1877-78, on account of travelling expenses and entertainment of temporary establishments in the famine-stricken districts; prices, too, were lower for diet to in-door patients in hospitals, hence a decrease of Rs. 37,555 under this head.

24. Stationery and Printing.

The saving of Rs. 12,708 is in temporary establishment, and attribntable to less piece-work having been executed by the Central Press in 1878-79 than in the previous year.

26. Allowances and Assignments

The increase of Rs. 45,757 is due, as already explained under Land Revenue Receipts, to book debits on account of alienated revenue at increased rates of assessment in the districts in which new rates were introduced in 1878-79.

28. Superannuation.

Fewer payments on account of bonus to retired staff corps officers were made last year; hence the decrease of Rs. 54,121 under this head.

29. Miscellaneous.

The decrease of Rs. 5,962 under this head is owing to smaller expenditure having been incurred on account of the burial of paupers.

31. Public Works.

In 1877-78 the Government of India transferred Rs. 58,43,100, out of the charges connected with thefamine, from Provincial Public Works to the Imperial Revenue, whereas the actuals for 1878-79

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represent the entire expenditure under this head. Charges, moreover, payable from the late Bombay Esplanade Fee Fund, together with a payment of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Esplanade contractors, were debited here in the latter year. There was, therefore, a large increase, amounting to Rs. 19,12,863, in the expenditure under this head. The increase would have been still greater but for the transfer to a separate head of contributions to Public Works Local Funds.

Contribution to Local Funds.

This head represents contributions to Educational and Public Works Funds, which were included in 1877-78 under Education and Public Works

Variations between actuals and estimates.

An explanation of the more important variations between the actuals and estimates is given below.

(1) *Receipts.*
IV. Excise. Decrease, Rs. 4,44,637.

The decrease under this head is owing to the falling off in competition for the country liquor farms, in consequence of the auctions having been held for broken periods. A large increase in the revenue from excise opium would follow, it was anticipated, certain arrangements with the Baroda State, but no such result took place within the year.

V. Assessed Taxes. Increase, Rs. 5,03,946.

The assessments of License-tax were not before Government at the time of preparing the Budget, and, as the tax was a new one, there was considerable uncertainty as to what it would yield.

XV. Law and Justice. Increase. Rs. 65,717.

Chiefly due to revival of trade and borrowing in the interior, large transfers of landed property in Bombay and increased receipts from fines inflicted by Criminal Courts.

XVI. Police. Increase, Rs. 68,262.

Increased contribution for salary and on account of punitive posts. Also to the omission from the Budget of the amount recoverable on account of clothing.

XVII. Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c. Increase, Rs. 53,437.

Payment of arrears and transfers of Government officials to the service of Native States are the causes of this variation.

(2) *Expenditure.*
3. Refunds and drawbacks. Increase, Rs. 1,18,967.

Refunds of liquor license fees at Aden levied before the new Act came into force, and large refunds of License-tax, not estimated for in the Budget.

4. Land Revenue. Increase, Rs. 50,316.

This is accounted for by the entertainment of extra establishments and payment of grain compensation in connection with famine operations; also, in part, to the deputation of military officers on boundary disputes in Bhávnagar and similar charges.

10. Salt. Increase, Rs. 66,241

Unexpected charges connected with the Moach salt-works in Sind.

18. Law and Justice, Increase, Rs. 2,75,124.

Furniture for the new High Court, for which an allotment had been made in 1877-78, but which was paid for in the next year. Large extra cost of rations, &c., in jails, arrear payments of salary to Legal Remembrancer, and special law expenses.

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A smaller credit than was anticipated was afforded to the Imperial Revenues on account of stationery supplied to Provincial Services, and also to savings in the grant for piece-work executed at Government and other presses.

24. Stationery and Printing. Increase, Rs. 2,04,344.

Arrear payments to holders of alienated lands, and a larger book debit on account of the revenue on alienated lands.

26. Allowances and Assignments. Increase. Rs. 59,144.

The variations under the receipt heads of Land Revenue, Customs, Stationery and Printing, Medical and Public Works, are nominal, or merely book transactions. So, too, are those in expenditure that took place between actuals and estimates, under the heads of Education, Public Works and Contribution to Local Fund; the last mentioned being a fresh heading opened in accordance with the new financial system of bringing to account the total Provincial Revenue.

EXCISE.

The nature and scope of the improvements introduced last year by legislation into the system of regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs in force in this Presidency were described in the General Administration Report of 1877-78. They were brought into operation during the year under report, together with the subsidiary rules framed in accordance with the two Acts in question.

The eight statistical tables of excise revenue are appended at page ccxix—ccxxxiii of Part III of this Report, and it must be brought to notice, as was done last year, that, owing to local peculiarities in the system of realizing this revenue in different districts, the various items cannot be separated in exact accordance with the distribution prescribed by the Government of India.

Revenue system.

In districts other than the Island of Bombay the practice is to farm out the right to sell country spirits for the revenue year beginning August 1st. In several districts central distilleries are established, from which outlying shops are supplied with liquor. In others, especially those on the coast, the right to sell spirits and toddy, whether fermented or distilled, is included under a single license, permission to tap the trees being given separately. In districts where toddy is extracted to only a very small extent, as well as in the Broach and Surat Collectorates, the licenses for sale of toddy are shown separately in the tables above mentioned. In districts in the interior, licenses for the sale of European liquors are given at a fixed rate, usually Rs. 50, and not put up to competition. Such licenses cover the sale of both spirits and fermented liquors imported from abroad.

Materials.

Country spirit is distilled from the fruit of the "Mahua" or "Mowra" *(Bassia latifolia)* throughout the Deccan as well as in parts of Gujarát and the North Konkan. In the Western Kárnátic, grain and the bark of a species of acacia are mostly used, and to a small extent toddy also. The latter constitutes the bulk of the material used in Kánara, Ratnágiri, Kolába and Thána, as well as in Bombay; whilst grain and saccharine products are more largely utilized for distillation in the Province of Sind.

Drugs.

Licenses to sell intoxicating preparations of hemp, such as gánja, bháng, májum and the like, are disposed of by auction in the same way as those for the sale of country liquor. Opium and preparations from that drug are sold under annual farms usually commencing from a later period in the year, but which have now been assimilated, as regards date, to the other excise contracts.

The total amount of revenue derived from duties on spirits, fermented liquors and drugs, which was credited to Excise during the last two years, is shown in the margin, together with the realizations at Bombay and Kurrachee on account of import duties. Under the financial arrangements of September 1877, the amount to be made good to the Imperial treasury, under this head, for the year under review was to have been Rs. 41,00,000. The charges against this item on account of refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 24,268, whilst the cost of collection was Rs. 1,13,446, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 40,59,649. The excise receipts, as shown in the margin, according to the district returns in the Appendix, differ slightly from the above figures, which are taken from the books of the Accountant General. The former show the revenue from excise on spirits to have been Rs. 33,94,984; from that on wine, beer and toddy, Rs. 3,30,668, and from drugs, Rs. 3,62,074. Last year the aggregate amount was Rs. 40,36,022, or Rs. 72,606 less than in the year under report, the discrepancy being due to the unfavourable circumstance under which the farms were sold in some districts. It will be seen that in nine districts there was an improvement in this branch of revenue, and a decrease in the rest. The total number of licenses was 4,329, of which 665 were for the sale of European liquor, including those in the City of Bombay.

Year.	Excise Receipts.	Import Duties.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78 ...	40,55,307	10,51,356	51,06,663
1878-79 ...	41,97,363	10,54,268	52,51,631
In 1878-79 + or — ...	+1,42,056	+2,912	+1,44,968

District.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay City ...	12,83,684	14,08,045
Ahmedabad ...	62,979	1,16,213
Káira and Panch Maháls ...	48,953	27,285
Broach	73,300	76,485
Surat	3,72,047	3,17,183
Thána	4,11,325	4,62,300
Kolába	88,652	1,11,717
Khándesh ...	3,01,186	2,54,468
Násik	1,22,314	1,22,796
Ahmednagar ...	40,010	34,440
Poona	2,10,314	2,22,069
Sholápur... ...	1,01,056	76,388
Sátára	36,084	35,960
Belgaum... ...	1,05,111	91,944
Dhárwár... ...	1,13,344	1,15,649
Kaládgi	49,009	46,073
Kánara	1,13,122	1,12,012
Ratnágiri ...	67,640	66,130
Kurrachee ...	1,50,551	1,45,868
Hyderabad ...	1,52,210	1,35,686
Thar and Párkar.	18,810	17,993
Shikárpur ...	96,617	72,503
Upper Sind Frontier	17,704	18,519
Total ...	40,36,022	40,87,726

Foreign Liquors.

Item.	Amount.
	Rs.
License fees	1,51,998
Import duty—Spirits ...	8,38,944
Do. Wine and Beer.	2,15,324
Total ...	12,06,266

The realizations from duty on Foreign spirits and fermented liquor are shown in the margin. Of the license fees Rs. 1,32,110 were received in Bombay City, and cover the sale, in some cases, of country as well as of Foreign liquor.

Country spirit.

The revenue from spirits of country manufacture, as far as it

can be distinguished from that from fermented or raw toddy, was Rs. 35,03,165, making a total revenue from alcoholic preparations of Rs. 44,94,107.

Country fermented liquor.

The license duty on the sale of beer and wine is not separable, for the reasons above stated, from that on the sale of imported spirits, but realizations on account of fermented toddy alone amounted to Rs. 1,30,331.

Drugs.

The revenue from the sale of opium and intoxicating preparations of hemp amounted to Rs. 3,82,976, of which about Rs. 2,67,800 were on account of the first-mentioned drug. The number of licenses were 849 for the sale of gánja and bháng, &c., and 892 for that of opium.

City of Bombay.

Licenses were granted, as per margin, for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the City of Bombay. There were also 8 shops where country beer and porter only are allowed to be sold. The city is supplied with mowra liquor from distilleries situated at Uran and Bhándúp, in the immediate vicinity of the town, under the management and supervision of the Salt Department. The revenue derived from them this year was Rs. 9,06,300 against Rs. 8,99,071 last year, and an average for the previous quinquennium of Rs. 6,96,183. The cost of establishments paid by the distillers rose from Rs. 292 to Rs. 5,350. The revenue from licenses was Rs. 1,51,500, and a sum of Rs. 1,43,750 was paid to the Municipality in lieu of this source of income which used to be brought to account by that corporation, but which is now, under the provisions of Bombay Act V of 1878, credited to Government, the compensation being fixed on the average receipts of past years. The receipts on account of a farm of gánja, which used to be credited to customs, was this year brought to account under the heading of excise. The total revenue of the island under this heading shows an increase of Rs. 2,64,740, or, omitting the compensation paid to the Municipality and the amount adjusted on account of the gánja farm, of Rs. 1,17,931.

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Hotels...	21	22
Refreshment-rooms ...	9	10
Taverns	48	49
Retail shops	176	176
Toddy...	234	240
Wholesale liquor-hops	155	155

STAMPS.

The results of the administration of stamp revenue for the year under review, as compared with those of the preceding year, are shown in the following table:—

Head.	Amount.		Variations in 1878-79.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gross Receipts under—				
A.—General Stamp Act ...	18,32,215	18,38,063	+ 5,848	·03
B.—Court Fees Act ...	23,34,247	25,56,895	+ 2,22,648	9·5
Total ...	41,66,462	43,94,958	+ 2,28,496	5·4
Charges, including refunds, but excluding process-serving establishments	2,04,854	2,19,956	+ 15,102	7·3
Net Revenue ...	39,61,608	41,75,002	+ 2,13,394	...

The gross receipts were Rs. 2,28,496 above those of last year, the increase being almost entirely in judicial transactions. The charges against this revenue increased by 7·3 per cent, the greater part of which difference is on account of larger refunds.

Head.	Amount.
	Rs.
A.—General Stamp—	
Receipts	18,38,063
Charges	96,093
Net ...	17,41,970
B.—Court Fees—	
Receipts	25,56,895
Charges	1,23,863
Net ...	24,33,032

Compared with the estimate framed for the Provincial Budget, the difference amounted to Rs. 20 only. The results, taking each class of stamp separately, are as shown in the margin. The ratio of charges to receipts is 5·2 per cent in the case of non-judicial stamps, and 4·8 per cent in judicial transactions.

Non-judicial transactions.

(1.)—Foreign bill stamps.

The depression in trade throughout the greater portion of the Presidency was the cause of a falling off in the receipts from Foreign bill stamps to the extent of 20·6 per cent, as shown in the margin. The decrease was largest in Bombay (Rs. 10,476), transactions under this head being comparatively rare in the interior.

Year.	Amount.
	Rs.
1877-78	52,117
1878-79	41,336
Decrease ...	10,781

(2.)—India revenue and share transfer stamps.

Though there were a good many variations under this head in the different districts, the aggregate receipts were virtually stationary, as shown in the margin. In Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat, where the receipts are largest, the difference between this year's transactions and last were trifling.

Year.	Amount.
	Rs.
1877-78	1,42,661
1878-79	1,42,933
Increase ...	272

(3.)—Bills of exchange and hundis.

The greater part of the receipts from stamped bills of exchange and similar documents was realized in Bombay and Kurrachee, where the rumoured instability of certain firms and the general uncertainty of the political outlook in Europe caused a slackness in dealings of this nature. The decrease as given marginally amounted, in all, to Rs. 35,696, or 16·8 per cent.

Year.	Amount.
	Rs.
1877-78	2,11,764
1878-79	1,76,068
Decrease ...	35,696

(4.)—General stamps.

In transactions under the head of General Stamps the receipts amounted to Rs. 14,56,722, or about 3·6 per cent more than last year. There was a decrease, however, in six districts, amounting, in the aggregate, to Rs. 41,079. The increase in the rest varied from ·8 to 18·3 per cent, as shown in the accompanying table, the transactions in Native States being omitted. Various reasons are assigned by the different district officers for the increase; but it is difficult to ascertain the real causes that produced a general decrease of these transactions in the Western Kárnátic, whilst in the almost equally distressed districts of Sholápur and Sátára they showed a nearly equivalent increase.

Year.	Amount.
	Rs.
1877-78	14,05,938
1878-79	14,56,722
Net ...	50,784

District.	Percentage.	
	More.	Less.
Bombay	0·8	...
Ahmedabad...	10·7	...
Ahmednagar	11·0	...
Kolába	4·4	...
Hyderabad	2·3	...
Khándesh	11·3	...
Kánara	11·5	...
Kaira	14·0	...
Násik	16·7	...
Poona	9·6	...
Ratnágiri	1·1	...
Sátára	10·5	...
Shikárpur	8·7	...
Sholápur	18·3	...
Surat...	2·3	...
Thána	9·4	...
Aden...	15·9	...
Belgaum	...	16·7
Broach	...	19·2
Dhárwár	...	14·8
Kurrachee	...	9·0
Kaládgi	...	11·6

Court fees.

There was an increase in the receipts from sales of court fee stamps in all but six of the British districts comprised in this Presidency; whilst in Aden, also, they fell off a little. Increased litigation, consequent upon the improvement of the condition of the raiyat in the Deccan and Western Kárnátic, seems to be the cause most generally assigned for the larger receipts in those Divisions. In Gujarát and Sind the falling off in this branch of stamp revenue is attributed mostly to causes similar to those operative last year in the Districts above mentioned, as well as in some degree to the working of the new Code of Civil Procedure.

District.	Percentage. More.	Less.
Bombay	14·8	...
Ahmedabad	7·4	...
Ahmednagar	6·1	...
Belgaum	9·7	...
Kolába	0·9	...
Dhárwár	24·3	...
Hyderabad	7·8	...
Khándesh	32·8	...
Kánara	6·1	...
Kaládgi	53·9	...
Násik	34·3	...
Poona	6·5	...
Ratnágiri	11·	...
Sátára	18·	...
Sholápur	19·5	...
Broach	...	33·
Kaira	...	5·6
Kurrachee	...	5·8
Shikárpur	...	6·2
Surat	...	3·5
Thána	...	11·4

Taking the two classes of stamps together, the results of the year are best shown in the following form :—

	District.	Non-judicial. More.	Non-judicial. Less.	Court Fees. More.	Court Fees. Less.	Total. More.	Total. Less.
N. D.	Ahmedabad ...	10·7	...	7·4	...	8·7	...
	Kaira	14·0	...	5·6	...	3·4	...
	Broach	...	19·2	...	33·	...	27·9
	Surat	2·3	...	...	3·5	...	1·8
	Thána	9·4	...	...	11·4	...	5·7
	Kolába	4·4	...	0·9	...	2·	...
C. D.	Khándesh ...	11·3	...	32·8	...	24·5	...
	Násik	16·7	...	34·3	...	27·4	...
	Ahmednagar ...	11·0	...	16·1	...	14·	...
	Poona	9·6	...	6·5	...	7·6	...
	Sholápur ...	18·3	...	19·5	...	19·0	...
	Sátára	10·5	...	18·0	...	14·2	...
S. D.	Belgaum ...	16·7	...	9·7	...	...	4·5
	Dhárwár ...	...	14·8	24·3	...	5·2	...
	Kaládgi ...	...	11·6	53·9	...	16·6	...
	Kánara	11·5	...	6·1	...	7·6	...
	Ratnágiri ...	1·1	...	11·0	...	8·	...
Sind	Kurrachee ...	...	9·0	...	5·8	...	6·8
	Hyderabad ...	2·3	...	7·8	...	6·	...
	Shikárpur ...	8·7	...	...	6·2	...	1·3
	Aden	15·9	...	...	17·0	7·	...
	Bombay	0·8	...	14·8	...	9·9	...

The percentage on the gross aggregate receipts of the value of general stamps issued for cash, was 39·2, varying from 52·4 in Kaira to 30·1 in Ratnágiri. The total value sold was Rs. 43,68,710.

Miscellaneous receipts.

The stamp duty and penalties realized by Collectors or Civil Courts on documents insufficiently stamped, or not stamped at all, amounted to Rs. 15,696, as compared with Rs. 14,648 last year. Of this sum Rs. 7,246 were realized by Collectors, and Rs. 8,450 in the Civil Courts; in the latter case chiefly as penalty, in the former as duty only. The recoveries of duty in pauper suits was Rs. 5,213, or Rs 1,277 more than last year. Other minor items of receipt, such as adjudication fees and issue of new papers in place of those spoiled, amounted altogether to Rs. 5,552.

Charges.

The total charges, as shown in the margin, were 7·3 per cent higher than in the previous year. The increase under the head of "Refunds" accompanied, as was to be expected, the revival of litigation in so large a portion of the Presidency. Of the total amount of Rs. 66,575, Rs. 50,356 were refunds of court fee stamps, and Rs. 11,914 represent the value of spoiled or useless stamps returned, the remainder being penalties imposed by the Revenue authorities and the value of stamps returned by vendors.

Head.	Amount.		Difference per Cent.
	1877-78.	1878-79.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Discount ...	84,185	88,771	+ 5·4
Refunds ...	53,615	66,515	+ 24·0
Miscellaneous	67,054	64,669	+ 3·5
Total ...	2,04,854	2,19,955	+ 7·3

Stamp vendors.

The number of licensed stamp vendors was 1,087 against 1,128, or 41 less than last year. The largest decrease was in Poona (35). There were 59 vacancies caused by deaths or resignation, and 18 new appointments.

Miscellaneous.

The number of insufficiently stamped documents impounded was 733. In 30 cases action was taken by the Collectors; 43 persons were convicted; and fines, amounting to Rs. 384, were imposed. The balance of each kind of stamp in the General Stamp Office at the end of March 1879 is shown in Appendix V—B (4), Table 3. The total amounts to Rs. 8,61,56,753 in value, as compared with Rs. 8,65,39,418 on the 1st April 1878.

LICENSE-TAX.

The nature and provisions of Act III of 1878 passed by this Legislature were described in last year's Report. Under this enactment persons engaged in any trade, dealing or industry, are bound to take out a license, for which a fee is charged, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 200, and in no case exceeding Rs. 2 per cent on the gross annual income of the person assessed. For the purposes of assessment the persons liable to pay this license fee are divided into fifteen classes, according to the amount of fee chargeable on their income. The marginal table shows the financial results, by classes, of the calendar year 1878, for which the first assessments were fixed. In Poona the records concerning the assessment of the city, cantonment and head-quarter táluka were destroyed with other Government documents in the disastrous fires that took place in May last. The number of assessments and the amount collected are, therefore, given for these three places in the lump. The amount of penalty (Rs. 1,508) levied in the City of Bombay is also excluded from the calculation. The average assessment, taking into consideration the aggregate receipts on all accounts, is about Rs. 5-12-0; or, if only the classified assessments be included, Rs. 5-9-0 each. From the above table it will be seen that a fee less than this average is paid by 82 per cent of the persons assessed, the amount realized from them being about 38 per cent of the total receipts. The following table shows the assessments and realizations according to districts and geographical divisions :—

Classes.

Class.	Rate.	Number of Assessments.	Amount realized.	Percentage to Total.	
				Number of Assessments.	Realization.
	Rs.		Rs.		
I.	200	854	1,65,010	·20	6·9
II.	150	421	62,120	·10	2·6
III.	100	947	93,550	·22	3·9
IV.	80	871	69,010	·20	2·8
V.	60	2,140	1,28,132	·5	5·3
VI.	40	3,386	1,35,212	·8	5·6
VII.	30	3,387	1,01,450	·8	4·2
VIII.	25	2,553	63,740	·6	2·6
IX.	20	6,901	1,37,910	1·6	5·7
X.	15	9,695	1,45,367	2·3	6·0
XI.	10	19,734	1,97,265	4·8	8·2
XII.	7	22,153	1,55,031	5·3	6·5
XIII.	5	49,643	2,48,196	12·0	10·4
XIV.	3	102,585	3,07,735	24·0	12·8
XV.	2	186,823	3,73,643	45·0	15·6
	Total..	411,993	23,83,431	..	..
Add—Figures for Poona, for which no details are available ..		13,806	1,07,236	..	..
	Total..	425,799	24,90,667	..	..

District.	Number of Assessments.	Amount realized.	District.	Number of Assessments.	Amount realized.
		Rs.			Rs.
Bombay	24,903	4,08,334			
Ahmedabad	31,038	1,73,786	Thána	13,268	62,623
Kaira	28,428	1,28,504	Kolába	5,988	34,467
Panch Mahâls	5,416	25,974	Ratnágiri	8,015	40,472½
Broach	19,455	95,733	Kánara	12,100	64,046
Surat	16,789	80,366			
Total, Gujarát ..	101,126	5,06,363	Total, Konkan ..	39,371	2,01,608

District.	Number of Assessments.	Amount realized.	District.	Number of Assessments.	Amount realized.
		Rs.			Rs.
Khándesh	23,792	1,59,470	Kurrachee	31,778	1,56,079
Násik	10,748	61,714	Hyderabad	23,102	92,862
Ahmednagar	13,021	77,063	Shikárpur	45,174	1,81,371
Poona	21,355	1,44,175	Upper Sind Frontier.	3,596	11,603
Sholápur	8.856	70,155	Thar and Párkar ..	7,933	22,079
Sátára	19,268	1,10,222			
Total, Deccan ..	97,040	6,22,799			
Belgaum	15,926	89,775			
Dhárwár	21,965	1,29,457			
Kaládgi	13,940	70,337			
Total, Western Kárnátic ..	51,834	2,89,569	Total, Sind ..	111,583	4,63,994

The largest realizations, the Presidency town being excluded from consideration, were in Shikárpur, Ahmedabad, Khándesh, Kurrachee, Poona, Dhárwár, Kaira and Sátára, in all of which Districts the amount collected was above Rs. 1,00,000. In proportion to the number of assessments the average realizations were highest in the Deccan and Western Kárnátic, and lowest in Sind. A special officer was deputed in 1878 to scrutinize, and, where necessary, to revise the assessment returns of the district officers, and for the City of Bombay it was also found advisable to appoint an officer for the deciding of appeals against the original assessment. In other respects the working of the Act was entrusted to the Collectors and their Assistants and Deputies, who examined the returns submitted by their subordinates, and disposed of all appeals against assessments.

Of the total amount credited to License-tax for the financial year 1878-79, Rs. 16,00,162 were brought on to the Imperial accounts and Rs. 8,03,946 were credited to Provincial Services. The cost of collection amounted to Rs. 54,253. The Budget estimate was Rs. 19,00,000.

LOCAL FUNDS.

The Local Funds at the disposal of Government in this Presidency are twenty in number, and are divided into two classes. The first comprises those of a general nature, which are at the free disposal of the Local Government for Provincial purposes throughout its jurisdiction. In the second class are included funds over which the authority of Government is more restricted, and the appropriation of which is limited by special laws, or to certain localities, or to some specific objects. In order to show the entire resources at the disposal of Government, the estimates and accounts of funds in the first class are incorporated, as was mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, with those of Provincial Services in general, separate accounts being kept for funds of the second class alone. There are, in all, eight funds in the first and twelve in the second group. One of the latter, however, was transferred, during the period under review, to the Government of India. The following tables exhibit the receipts and expenditure on account of these funds:—

Head.	Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	Actual Receipts.		A compared with B.		Actual Expenditure.		A compared with B.	
	A 1877-78.	B 1878-79.	Increase in 1878-79.	Decrease in 1878-79.	A 1877-78.	B 1878-79.	Increase in 1878-79.	Decrease in 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Incorporated Local Funds.								
District Road Fund	23,87,329	22,64,008	..	1,23,321	24,44,408	22,40,575	..	2,03,833
District Educational Fund	12,09,042	11,70,401	..	38,641	11,56,564	11,23,586	..	32,978
Esplanade Fee Fund	31,430	..	..	31,430	49,386	29,880	..	19,506
Public Works Tolls	2,941	1,362	..	1,579	2,941	..	..	2,941
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	10,020	10,340	320	..	10,750	10,318	..	432
Civil Jail Fund	1,909	2,576	667	..	..	422	422	..
Pension Fund	44,303	53,289	8,977	..	2,54,851	1,056	..	2,53,795
Custom and Salt Confiscation Fund	16,312	2,108	..	14,204	4,080	28,188	24,108	..
Total	37,03,286	35,04,075	9,964	2,09,175	39,22,980	34,34,025	24,530	5,13,485
Unincorporated Local Fund.								
Bária Tribute Fund	37,700	9,337	..	28,363	27,284	17,960	..	9,324
Cotton Improvement Fund	1,16,511	79,534	..	36,977	1,49,098	1,43,806	..	6,192
Infanticide Fund	2,904	7,724	4,820	..	5,413	3,921	..	1,492
Station Improvement Fund	24,568	30,415	5,847	..	29,802	23,763	..	6,039
Indus Conservancy and Registration Fund	51,954	1,10,776	58,822	..	..	..	..	..
Indus Conservancy Fund	..	..	..	..	68,754	52,204	..	16,550
Dispensary Fund	6,403	6,792	389	..	5,828	5,781	..	47
Port Fund	2,68,067	2,43,786	..	24,281	3,20,711	2,41,925	..	78,786
Cantonment Fund	92,045	94,703	2,678	..	99,229	84,526	..	14,703
Colleges and Schools	8,801	8,315	..	486	13,365	7,859	..	5,506
Scholarship and Prize Funds	12,248	11,585	..	663	11,368	7,919	..	3,449
Rowa Kántha Educational Fund	..	1,109	1,109	..	1,093	966	..	127
Persian Famine Relief Fund	238	..	..	238	..	..	..	..
Persian Famine Relief	..	..	..	..	738	..	..	738
Total	6,21,419	6,04,076	73,665	91,008	7,33,583	5,90,630	..	1,42,953

Incorporated Actuals. Receipts.

The principal variations under the various funds are shown and accounted for in detail below :—

Increases in the actuals of 1878-79 over 1877-78 :—

a.—Increase.

Steam Boiler Inspection Fund, Rs. 320.—Increase on account of fees for periodical inspection of steam boilers in the Island of Bombay, Rs. 320.

Civil Jail Fund, Rs. 667.—Increase in the receipts on account of subsistence money of prisoners, Rs. 667.

Pension Fund, Rs. 8,977.—Increase under the following heads :

Interest on funded capital	Rs.	9,533
Contribution from Educational Fund	,,	111
		9,644
Deduct—		
Decrease in the contribution from Public Works Fund	Rs.	667
Net increase...	Rs.	8,977

b.—Decrease.

Decreases in the actuals of 1878-79 under 1877-78 :—

District Road Fund, Rs. 1,23,321.—The net decrease is accounted for, as under Decrease, under the following heads :—

Taxes, rates and cess	Rs.	93,282
Miscellaneous fees	,,	10,723
Contribution from private persons	,,	40,310
Sundry receipts	,,	4,900
Advances	,,	8,463
		1,57,678
Deduct—Increases as under—		
Tolls	Rs.	10,894
Staging Bungalow	,,	865
Cattle-pound fees	,,	5,390
Contribution from Government	,,	17,208
		34,357
Net decrease...	Rs.	1,23,321

District Educational Fund, Rs. 38,641.—Decreases under the following heads :—

Educational Cess	Rs.	22,522
Interest	,,	3,978
Contribution from Local Funds	,,	5,473
Miscellaneous	,,	14,742
		46,715
Deduct—Increases as follows :—		
School fees	Rs.	4,807
Contribution from private persons	,,	1,767
Contribution from Government	,,	1,500
		8,074
Net decrease...	Rs.	38,641

Esplanade Fee Fund, Rs. 31,430.—This decrease is owing to the transfer of receipts and charges in connection with the Esplanade Fee Fund to Provincial Services.

Public Works Tolls, Rs. 1,579.—This decrease is owing to an erroneous adjustment, as the receipts and charges in connection

with the Provincial lines of road have been transferred to Public Works Department.

b.—Decrease.

Custom and Salt Confiscation and Penalties, Rs. 14,204.—This decrease is owing to the fund having been transferred to Provincial Services.

Unincorporated Actuals, Receipts.

The variations in the unincorporated Local Funds were as follows:—

a.—Increase.

Infanticide Fund, Rs. 4,820.—This increase is due to the following causes:—

Increase in the recovery of interest on funded capital .	Rs.	868
Sale proceeds of Government securities sold to clear the debit balance of the fund	,,	3,896
Fees	,,	56
		4,820

Station Improvement Fund, Rs. 5,847.—This net increase is accounted for, as under Increase, under the following headings:—

Rent of lands, &c.	Rs.	4,432
Miscellaneous fees and fines	,,	1,552
Sundry receipts...	,,	3,578
		9,562
Deduct—		
Decreases under taxes	Rs.	3,540
Do. road tolls	,,	74
Contribution from Government	,,	101
		3,715
Net increase...	Rs.	5,847

Indus Conservancy Fund, Rs. 58,822.—This increase is attributable to the following causes:—

Increases under—		
Fees from vessels plying on River Indus	Rs.	4,416
Miscellaneous	,,	472
Sale proceeds of S. S. "Assyria"...	,,	5,378
Amount transferred to Imperial Marine charges ...	,,	48,556
		58,822

Dispensary Fund, Rs. 389.—This increase is found under the following:—

Interest on funded capital	Rs.	371
Contribution from private persons	,,	8
Miscellaneous	,,	10
		389

Cantonment Fund, Rs. 2,678.—Increases under the following heads:—

Licenses	Rs.	114
Fees and passes	,,	1,150
Fines	,,	3,178
Contribution from Government	,,	1,037
		5,479
Deduct—Decreases as under—		
Grazing fees	Rs.	752
Sundry receipts	,,	844
Advances	,,	1,205
		2,801
Net increase...	Rs.	2,678

Rewa Kántha Educational Fund, Rs. 1,109.—Increase in the contribution from private persons.

Decrease in the actuals of 1878-79, as compared with 1877-78:

b.—*Decrease.* *Cotton Improvement Fund, Rs.* 36,977.—This net decrease is explained as under:—

Decreases under the following heads:—

Fees levied for working of cotton presses ...	... Rs. 1,172	
Miscellaneous fees and fines	... ,, 37,438	
Advances	... ,, 50	
		38,660
Deduct—		
Increase under Miscellaneous	... Rs. 1,683	
	Net increase... Rs.	36,977

Bária Tribute Fund, Rs. 28,363.—This decrease is accounted for as under:—

Decrease is owing to the adjustment of tribute from Panch Mahâls to Bária for the years 1874-75, 1875-76 and 1876-77 in 1877-78 ...	... Rs. 12,434	
Contribution from private persons	,, 15,929	
		28,363

Port Fund, Rs. 24,281.—This net decrease is explained as follows:—

Decrease as under—

Port dues	... Rs. 11,643	
Fees and fines	... ,, 678	
Adjustment of amount erroneously debited to the Northern Port Fund instead of to the Southern Port Fund	... ,, 29,387	
		41,708

Deduct—Increase as under—

Pilotage fees	... Rs. 7,466	
Sale of stores	... ,, 3,395	
Miscellaneous	... ,, 6,565	
		17,426
	Net decrease... Rs.	24,282

Colleges and Schools, Rs. 486.—This net decrease is accounted for as follows:—

Decreases as under—

Interest	... Rs. 385	
Contribution from private persons ...	... ,, 1,303	
		1,688

Deduct—Increase under—

Miscellaneous	... Rs. 1,202	
	Net decrease... Rs.	486

Scholarship and Prizes, Rs. 663.—Decrease of the realization of interest on funded capital.

Persian Famine Relief Fund, Rs. 238.—This decrease is owing to the fund having been transferred to the Government of India.

Expenditure. Incorporated funds. Actuals.

The variations in the charges on account of Local Funds were as below :—

Increase in the actuals of 1878-79 over 1877-78 :—

Civil Jail Fund, Rs. 422.—Increase in the expenditure in connection with sick prisoner, &c.

a.—Increase.

Customs and Salt Confiscation Fund, Rs. 24,108.—The increase is owing to the fund having been transferred to the credit of Provincial Services by a debit to Local Fund.

Decreases in the actuals of 1878-79 under 1877-78 :—

b.—Decrease.

District Public Works Fund, Rs. 2,03,833.—This net decrease is due to the following causes :—

Decreases as under—

Refunds	Rs. 256	
Collection of taxes and cesses	,, 5,017	
Stallion charges	,, 1,351	
Minor establishment contingency	,, 1,837	
Police	,, 494	
Hospital establishment	,, 166	
Printing	,, 300	
Petty construction and repairs	,, 3,080	
Staging bungalow	,, 407	
Repayments of loans	,, 7,480	
Famine relief works	,, 1,21,278	
Public works	,, 1,21,845	
Advances	,, 3,890	
		2,67,401

Deduct—Increases as under—

Exhibitions and fairs	Rs. 7,086	
Minor establishment	,, 1,721	
Pound fund	,, 679	
Education	,, 456	
Vaccine establishment	,, 1,483	
Grants for medical purposes	,, 1,174	
Miscellaneous	,, 3,360	
Interest	,, 778	
Darmshála	,, 242	
Tolls	,, 6,589	
Contribution to Provincial road repairs in Sind	,, 40,000	
		63,568
Net decrease...	Rs.	2,03,833

District Educational Fund, Rs. 32,978.—This net decrease is accounted for as under—

Decreases under the following heads :—

Refund	Rs. 5,013	
Remuneration to village accountant for collecting cess	,, 1,297	
Head masters and teachers	,, 817	
Travelling allowance	,, 222	
Contingencies	,, 2,248	
Prizes	,, 804	
Scholarships	,, 4,388	
Contribution to Local Fund of other districts	,, 3,090	
Public works	,, 19,748	
Petty construction and repairs	,, 760	
		38,387

Deduct—Increases as under—

Rent	Rs. 2,672	
Minor Establishment	,, 2,737	
		5,409
Net decrease...	Rs.	32,978

Esplanade Fee Fund, Rs. 19,506.—The decrease is owing to the transfer of the fund to the credit of Provincial Services.

Public Works Tolls, Rs. 2,941.—This item was debited to local funds by mistake, after the transfer of this fund to the Public Works Department.

Steam Boiler Inspection Fund, Rs. 432.—This net decrease is accounted for as under—

Decrease under fees to Commissioners		Rs. 510
Deduct—Increase as follows :—		
Contingencies	Rs. 35	
Establishment	,, 10	
Refund	,, 33	
		78
Net decrease...		Rs. 432

Pension Fund, Rs. 2,53,795.—This net decrease is due to the following causes :—

Decrease—	
Amount invested in Government securities	Rs. 2,54,625
Deduct—	
Increase under pensions... .. .. ,,	830
Net decrease...	Rs. 2,53,795

Unincorporated Actuals. Expenditure.

Decrease in the actuals of 1878-79 under 1877-78 :—

Decrease.

Bária Tribute Fund, Rs. 9,324.—Decrease in the expenditure on works by the Public Works Department, Rs. 9,324.

Cotton Improvement Fund, Rs. 6,192.—Decreases as under—

Inspector-in-Chief	Rs. 16,624	
Refunds	,, 305	
		16,929
Deduct—Increase under the following headings :—		
Inspectors	Rs. 6,931	
Establishment	,, 916	
Contingencies and travelling allowance	,, 2,890	
		10,737
Net decrease...		Rs. 6,192

Infanticide Fund, Rs. 1,492.—Decrease in the donations for marriage expenses, Rs. 1,492.

Station Improvement Fund, Rs. 6,039.—Decreases as under—

Police	Rs. 85	
Medical	,, 637	
Refund	,, 101	
Public Works	,, 6,700	
		7,523
Deduct—Increases as follows :—		
Minor Establishment	Rs. 1,240	
Miscellaneous charges	,, 244	
		1,484
Net decrease...		Rs. 6,039

Indus Conservancy Fund, Rs. 16,550.—Decreases as follows :—

Traffic Establishment	Rs.	822
Mechanical	,,	593
Miscellaneous contingencies	,,	3,743
Interest	,,	223
Vessels and Boats Establishment	,,	10,333
Do. Contingencies	,,	4,963
		20,677

Deduct—Increases as follows :—

Registrar, River Indus	Rs.	3,101
Share of Account Office	,,	106
Vessels and boats' stores	,,	920
		4,127
Net decrease...	Rs.	16,550

Dispensary Fund, Rs. 47.—Decrease as under—

Hospital Establishment	Rs.	41
Medicines	,,	30
		71

Deduct—

Increase under contingencies	Rs.	23
Net decrease...	Rs.	48

Port Fund, Rs. 78,786.—Decreases as under—

Marine Establishment	Rs.	10,604
Vessels and Boats' Establishment	,,	15,811
Signal Staff	,,	40
Share of Account Office	,,	123
Miscellaneous charges	,,	4,963
Payments to the Trustees of the late Bombay Port, being the balance of that fund	,,	39,117
Adjustment of former years on account of Public Works expenditure	,,	28,902
		99,560

Deduct—Increase as under—

Refund	Rs.	148
Light-house Establishment	,,	3,478
Contingencies	,,	12,212
Public Works	,,	4,936
		20,774
Net decrease...	Rs.	78,786

Cantonment Fund, Rs. 14,703.—Decreases as under—

Police	Rs.	30
Hospital Establishment	,,	664
Medicine	,,	8
Contingencies	,,	506
Minor Establishment	,,	1,569
Conservancy	,,	2,466
Station gardens	,,	141
Cemetery	,,	132
Miscellaneous charges	,,	1,511
Vaccine Establishment...	,,	32
Petty construction and repairs	,,	314
Public Works	,,	11,862
Advances	,,	70
		19,305

Deduct—Increases as under—

Markets	Rs.	1,366
Slaughter-yards...	,,	238
Contribution to Provincial Services on account of Police	,,	1,012
Planting and watering trees	,,	1,986
		4,602
Net decrease...	Rs.	14,703

School Funds, Rs. 5,506.—Decreases as under—

Establishment	Rs.	611
Rent	„	100
Scholarships	„	15
Investment	„	2,251
Refund	„	2,528
		5,505

Scholarships and Prizes, Rs. 3,449.—Decreases as under—

Scholarships	Rs.	2,277
Prizes	„	1,172
		3,449

Rewa Kántha Educational Fund, Rs. 127.—Decreases in the establishment charges.

Persian Famine Relief Fund, Rs. 738.—The decrease is owing to the fund having been transferred to the Government of India.

DISTRICT ROAD AND EDUCATION CESS.

There is no special road cess in this Presidency; but, in order to provide for works of local public utility and to promote the spread of primary and vernacular education, a cess of one anna on every rupee of land revenue is taken under the authority of Bombay Act III of 1869. In addition to receipts from this source, various other items of local revenue, such as pound fines, tolls on roads and ferries, staging bungalow fees, are added. Two-thirds of the revenue from the one-anna cess are applied to local public works, and the remainder to the maintenance or establishment of primary schools. The receipts and expenditure of the Public Works branch for the year are shown in Table V—B (3) of Part III of this Report, and in the margin are given the results for the different Divisions. These funds are administered by a local committee, of which the Collector is President, and the Executive Engineer and the officers in charge of sub-divisions and the head-quarter accounts are *ex-officio* members. The rest of the members are selected from amongst the landholders of the district, comprising occupants of both Government and alienated lands or villages. The objects on which money from these funds has been expended during the year under review have been already mentioned in the section of this Report that treats of the Civil Divisions. In the Districts of Broach, Sholápur, Panch Maháls and the Upper Sind Frontier the expenditure exceeded the means available. The accounts of the Ratnágiri fund were not audited in time for incorporation in this Report, so no balance is shown against this District in the table above mentioned. As compared with the figures given last year, the actual receipts for 1878-79 were less by Rs. 65,709, and the expenditure by Rs. 3,90,899,

Division.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division..	1,86,344	7,92,176	8,51,701	1,26,819
Central do. ..	81,770	7,14,917	6,88,004	2,08,683
Southern do. ..	1,47,443	4,40,687	3,70,456	2,17,674
Sind do. ..	1,70,041	3,95,840	4,33,218	1,32,663
Total ..	5,85,598	23,43,620	22,43,379	6,85,839

whilst the closing balance increased by Rs. 5,627, subject, as before mentioned, to audit with the rest of the incorporated fund accounts.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

This has been already dealt with under the head of "Protection" in Chapter III of this Report. The full tables connected with it, however, are entered with the rest of the financial statistics at pages ccxliv—cclxv of Part III.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.

Births.

THE births registered in 1878 were 243,253 in number, whilst in 1877 they were 311,661; so there was a decrease of 68,408 during the year under report. The rate per 1,000 of population was 15·04 against 19·26 in 1877. The proportion of males to females for the year was 52·97 to 47·03; so for every 100 male births there are 88·79 female, as shown below:—

YEAR.	Number of Births recorded.			Rate per 1,000 of Population.			In every 100 born there were		For every 100 male births the females were
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1873	152,520	137,799	290,319	18·03	17·84	17·94	52·53	47·47	90·35
1874	174,966	157,842	332,808	20·69	20·44	20·57	53·77	46·23	90·21
1875	178,892	161,937	340,829	21·15	20·97	21·06	52·49	47·51	90·52
1876	181,872	163,612	345,484	21·50	21·18	21·35	52·64	47·36	89·96
1877	164,262	147,399	311,661	19·40	19·06	19·26	52·75	47·25	89·73
Mean	170,502	153,718	324,220	20·15	19·90	20·04	52·84	47·16	90·15
1878	128,848	114,405	243,253	15·25	14·81	15·04	52·97	47·03	88·79

Taking the statistics of each registration District separately it appears that in 21 out of the 24 the recorded ratio of births per mille was less than that of the preceding year. In Bombay City, Kolába and Thar and Párkar the ratio was rather higher than in 1877. The highest rate was recorded in Surat (24·65), and the lowest in Kaládgi (3·42) against 24·79 and 14·05 respectively last year. The highest rate that year was in Kánara (29·44), and the lowest in Shikárpur (6·83). The registration of these statistics in cities and cantonments still requires improvement, and the Sanitary Commissioner reports that in many of them the results of the year, as recorded, are highly untrustworthy.

The number of births recorded monthly for the last five years is shown in the subjoined table, and from it it appears that in the year under review the maximum number of births was in

October, and the minimum in February. Last year the maximum occurred in May, and the minimum in December :—

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1873 ..	20,915	17,884	20,990	21,017	23,453	24,700	27,714	26,440	26,481	27,916	27,153	25,656	290,319
1874 ..	24,229	21,405	24,631	24,712	26,643	29,758	30,888	31,892	30,353	31,748	29,349	27,200	332,808
1875 ..	26,202	24,469	29,884	29,852	29,914	29,052	31,262	29,406	28,438	27,455	28,583	26,312	340,829
1876 ..	24,304	23,914	28,007	27,482	28,645	30,106	33,325	31,338	31,220	30,392	29,729	27,022	345,484
1877 ..	24,386	22,446	27,022	27,756	30,499	28,826	29,490	25,895	24,924	24,480	23,311	22,026	311,661
Mean ..	24,007	22,024	26,227	26,164	27,831	28,488	30,536	28,994	28,293	28,398	27,625	25,643	324,220
1878 ..	19,835	17,486	18,302	18,084	18,935	17,539	20,938	22,413	22,375	23,179	22,774	21,394	243,253

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in 1878 was 532,951 against 627,708 in 1877, or a decrease of 94,757. The ratio per 1,000 of population was 32·94 against 38·79 in 1877. The ratio of males dying to males living was 34·05, and for females it was 31·72. The death-rate was highest in Gujarát, and lowest in the Sind Registration Division.

The following table shows the population by the census of 1872, the number of deaths in 1878, and the ratio of deaths to population in each Registration Division of the Presidency :—

Division.	Population.			Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
North Deccan ..	2,114,410	2,000,792	4,115,202	79,335	68,249	147,584	37·52	34·11	35·87
South Deccan ..	1,941,920	1,861,906	3,803,826	79,591	72,063	151,654	40·98	38·70	39·87
Konkan	1,714,472	1,545,304	3,259,776	48,464	41,754	90,218	28·27	27·03	27·67
Gujarát	1,470,962	1,339,560	2,810,522	63·439	50,988	114,427	43·13	38·06	40·71
Sind	1,216,208	976,207	2,192,415	17,168	11,900	29,068	14·12	12·19	13·26
Total ..	8,457,972	7,723,769	16,181,741	287,997	244,954	532,951	34·05	31·72	32·94

Death-rate according to districts.

The total number of deaths in each District, with the ratio per 1,000, are shown in the following table, from which it appears that the ratio varied from 75·65 in the Panch Mahâls Districts to 8·06 in the Upper Sind Frontier. The highest actual mortality is returned from the Belgaum District (44,208), and the lowest (726) from the District mentioned first :—

District.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Panch Mahâls	10,884	7,330	18,214	86·17	64·05	75·65
Belgaum	23,299	20,909	44,208	48·65	45·47	47·08
Broach	8,031	7,177	15,208	44·00	42·76	43·41
Kánara	9,264	7,978	17,242	44·88	41·55	43·27
Dhárwár	21,853	20,512	42,365	43·18	42·55	42·90
Bombay City	14,460	12,226	26,686	36·17	49·96	41·41
Ahmedabad	18,342	15,963	34,305	41·80	40·83	41·34
Kaira	17,921	12,969	30,890	42·75	35·66	39·46

District.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Násik	14,481	12,439	26,920	41·09	37·14	39·17
Sátára	21,694	19,178	40,872	40·22	36·76	38·52
Sholápur	14,488	12,160	26,648	39·23	34·87	37·11
Ahmednagar	14,938	13,017	27,955	37·78	34·38	36·12
Khándesh	19,334	17,120	36,454	36·44	34·38	35·44
Poona	16,094	13,513	29,607	34·48	30·68	32·63
Kaládgi...	12,745	11,464	24,209	30·52	28·77	29·67
Surat	8,261	7,549	15,810	27·15	24·92	26·04
Thána	11,488	9,474	20,962	26·15	23·16	24·74
Thar and Párkar ...	2,106	1,646	3,752	20·39	21·24	20·75
Kolába	3,504	3,161	6,665	19·68	18·34	19·02
Ratnágiri	9,748	8,915	18,663	19·85	16·88	18·31
Kurrachee	4,413	2,862	7,275	18·37	15·61	17·18
Hyderabad	5,747	4,017	9,764	14·45	12·39	13·52
Shikárpur	4,462	3,089	7,551	10·51	8·78	9·72
Upper Sind Frontier ...	440	286	726	8·71	7·24	8·06
Total ...	287,997	244,954	532,951	34·05	31·72	32·94

Death-rate according to circles.

Statistical returns are received from 222 rural and 55 town circles, as well as from 7 cantonments in British territory proper, and 10 others isolated in Foreign territory.

The aggregate population of the rural circles is 14,294,346, of the town circles 1,842,615, of the cantonments 44,780, and of the isolated cantonments 87,195. It will be seen by the subjoined table that the highest mean ratio of recorded deaths per 1,000 of population is found amongst the urban population :—

District.	Number of Registration Circles.				Population.				Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			
	Rural Circles.	Towns.	Cantonments.	Total.	Rural Circles.	Towns.	Cantonments.	Total.	Rural Circles.	Towns.	Cantonments.	Total.
Khándesh ..	22	4	..	26	985,308	43,334	..	1,028,642	35·48	34·41	..	35·44
Násik	11	2	2	15	642,322	39,597	5,134	687,353	38·29	68·79	52·59	39·17
Ahmednagar ..	11	2	1	14	727,136	42,819	3,983	773,938	34·82	52·59	38·77	36·12
Poona	8	2	1	11	778,051	100,734	28,450	907,235	32·32	58·03	28·71	32·63
Sholápur ..	7	3	..	10	629,796	88,238	..	718,034	31·24	78.29	..	37·11
Sátára	12	3	..	15	1,014,046	46,956	..	1,061,002	38·10	47·68	..	38·52
Belgaum ..	7	3	1	11	882,273	51,147	5,330	938,750	46·95	46·24	78·23	47·08
Dhárwár ..	14	4	..	18	892,282	95,755	..	988,037	44·04	32·09	..	42·90
Kaládgi	8	1	1	10	809,445	6,592	..	816,037	29·56	41·72	..	29·67
Kánara	11	2	..	13	374,211	24,195	..	398,406	44·38	26·20	..	43·27
Ratnágiri ..	8	2	..	10	993,526	25,610	..	1,019,136	18·28	19·37	..	18·31
Kolába	6	2	..	8	338,301	12,104	..	350,405	18·65	29·32	..	19·02
Bombay City ..	..	1	..	1	..	644,405	..	644,405	..	41·41	..	41·41
Thána	11	3	..	14	809,485	37,939	..	847,424	24·57	28·23	..	24·74
Surat	3	2	..	10	488,623	118,464	..	607,087	26·66	23·47	..	26·04
Broach	6	2	..	8	298,466	51,856	..	350,322	45·02	34·11	..	43·41
Kaira	7	4	..	11	719,305	63,428	..	782,733	40·44	28·38	..	39·46
Panch Mahális ..	5	2	..	7	218,603	22,113	..	240,743	73·25	99·40	..	75·65
Ahmedabad ..	7	4	1	12	660,795	166,959	1,883	829,637	30·07	57·88	76·46	41·34
Kurrachee ..	13	1	..	14	369,969	53,526	..	423,495	16·40	21·82	..	17·18
Hyderabad ..	13	1	..	14	686,675	35,272	..	721,947	11·54	52·22	..	13·52
Thar and Párkar	7	1	..	8	176,762	3,999	..	180,761	20·57	28·76	..	20·75
Shikárpur ..	17	3	..	20	714,159	62,068	..	776,227	8·27	26·47	..	9·72
Upper Sind Frontier ..	3	1	..	4	84,780	5,205	..	89,985	5·83	44·57	..	8·06
Total ..	222	55	7	284	14,294,346	1,842,615	44,780	16,181,741	31·72	42·16	40·31	32·94

Deaths according to causes.

In the following statement are shown the deaths from the more prevalent diseases and from injuries and other unspecified causes. Those recorded for 1877 are also shown for the sake of comparison :—

Year.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaint.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.
1877	57,252	27,369	336,865	60,257	7,539	138,426	627,708
1878	46,743	4,475	357,376	41,165	7,550	75,642	532,951

Deaths according to ages.

The following table shows for the Presidency the deaths in the different age periods :—

Age Period.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 on total Population.	Percentage on total Deaths.
Under 1 year	56,285	3·48	10·56
1 year and under 6	97,141	6·00	18·23
6 do. 12	38,979	2·41	7·31
12 do. 20	32,541	2·01	6·11
20 do. 30	60,440	3·73	11·34
30 do. 40	58,915	3·64	11·06
40 do. 50	56,198	3·47	10·54
50 do. 60	60,200	3·72	11·30
60 and upwards	72,122	4·46	13·53
Total ...	532,951	32·94	100·

It will be seen that the rate is highest amongst children above 1 year and under 6, and amongst persons over 60. The ratio was lowest amongst those between 12 and 20, where it was only 2·01 per 1,000.

Deaths by caste or class.

Deaths by caste or class are shown in the returns separately for Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians and other classes. Under the last head are shown deaths not included in the other 3 divisions. Amongst Hindus the recorded deaths were 462,318, or 35·39 per 1,000 of their estimated total number ; for Muhammadans there were 61,896, or 21·78 per 1,000. The Christians are, for the most part, native converts, the total number of deaths amongst whom was 2,732, or a ratio of 25·76 per 1,000. Amongst "other classes" the total was 5,979, and the rate 35·28 per 1,000. For Muhammadans the highest death-rate (58·78 per 1,000) was at Násik, and the lowest (6·00) on the Upper Sind Frontier. Amongst Hindus the maximum (77·31) was in the Panch Mahál, and the minimum (16·42) in the Shikárpur District. Amongst Christians the number of deaths at Kaládgi was 14, whilst the total number living in 1872 was only 52 ; so the rate is 275 per 1,000. With regard to the heading "other persons" it may be remarked that there is no uniformity observed throughout the Presidency with reference to the entry under this head of persons not coming under the other classes. The discrepancies thus arising between the recorded number of deaths and the actual population according to the census, render it useless to give the ratio of death per mille amongst the population thus classified.

Deaths according to seasons.

The following table shows the ratio of mortality per 1,000 of population by months for 1878 as contrasted with 1877 :—

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1877 ..	2·24	2·19	2·33	2·90	3·12	3·16	3·79	4·34	4·17	3·66	3·41	2·85	38·79
1878 ..	2·58	1·97	2·10	2·46	2·82	2·83	3·05	3·52	3·24	2·98	2·89	2·51	32·94

Emigration.

There is little to record under this head, as no general emigration takes place from this Presidency. The Talavias, who founded a colony in the Panch Mahâls in 1876-77, have received further aid from Government in bringing the waste land granted them into cultivation; but the two seasons that have elapsed since the arrival of the immigrants have been exceptionally unfavourable to agriculture, especially of the rude description practised by these Talavias, so that their progress has been necessarily slower than it would have been had the first two years of their occupation turned out propitious to their crops. Steps were taken by the local revenue officers to withdraw further Government assistance from those members of the settlement whom two years' experience had shown to be unfit to manage profitably the land assigned them. It is the wish of Government that such cultivators should become either subordinate partners or labourers on the estates of the more thrifty and intelligent colonists.

Medical Relief.

Number and class of Medical Institutions.

The classification of the medical institutions of this Presidency adopted this year, for the first time, in Part III of this Report, is based upon the number of patients treated. These institutions are known as civil hospitals and dispensaries, and the latter are subdivided, according to the funds by which they are supported, into Government, grant-in-aid, endowed and Native State institutions. The new classification is based, in the case of civil hospitals, on the average number of in-door patients treated, whilst dispensaries, where there is generally a very small attendance of this class of patients, are graded according to the average out-door attendance.

There are three classes of civil hospitals. The first comprises those in which the in-door attendance averages over 1,000, the second where it ranges between 500 and 1,000, and the third where it is below 500. In the first class of dispensaries are placed all in which the out-door attendance averages more than 10,000, the second class comprises those which have an average out-door attendance of over 5,000 and less than 10,000, and the third includes the institutions the attendance at which is not, on an average, more than 5,000. The marginal table shows the number

Class.	1877.	1878.
Civil Hospital, Class I ...	8	8
Do. ,, II ...	12	15
Do. ,, III ...	26	19
Dispensaries, Class I ...	13	19
Do. ,, II ...	37	48
Do. ,, III ...	80	68
Total ...	176	177

of institutions open during the year under report and that preceding it. Three police hospitals, as well as that at the Bombay Dockyard, have been removed from the general list by order of Government, as none but Government patients are treated at them. Five grant-in-aid dispensaries were opened during the year, and one closed. A new one was also built and opened at Anjar in Cutch. In order to facilitate comparison with last year's returns, the marginal table is given, in which are shown these institutions according to the former classification.

Class.	Number in 1877.	Number in 1878.
Grant-in-aid	108	112
Endowed	8	8
Native State	6	7
Government	8	8
Total ...	130	135

Patients.

The total number of patients treated is shown below :—

Class.	1877.		1878.		Total.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	1877.	1878.
Civil Hospital ...	33,307	248,349	33,250	302,510	281,656	335,760
Dispensaries	9,743	658,182	8,575	765,363	667,925	773,938
Total ...	43,050	906,521	41,825	1,067,873	949,581	1,109,698

There was a slight falling off in the number of in-patients, but a large increase in that of out-door patients in both classes of institutions. The net increase amounts to 160,117.

Of the in-door patients 31,598 were discharged cured; 775 were relieved; 2,708 absconded, were removed by their friends, or discharged for misconduct. The number of deaths was 4,827. The ratio of deaths to in-patients treated was 11·4 for hospitals and 11·6 for dispensaries, or 11·5 in all, against 10·7 last year. The daily average number of this class under treatment was 1,944·1, as compared with 2,019·3 in 1877. The number of beds available was 2,872, of which 2,083 belonged to civil hospitals, and 789 to dispensaries. The average daily attendance of out-patients was 11,709·7 against 9,819·8 last year. The ratio per cent of men to the total attendance was 54·2 against 54·6 last year. The proportion of women (19·5) fell off by 0·3 per cent, whilst that of children increased by 0·7. Taken by classes, 64·2 per cent of the total number of patients were Hindus, 27·3 Muhammadans, 3·4 Native Christians, 2·8 Pársis, 0·6 Europeans, 0·4 Eurasians, and unclassified 1·3. There is a falling off, shown in the margin, in the number of

Year.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Pársis.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Unclassified.
1877...	65·5	26·9	3·3	2·7	0·6	0·3	0·7
1878...	64·2	27·3	3·4	2·8	0·6	0·4	1·3

Hindus treated, and a slight increase in the case of other races, neither of which, however, calls for special explanation in this Report.

Diseases.

The number of patients treated for the more prevalent diseases is given in the marginal table. Fever, syphilis, dysentery, diarrhœa and ulcers show an increase, whilst cholera cases were not so numerous. Fever patients were most numerous, in proportion to the total number treated, in Sind and the Poona Division, where they amounted to 33·4 and 28·1 per cent respectively. Diarrhœa was unusually prevalent in Gujarát, but declined in the Deccan, where ulcers showed an increase. Of the major surgical operations 1,674 were performed at civil hospitals and 1,043 at dispensaries.

Disease.	Number treated in 1877.	Number treated in 1878.
Cholera	7,737	7,510
Malarious fever .	211,244	304,064
Syphilis	16,555	18,358
Dysentery ...	20,677	26,633
Diarrhœa ...	32,441	35,283
Ulcers	13,921	15,899
Surgical operations—		
Major	3,265	2,717
Minor	57,047	48,243

Finance.

The accounts for the year are not quite complete, as the figures for the three police and the dockyard hospitals are not included, for the reasons above mentioned, and the returns from Muskat and Bándra were not received in time for publication. Comparison with last year is, therefore, of little use. The total income, excluding invested capital and floating balance, amounted to Rs. 9,60,484. The invested capital was Rs. 2,52,397, and the floating balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 52,119. The principal heads of receipt, with the amounts under each for the year 1878, are shown in the margin.

Item of Receipts.	Amount.
	Rs.
Government contribution ...	7,72,037
Local Fund do. ...	39,901
Municipal do. ...	1,10,072
Miscellaneous	23,101
Interest on invested capital...	11,806
Private subscription	3,567
Total ...	9,60,484

The expenditure for the year was Rs. 9,44,242, or considerably less than last year. The balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 68,362, exclusive of invested capital. The cost of diet averaged Re. 0-3-3, or three pies more than in 1877-78. The total cost of each patient rose in the Presidency Division, but decreased in others, and averaged Re. 0-14-10, as compared with Re. 1-1-0 in 1377. The cost of each civil hospital patient was Re. 1-12-10, and of each patient in a dispensary Re. 0-9-0. Last year the average cost was Rs. 2-11-0 and Re. 0-6-5 respectively.

Miscellaneous.

The Surgeon-General reports that the inspection and testing of dispensary returns of attendance have received due attention, and that in one or two instances only have cases of false entry been discovered. The medical school in connection with the Sassoon Hospital at Poona was opened on November 1st, and a commodious building placed at the disposal of Government by a Pársi

gentleman, Mr. Byramji Jijibhai, C.S.I., as a residence for the pupils. The same donor, also, gave a sum of Rs. 10,000, the interest on which is to be applied in defraying the contingent expenses of this boarding-house. A similar medical school at Ahmedabad was opened on 15th June 1879.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

There are five Lunatic Asylums open in this Presidency, at the places shown in the margin. The aggregate number of lunatics under treatment in them was 829, or 40 less than in 1877. Of these 681 were males and 148 females. Two hundred and forty-two of the total number were admitted during the year, and of these 11 males and 3 females had previously been under treatment at the asylum and discharged. Seventy-one lunatics were discharged cured during the year under review, as compared with 99 last year. Of those transferred to the care of their friends, 124 were improved, and 11 left before any improvement had been noticed in their condition. There were 41 deaths against 56 last year. At the end of the period under review 463 males and 117 females were under treatment, as compared with 468 and 105 respectively at the corresponding date of the preceding year. The daily average strength was 594·2, or 4·7 less than in 1877, and the daily average of patients ill also decreased from 61·7 to 43. The proportion of those cured to the number of admissions was 27·7, and of those that died in the asylum 16 per cent.

Colába. | Ahmedabad.
Poona. | Hyderabad.
Dhárwár.

Criminal lunatics.

The total number of criminal lunatics confined was 111, of whom 2 were persons who had been previously treated and discharged. One hundred and six of these were males and 5 females.

Race, &c.

The race to which the lunatics belonged is shown in the margin. Of the Europeans, the majority had been soldiers, and of the lunatics of other races 49 were mendicants, 31 labourers, 23 tradesmen, 18 domestic servants, 16 clerks or engaged in professions. Most of them were admitted between the age of 20 and 40, 26 were over 40 and under 60 years of age, 4 were over 60, and 20 under 20 years of age.

	Male.	Female.
Europeans	77	15
Eurasians	78	15
Hindus	54	12
Muhammadans	2	...
Pársis	2	1
Miscellaneous		

Type and cause of insanity.

Acute mania was the most frequent type of insanity, 248 of the cases being classed under it. Forty-six of these were cured, and 41 improved. There were 170 cases of chronic mania, of which only 6 recovered. Out of 50 cases of melancholia, 23 improved. There were 132 cases of acute and 181 of chronic dementia. In addition to these were 12 idiots, 16 imbeciles, and 20 cases of epilepsy. Three hundred and fifty-eight cases are attributed to physical and 74 to moral causes. To the use of gánja are attributed 142, and 52 to that of alcohol and opium. Thirty-three were hereditary

or congenital; 20 are attributed to the effects of climate. Grief seemed to be the most frequent *moral* cause of insanity. In 397 cases the causes were not discovered.

Finance.

The receipts of the Lunatic Asylums amounted to Rs. 1,12,337, of which Rs. 1,680 were on account of garden produce, labour and manufactured articles, Rs. 10,207 from patients able to pay for their maintenance, and Rs. 1,00,450 from Government. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 41,918 on account of establishment; Rs. 43,538 for diet; Rs. 11,072 for contingencies; Rs. 3,931 for medicines and clothing. The annual cost per head was Rs. 149-0-11 against Rs. 146-9-10, and the net cost to Government, Rs. 88,572, exceeding that of last year by Rs. 764.

Employment.

Employment of the persons under treatment in gardening or manufactures is resorted to as far as possible, and this year the number thus occupied was 327, or one more than in 1877. Statistical details regarding these five institutions will be found in Part III, Tables VI—C (1) and (2).

Sanitation.

The number of deaths from each of the principal diseases that were prevalent during 1878 has been shown in a previous paragraph of this Report, and it now remains to describe more fully the extent and progress of the more fatal epidemics. Out of the

Cholera.

284 Registration circles, 207 were visited by cholera, or nearly the same number as in the previous year; but the total number of deaths was considerably less, being 46,743 against 57,252. It was, however, 26,045 more than the average of the 12 years, from 1866 to 1877 inclusive. The deaths occurred in 20 out of 24 Districts. The number of males that died was 25,076, and of females 21,667, a proportion of 1,000 to 864, whilst the ratio per 1,000 of population was 2·89. For the first quarter the disease appeared in a mild form in the Northern Deccan Districts, and more severely in Gujarát, especially in Surat, Broach, Kaira and the Panch Maháls.

Mortality in towns.

The following table shows the number of circles for each District, and the number affected. Out of 55 town circles, 41 were affected, and in 19 the death-rate exceeded 5 per cent; of these towns, which suffered so heavily, there were 4 in Khándesh, 3 each in Sholápur and Sátára, 2 in Ahmednagar, and 1 each in Poona, Belgaum, Kolába, Thána, Broach, Ahmedabad and the Panch Maháls:—

No.	District.	Name of Town.	Population of Towns by Census.	Number of Deaths from Cholera.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Sátára	Wái	11,062	225	20·34
2	Panch Maháls ...	Dohad	11,472	221	19·26
3	Khándesh	Nasirabad ...	9,941	156	15·69
4	Sholápur	Bársi	18,560	259	13·95
5	Do.	Pandharpur ...	16,275	220	13·52
6	Ahmednagar ...	Nagar	32,841	420	12·80
7	Sátára	Karád	11,410	136	11·92
8	Khándesh	Chopda	13,699	163	11·90
9	Broach	Jambusar ...	14,924	177	11·86
10	Khándesh	Dhulia	12,489	110	8·81
11	Do.	Nandurbár ...	7,205	61	8·47
12	Sátára	Sátára	24,484	166	6·78
13	Ahmednagar ...	Sangamner ...	9,978	61	6·11
14	Sholápur	Sholápur ...	53,403	309	5·79
15	Ahmedabad	Viramgám ...	19,661	111	5·65
16	Kolába	Mahád	6,631	35	5·28
17	Belgaum	Belgaum Cantonment ...	5,330	28	5·25
18	Thána	Thána	14,299	75	5·25
19	Poona	Poona City ...	90,436	457	5·05

The progress of the epidemic and the mortality from it in the different months of the year are shown in the subjoined table :—

January.		February.		March.		April		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
1,073	735	933	616	2,685	1,586	10,354	6,415	15,587	9,964	19,098	10,950	14,128	7,891	10,987	5,928	3,598	1,882	652	434	341	254	124	88

From this it appears that cholera was on the wane between December 1877 and February 1878, but that there was a sudden and large increase in the prevalence of this disease between the months of February and March, March and April, April and May, May and June. In the last month it reached its height, nearly one-fourth of the total number of deaths for the year having occurred therein. The decline in July was rapid, and numerically equal to the rise in mortality that took place in April and May. The end of the monsoon and the cold weather showed a still greater improvement, and by the end of the year the disease had almost died out. The ratio of cases terminating fatally was highest in November, when it reached 74½ per cent.

Small-pox.

The number of deaths from small-pox was 4,475, showing, as compared with those recorded last year, a decrease of 22,894, or 83 per cent. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-one were of males and 2,094 of females. The highest number of deaths recorded during the year was 1,158 at Ahmedabad, and the lowest (4) on the Upper Sind Frontier. The following table shows the mortality from small-pox in each year from 1866 to 1878 inclusive :—

Year.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Deaths from small-pox ..	3,346	8,802	15,183	12,606	4,609	9,403	26,699	9,935	3,903	3,461	11,781	27,369	4,475

The following table shows the number of deaths in each month of the year, and the age-periods at which they occurred :—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Deaths under 1 year ...	166	276	464	328	218	89	37	15	2	6	3	8	1,612
Do. do. 12 years ...	230	338	597	473	279	119	89	17	13	7	6	30	2,198
Do. above 12 years ...	81	80	101	104	74	75	58	13	29	14	3	33	665
Total ...	477	694	1,162	905	571	283	184	45	44	27	12	71	4,475

It will be observed that the maximum mortality was in March, when there were 1,162 deaths; and the minimum was in November, when there were only 12. From January to March the number of deaths rose from 477 to 1,162, but from April the decline was gradual to July, when there was a sudden decrease from 184 to 45 deaths. The next increase took place in December. The highest mortality, except in September, October and December, was amongst those under 12 years, and the minimum, except in the same months, was amongst those above 12 years.

Fever.

The registered deaths from fever exceeded, as last year, the mortality from any other cause. The total number was 357,376, out of which 192,438 were of males and 164,938 of females, showing a ratio of 86 females to 100 males. Last year it was 80 to 100. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population was 22·08. Taking into consideration the prevalence of this disease, it is desirable to show, as is done in the following table, the number of deaths, the ratio to total population, and the percentage to total deaths in each year of the decade ending 31st December 1878:—

Year.	Number of Deaths from Fever.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage to total Deaths.
1868	97,665	7·63	52·73
1869	129,117	9·29	45·33
1870	131,035	9·69	59·63
1871	167,677	11·85	59·94
1872	206,747	12·74	56·33
1873	188,201	11·48	64·67
1874	183,717	11·10	65·93
1875	129,156	13·11	58·33
1876	220,833	13·65	59·67
1877	336,865	20·79	53·67
1878	357,376	22·08	67·05

Though the total of deaths for 1878 exceeded that for 1877, there was a considerable decrease in five Districts—Sátára, Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Bombay City and Upper Sind Frontier. In the remaining Districts there was a gradual increase. In Broach, Kaira, Panch Maháls and in Násik the death-rate exceeded 30 per 1,000. In 10 Districts it exceeded 20 per 1,000, in 8 Districts 10 per 1,000, and in 2 it was below 2 per 1,000.

The mortality by months is shown in the following table, from which it will be seen that the mortality, as last year, was greatest in November, when there occurred 37,184 deaths as compared with 38,937 in 1877:—

Month.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Number of deaths ..	31004	23875	23624	24372	25829	24359	28674	34443	35718	36450	37184	32344	357376
Ratio per 1,000 of population	1·92	1·44	1·46	1·51	1·59	1·51	1·77	2·13	2·21	2·25	2·30	1·99	22·08

Bowel-complaints.

The deaths from bowel-complaints numbered 41,165, and of these 23,204 were of males and 17,961 of females. The total is less by 19,092 than in 1877. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population was 2·54. The following table shows the number of deaths and ratio of deaths per 1,000 since 1868 :—

Year.	Deaths from Bowel-complaints.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.
1868 ...	19,361	1·51
1869 ...	30,128	2·15
1870 ...	25,836	1·91
1871 ...	30,422	2·15
1872 ...	33,664	2·07
1873 ...	26,259	1·60
1874 ...	26,990	1·63
1875 ...	33,650	2·01
1876 ...	33,683	1·99
1877 ...	60,257	3·72
1878 ...	41,165	2·54

These diseases were more prevalent in the Panch Mahâls, where 1,984 or 8·24 deaths per 1,000 of population were recorded, and least in the Upper Sind Frontier, where there were only 11=0·12 deaths per mille. The following is the distribution of the deaths by months during each of the years from 1874 to 1878 :—

Year.	Deaths from Bowel-complaints.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1874 ...	2,062	1,638	1,892	1,860	2,011	2,296	2,701	3,054	2,476	2,457	2,235	2,308	26,990
1875 ...	2,378	1,897	2,147	2,390	2,456	2,862	3,751	4,071	3,584	2,860	2,644	2,610	33,650
1876 ...	2,370	2,132	2,331	2,513	2,662	2,660	3,337	4,123	3,521	2,655	2,681	2,698	33,683
1877 ...	2,777	2,717	3,270	3,527	4,201	5,012	6,799	8,666	9,176	6,825	4,373	2,914	60,257
1878 ...	2,660	2,032	2,238	2,385	2,718	3,558	4,001	6,375	5,495	3,878	3,070	2,755	41,165

Injuries, &c.

Four thousand two hundred and twenty-seven males and 3,323 females, or, in all, 7,550 persons died, from injuries received in accidents, or from snake-bites, or were killed by wild beasts. The number of suicides was 1,168 against 1,155 last year.

Deaths from snake-bites.

The following table shows the monthly distribution of deaths from snake-bite during the last five years :—

Month.	Year.				
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
January ...	33	23	43	18	33
February ...	24	19	32	16	23
March... ...	34	56	47	41	52
April	61	68	57	34	52
May	95	83	82	105	88
June	159	169	148	143	100
July	181	166	193	178	126
August	166	184	160	232	123
September	147	164	156	183	161
October	121	153	154	112	122
November	47	80	58	75	64
December	43	42	34	44	39
Total ...	1,111	1,207	1,164	1,181	983

It will be observed that the largest number of deaths from snake-bite occurred, as usual, during the rainy season.

Death from snake-bite by districts.

The next table shows the number of deaths from snake-bite by localities during each of the five years ending 31st December 1878. The highest mortality is again returned from the Districts of Hyderabad in Sind, Ratnágiri and Thána :—

District.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Khándesh	39	40	34	41	24
Násik	6	32	22	10	9
Ahmednagar	11	8	15	11	9
Poona	29	27	34	19	25
Sholápur	57	47	49	4	9
Sátára	9	10	10	41	34
Belgaum	39	26	35	28	31
Dhárwár	23	34	25	16	18
Kaládgi	26	23	26	13	7
Kánara	17	23	30	37	33
Ratnágiri	102	144	123	102	151
Kolába	21	26	24	19	28
Bombay City	1	8	8	3	6
Thána	111	108	90	129	103
Surat	39	45	54	48	35
Broach	34	26	27	28	14
Kaira	106	73	54	90	50
Panch Mahálś	38	42	39	60	21
Ahmedabad	75	80	52	58	28
Kurrachee	64	78	94	98	64
Hyderabad	155	183	199	206	195
Thar and Párkar	36	49	50	57	27
Shikárpur	64	66	60	55	59
Upper Sind Frontier	9	9	10	8	3
Total ...	1,111	1,207	1,164	1,181	983

Vaccination.

Changes among the Supervising Officers.

Owing to sickness and the exigencies of the service there were several changes, in the year under report, among the supervising officers in the Northern and Southern Deccan, Konkan and Sind Registration Districts and the Western Gujarát Circle.

Strength of the Department.

The following table shows the strength of the Department as contrasted with that in 1877 :—

Year.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.	Superintendents of Vaccination.	Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination.	Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination.	Clerks.	Number of Vaccinators. Government. Civil.	Government. Military.	Municipal.	Cantonment.	Local Fund.	Native State.	Total.	Number of Peons. Government.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Native State.	Total.	Total Strength.
1878-79 ..	5	2	30	5	14	2	3	44	1	219	144	413	55	35	220	149	459	928
1877-78 ..	5	2	30	5	14	2	3	44	1	219	143	412	55	34	219	148	456	924

The increase of three peons and one vaccinator is due to additional establishment entertained in the Kurundvád State.

Operations.

The following statement shows for this year and for 1877-78, the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated among the civil population and in the Army. The details of the operations amongst British Troops have been this year, for the first time, communicated to the Sanitary Department :—

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated. 1878-79.	1877-78.	Decrease.	Persons re-vaccinated. 1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Number of Persons. 1878-79.	1877-78.	Decrease.
Civil.										
Itinerant ..	540,680	644,338	103,758 16·10	63,358	76,115	..	12,757 16·76	603,938	720,453	116,515 16·17
Dispensary ..	17,887	20,201	2,314 11·45	3,586	3,356	230 68·53	..	21,473	23,557	2,084 8·85
Total ..	558,467	664,539	106,072 15·96	66,944	79,471	230 0·29	12,757 16·05	625,411	744,010	118,519 15·94

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated.			Persons re-vaccinated.				Total Number of Persons.		
	1878-79.	1877-78.	Decrease.	1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	1878-79.	1877-78.	Decrease.
Army.										
Native Army ..	3,008	4,203	1,195 28·43	1,948	1,422	526 36·99	..	4,956	5,625	669 11·89
British Army ..	494	1,313	819 62·38	285	..	285	..	779	1,313	534 40·67
Total ..	3,502	5,516	2,014 36·49	2,233	1,422	811 57·03	..	5,735	6,939	1,203 17·34
Total for the whole Presidency	561,969	670,055	108,086 16·13	69,177	80,693	1,08[illegible] 1·29	12,757 15·77	631,146	750,948	1,19,802 15·95

Causes of decrease.

The decrease of nearly 16 per cent in the total number of vaccinations is attributable to the unusual unhealthiness of the year. The distress in Gujarát, Baroda, Cutch and Sind, and, in parts of the Deccan, the prevalence of fever, cholera and bowel-complaints, were both adverse to the progress or extension of vaccination.

Primary operations.

The number of persons primarily vaccinated was 561,969, or 108,086 less than last year, which in its turn showed a falling off of 62,129, as compared with the results of the preceding year. The variations in the results for the different years are shown below :—

Primarily vaccinated.	1867.	1868.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Number..	391,415	432,184	464,667	496,582	527,153	570,025	625,818	671,817	690,639	732,184	670,055	561,969
											Decrease.	Decrease.
Increase..	..	40,769	32,483	31,915	30,571	42,872	55,793	45,999	18,822	41,545	62,129	108,086

Many of the vaccinators were themselves incapacitated by sickness, and it was only with unusual difficulty that the lymph supply could be maintained.

The operations of the Department, however, kept pace with the increase of the population, as is shown by the fact that the successful infantile vaccinations out-numbered the registered births, though there must be taken into consideration the comparative inaccuracy of statistics collected by village agency with regard to births.

Births registered	243,253	
Deduct deaths under 1 year	56,285	
		186,968
Children under 1 year successfully vaccinated ..	190,722	
Excess of vaccinations	3,754	

Result.

Of the 561,969 persons primarily vaccinated, 3,836 were operated on more than once; there was a failure in 19,425 operations; in 15,159 instances the result could not be ascertained, and in 531,221 instances it was successful. The percentage of successful cases was 94·53, or 0·42 more than in the previous year.

Re-vaccinations.

There were 69,177 persons re-vaccinated, or 11,716 less than last year. Of these, 190 persons were re-vaccinated more than once on failure of the first operation; in 6,672 persons the result was not known, and 12,865 operations totally failed. Success was attained in 49,830: so out of every 100 persons 72·03, or 3·19 fewer than last year, were successfully re-vaccinated.

Details of vaccination by districts and circles.

The following table gives by districts and circles the details of persons operated on, with the numbers and percentages of increase and decrease, as compared with the preceding year:—

Districts and Circles.	Persons primarily vaccinated.				Persons re-vaccinated.				Total Number of Persons operated on.			
	1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Northern Deccan Registration District ..	93,915	90,670	3,245 3·58	..	1,150	1,279	..	129 10·09	95,065	91,949	3,116 3·39	..
Southern Deccan Registration District ..	86,636	108,054	..	21,418 19·82	1,715	2,648	..	933 35·23	88,351	110,702	..	22,351 20·19
Konkan Registration District	66,147	71,621	..	5,474 7·64	8,828	8,278	550 6·64	..	74,975	79,899	..	4,924 6·16
Presidency Circle ..	10,566	11,743	..	1,177 10·02	2,733	3,243	..	510 15·73	13,299	14,986	..	1,687 11·26
Eastern Gujarát Registration District ..	100,883	119,625	..	18,742 15·67	2,807	4,578	..	1,771 38·69	103,690	124,203	..	20,513 16·52
Western Gujarát Circle	73,756	98,829	..	25,073 25·37	3,719	3,842	..	123 3·20	77,475	102,671	..	25,196 24·54
Sind Registration District	66,023	78,008	..	11,985 15·36	45,284	55,452	..	10,168 18·34	111,307	133,460	..	22,153 16·60
Baroda	48,286	71,646	..	23,360 32·60	250	88	162 184·09	..	48,536	71,734	..	23,198 32·34
Cutch	11,312	13,690	..	23·78 17·37	451	57	394 691·29	..	11,763	13,747	..	1,984 14·43
Aden, Bassadore and Muskat	943	653	290 44·41	..	7	6	1 16·67	..	950	659	291 44·16	..
British Army	494	1,313	..	819 62·38	285	..	285	..	779	1,313	..	534
Native Army	3,008	4,203	..	1,195 28·43	1,948	1,422	526 36·99	..	4,956	5,625	..	669 11·89
Total ..	561,969	670,055	3,535 0·53	111,621 16·66	69,177	80,893	1,918 2·37	13,634 16·85	631,146	750,948	3,407 0·45	123,209 16·40

The increase in primary vaccinations in the Northern Deccan and Aden was 3,535, or 0·53 per cent, while the decrease in the other districts and circles was thirty times as great: the net decrease reaches 108,086, or 16·13 per cent. The lowest rate of decrease was in the Konkan Collectorates of Kánara and Ratnágiri and the Native State of Sávantvádi. In re-vaccinations there was an increase in Cutch, Baroda, the Native Army, Aden and the Konkan, where it was lowest. Deducting the total increase of 1,918, or 2·37 per cent, from the total decrease in other districts and circles, the net aggregate decrease amounts to 11,716, or 14·48 per cent.

Taking both classes of operations together, an increase is observed in the Northern Deccan and Aden, where it amounts, however, to only 3,407 cases, or 0·45 per cent in all.

Result by Districts and Circles.

As may be seen from the subjoined table, the percentages of success vary considerably in the different districts and circles:—

No.	Districts and Circles.	Result of Primary Vaccinations.		Result in Re-vaccinations.	
		1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.
1	Northern Deccan Registration District.	96·90	96·35	62·47	65·96
2	Eastern Gujarát do.	99·25	97·49	51·74	64·39
3	Konkan do.	96·13	95·59	56·23	56·84
4	Sind do.	95·41	96·38	79·13	82·06
5	Southern Deccan do.	94·80	92·59	76·74	73·87
6	Baroda Circle	94·18	39·75	69·35	62·19
7	British Army	91·70	...	54·38	...
8	Cutch Circle	91·53	92·37	80·04	70·18
9	Dispensaries	90·75	88·62	64·64	52·20
10	Native Army	90·39	93·27	52·52	77·64
11	Western Gujarát Circle	89·79	92·24	64·50	72·35
12	Presidency Circle	87·52	87·06	57·63	50·66
13	Aden	80·51	86·83	...	83·33
	Average for the whole Presidency ...	94·53	94·10	72·03	75·22

In the Northern and Southern Deccan, Konkan, Baroda, the dispensaries, and the Presidency Circle primary vaccinations are more successful than last year. The Northern Deccan occupies the first place. The percentage for the Presidency Circle is still much lower than might be expected, and the number of "unknown" cases exceeds the "unsuccessful". In Sind they are equal to double the number of "unsuccessful."

Protection per 1,000 of population.

The rate of protection afforded by successful primary operations was 21·19 per 1,000 instead of 25·16 as in last year. The fall in the rate was general, except in Aden, where it rose to 39·30.

Agency.

The following table shows that the decrease in primary vaccinations and the total of operations was general, except in Cantonments, but in re-vaccinations it is confined to the Local Fund, Native States and Government vaccinators only. There is considerable improvement, however, in the percentages of success attained:—

Establishment.	Government.	Municipal.	Cantonment.	Local Fund.	Native States.	Dispensaries.	British Army.	Native Army.	For the whole Presidency.
In Primary Vaccinations.									
Percentage of success. 1878-79 ..	95·98	92·70	97·02	96·13	92·74	90·75	91·70	90·39	94·53
1877-78 ..	97·06	92·21	95·14	95·79	92·52	88·62	..	93·27	94·10
In Re-vaccinations.									
Percentage of success .. 1878-79 ..	86·76	66·35	68·86	77·18	56·35	64·64	54·39	52·52	72·03
1877-78 ..	82·85	66·79	17·86	79·78	60·03	52·20	..	77·64	75·22

Sex.

The number of males primarily vaccinated was 292,463, and of females 269,506. Those re-vaccinated were respectively 40,083 and 29,094; the total of the two kinds of operation show 332,546 males and 298,600 females. The percentages for primary operations were 52·04 and 47·96 respectively; for re-vaccinations 57·94 and 42·06; and for both operations 52·69 and 47·31. This also shows an improvement over the preceding year, as the disparity between the numbers vaccinated of the two sexes has diminished.

Race.

There were this year primarily vaccinated 3,347 Christians, 436,951 Hindus, 88,780 Muhammadans, 1,542 Pársis, and 31,349 persons of other castes. The percentages were respectively 0·63, 77·75, 15·80, 0·27, and 5·58, and it was this last percentage alone which was lower (and that by only 0·92) than the proportion for the previous year.

Age.

Taking the total number vaccinated by age-periods, there have been primarily vaccinated 308,684 infants under a year old, 233,664 children between 1 and 6 years, and 19,621 persons of all other ages. Out of these, the numbers successfully vaccinated were 292,828 infants, 219,916 children between 1 and 6 years, and 18,477 persons of all other ages. Out of every 100 persons primarily vaccinated, therefore, there were 54·93 infants, of whom 52·11 were protected, against 47·55 in 1877-78, and 42·18 in 1876-77.

Lymph.

English lymph was received in November and December 1878, and the results with it were fairly good. The lymph in use was found to be good, except in Gujarát, Aden and the Konkan.

Animal vaccination.

Animal vaccination is kept up in Poona and Bombay. In Surat it had unfortunately to be given up for want of heifers. The cow-lymph received from Dr. Warlomont, of Brussels, turned out very well. During the current year vaccination has been made compulsory in the town of Kurrachee, as has been mentioned in the section of this Report that treats of Legislation.

Cost.

The total expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 2,33,704-12-11, or Rs. 2,664-3-2 less than in the previous year. The distribution of this expenditure, according to establishments, is as follows :—

Establishment.	Total Expenditure.		Compared with the preceding year.	
	1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial	1,01,945 15 0	1,04,948 12 8	.....	3,002 13 8
Municipal	17,639 0 1	17,087 8 11	551 7 2	.....
Cantonment	319 8 0	337 14 5	.....	18 6 5
Local Funds	66,522 3 0	66,171 11 8	350 7 4	.....
Native States ...	47,278 2 10	47,823 0 5	.....	544 13 7
Total ...	2,33,704 12 11	2,36,369 0 1	901 14 6	3,566 1 8
			Deduct increase Rs...	901 14 6
			Net decrease Rs...	2,664 3 2

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Excluding the pay of the supervising officers, the cost of each successful case was annas 5-6, and including all charges it was annas 6-8. The increase in the average cost this year was owing to there being fewer operations.

Inspection.

The total number of inspections amounted to 287,652 children in 14,186 villages. This is equal to 45·58 per cent on the total number of operations, or 10·05 per cent more than in 1877-78.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

FINANCE.

THE sum assigned to education for the year under review, exclusive of the balances remaining from previous years, was Rs. 23,62,989, derived from the sources mentioned in the following table :—

HEAD.	1877-78.	1878-79.	IN 1878-79.	
			More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Funds	*a* 11,43,924	*b* 10,51,728	...	92,196
Local Funds—				
(1) Cess	7,29,554	7,13,652	...	15,902
(2) Fees, Provincial	*c* 1,54,986	*d* 1,57,554	2,568	...
(3) Do. Local	1,09,548	1,14,585	5,037	...
(4) Native State Funds	1,65,298	1,76,105	10,807	...
(5) Public subscriptions... ...	8,244	7,709	...	535
(6) Municipal assignments ...	56,698	62,751	6,053	...
(7) Interest on endowments ...	53,681	57,843	4,162	...
(8) Miscellaneous	18,897	21,062	2,165	...
Total, Local Funds ...	12,96,906	13,11,261	30,792	16,437
Grand Total ...	24,40,830	23,62,989	30,792	1,08,633

Variations.

The net decrease, as compared with the resources at the disposal of this Department last year, amounted to Rs. 77,841. Large arrears of cess were recovered last year, to which fact the decrease appearing in this year's accounts is ascribed. The increase in fee receipts is due to more fees having been paid for certificates and in high schools in the one case, and to the re-imposition of fees remitted in some of the vernacular schools during the famine in the other. In the Northern Division 55 new schools

a Inclusive of Rs. 78,149, spent on the University and Grant Medical College.
b Do. ,, 62,475, spent as above, and also on the Poona Medical School.
c Do. ,, 11,970, the fees of the Medical College.
d Do. ,, 10,000, as above.

were opened in Native States, and on this account the receipts from this source increased. The falling off in popular contributions took place in the Southern Division, with reference to the Sardárs' College at Belgaum. The Bombay Municipality increased their contribution towards the maintenance of primary schools, and the contribution under this head from the Sukkur Municipality is this year included in the accounts. Refunds on account of establishment in the Book Depôt caused an increase in receipts classed as Miscellaneous. The variations in the assignment from Provincial Funds will be noticed lower down under the heading of Expenditure. With regard to fee receipts, it may be here remarked that there was an increase in those at the Elphinstone and Poona High Schools, a slight falling off in those at special colleges, and a small increase in receipts under this head at the two Arts colleges. The balance to credit of the Incorporated Educational Local Funds at the end of the financial year was Rs. 3,76,967.

Expenditure.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 22,92,094 as shown in the margin. The total decrease of Rs. 90,529 is made up of an increase of Rs. 1,667 under Local Funds, with a saving of Rs. 92,196 in Provincial expenditure. The total saving is distributed as shown marginally. The aggregate expenditure on direction was Rs. 36,807; on inspection and subsidiary charges, Rs. 1,84,274; and on instruction (exclusive of that on the Reporter on the Native Press and Dakshina gifts to Brahmans and other charges not strictly educational), Rs. 20,71,013.

Head.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial ..	11,43,925	10,51,729
Local	12,38,698	12,40,365
Total ...	23,82,623	22,92,094

Head.	Decrease.
	Rs.
Direction	5,853
Inspection	19,009
Instruction	65,667
Total ...	90,529

Provincial grants.

As compared with the Budget estimates, the actual expenditure from Provincial grants shows a saving under all but three heads, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,10,502. The largest variations occurred in the items of inspection and building, being due, in the first case, to the absence of officers on leave, and in the second to reductions in the grants paid to private schools. The largest excess, however, occurred under the head of Departmental Receipts, which are deducted from the expenditure, and which amounted this year to Rs. 2,28,789, as compared with an estimate of only Rs. 2,09,800. Under the head of Instruction the largest savings in the actuals of the year under review as compared with those of the previous year were in grants not on the system of payment by results, and in the University expenses, whilst the excess under the same heading was most marked in the case of colleges, high and girls' schools. The decrease in charges on account of direction and inspection amounted to Rs. 2,399.

Total expenditure.

The total expenditure from all sources amounted to Rs. 29,81,612, or less than that of last year by Rs. 77,268. Of the former sum Rs. 6,89,518 were expended from private funds or by Native States, as shown in the margin. The expenditure was thus apportioned :—Cost of the University, direction and inspection, in all Rs. 2,59,071 ; affiliated colleges, Rs. 2,26,950; non-affiliated colleges, Rs. 31,868 ; normal and technical schools, Rs. 98,274; schools for boys, Rs. 18,24,564; schools for girls, Rs. 1,59,300; scholarships and prizes, Rs. 3,15,102, and miscellaneous, such as vernacular masters' pension fund and the translation and book departments, Rs. 66,561. The details will be found in the Appendix [Table VII—A (1)]. In the marginal table is shown the percentage of expenditure under each head to the total. The awards of grants-in-aid paid by results during the year were Rs. 64,310, or Rs. 1,269 less than last year, distributed amongst 121 schools. Fixed grants, irrespective of results of examinations, were paid to six institutions to the amount of Rs. 18,740. Building grants were Rs. 21,268, and the total expenditure on aided institutions was Rs. 1,09,340.

Funds.	Amount.
	Rs.
Provincial	10,51,729
Local cess	6,59,903
Endowments ...	50,211
Subscriptions ...	4,966
Municipal grants ...	62,438
Native States ...	1,76,844
Fees and fines ...	2,72,140
Miscellaneous ...	13,863
Total under Government control ...	22,92,094
Add Funds not under Government control	6,89,518
Grand Total ...	29,81,612

	Per cent.		Per cent.
University ...	1¾	Middle Class Schools.	7⅞
Direction ...	1¾	Boys Primary do.	40¼
Inspection ..	8	Girls and mixed do.	3¼
Colleges ...	10¼	Scholarships... ...	3⅜
Normal Schools	2 1/10	Buildings	5⅞
Technical do.	1½	Miscellaneous ...	2 9/10
High do.	12½		

Establishments and Attendance.

The total number of educational institutions of all classes and grades was 4,605, with 242,851 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year, and an average monthly number on the rolls of 243,837·88. There was one school to 39·05 square miles and to 12·6 villages in the territory in which are situated the establishments under review. The percentage of pupils to population was 1·07. The ratio of average daily attendance to the average monthly number on the rolls was 74·, as compared with 76·, the average of the preceding five years.

Variations.

The results of the year, as compared with 1877-78, show a net increase of 188 institutions and a net decrease of 5,289 pupils. Taking first the classification according to the connection of the institutions with the State, as shown in the margin, the chief increase in the number of schools is found to be in the Government institutions, where, also, took place the greater part of the decline in attendance. A comparison with the figures for the last six years will show that

Class.	Establishments.		Attendance.	
	More.	Less.	More.	Less.
Government ...	201	...	....	5,129
Aided	...	5	227	...
Inspected ...	..	10	...	451
Police and Jail Schools ...	2	...	64	...
Total ...	203	15	291	5,580
Net ...	188	...	...	5,289

Year.	Schools.	Pupils.	Variation from preceding year.			
			More.		Less.	
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1873-74 ...	4,153	228,561	65	10,095	...	...
1874-75 ...	4,334	238,686	181	10,125	...	...
1875-76 ...	4,478	250,712	144	12,026	...	...
1876-77 ...	4,464	249,441	...	...	14	1,271
1877-78 ...	4,417	248,140	...	...	47	1,301
1878-79 ...	4,605	242,851	188	...	...	5,289

since 1873-74 the number of schools and pupils has increased by 452 and 14,290 respectively, but that there has been a continuous falling off in attendance since the commencement of the late famine. If the institutions be now taken according to the quality of the instruction imparted at them, the variations of the year under review will be as below :—

Class.	Number of Schools.				Number of Pupils.			
	1877-78.	1878-79.	More.	Less.	1877-78.	1878-79.	More.	Less.
Colleges	7	8	1	..	901	891	..	70
Medical Schools	..	1	1	..	..	76	76	..
School of Art	1	1	..	..	155	175	20	..
Engineering School	1	1	..	..	22	18	..	4
Technical Schools	2	3	1	..	203	234	31	..
High Schools	43	47	4	..	7,735	7,993	258	..
Middle Class Schools	145	139	..	6	15,594	15,457	..	137
Primary Schools	3,968	4,147	181	..	209,917	203,838	..	6,079
Girls' Schools	243	249	6	..	13,091	13,695	604	..
Normal Schools	9	9	..	..	462	474	12	..
Total ..	4,417	4,605	194	6	248,140	242,851	1,001	6,290

The decrease since 1875-76 has amounted to 127 schools and 7,861 pupils, the falling off appearing chiefly in the Central and North-Eastern Educational Divisions. As regards the year under review, however, the number of establishments for the instruction of girls as well as the attendance at them increased considerably, as did that at the high schools, four of which class were newly opened.

Race or caste of pupils.

The following table gives the distribution of the pupils in schools connected with Government according to race, caste or religion :—

Race, Caste or Religion.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Christians	5,084	2·	5,468	2·
Brahmans	60,851	24·	60,715	25·
Other Hindus	146,430	59·	142,950	58·
Muhammadans	26,563	11·	24,545	10·
Pársis	7,562	3·	7,573	3·
Jews	399	·16	443	·18
Aboriginals	1,175	·47	1,154	·47
Others...	76	·03	3	·001
Total ...	248,140	...	242,851	...

Christians, Pársis and Jews show a slight increase, whilst the greater part of the aggregate falling off is found amongst Hindus

and Muhammadans. The distribution of the more numerous classes amongst the various grades of institutions will be seen from the following table, in which Police and Jail schools are not included:—

	Class or Institution.	Total Number attending.	Percentage to Total of				
			Hindus.			Pársis.	Muhammadans.
			Bráhmans.	Cultivators.	Traders.		
A.	Colleges	891	40·6	1·7	5·1	28·	1·7
	High Schools ...	7,993	35·6	3·	6·7	14·1	2·6
	Middle do. ...	18,885	24·4	4·5	9·8	9·9	4·5
	Primary do. ...	198,695	24·6	17·6	11·5	1·2	10·7
B.	Government ...	201,097	25·7	16·7	11·9	2·5	10·
	Aided	17,377	11·0	6·	7·7	17·	6·1
	Inspected	23,149	30·5	14·6	10·1	2·	9·

Caste or Race.	Percentage in Government Schools.
Bráhmans	85·
Hindu cultivators	88·
Do. traders	86·
Pársis	54·
Muhammadans	87·

The proportion to the total under instruction of those attending institutions maintained by Government is shown marginally. The Pársis take most advantage of aided institutions, whilst of the rest an average of 86·5 are educated in Government schools.

Social position of pupils.

Information regarding the social position of pupils in schools connected with Government is only available as far as the higher institutions are concerned. The following table gives the classification of the parents' profession, as recorded by this Department, for the last two years:—

Year.	Persons of property.	Professional Persons.	Merchants.	Contractors.	Government Officials.	Pensioners.	Native State Officials.	Clerks in private employ.	Village Officers.	Petty Tradesmen.	Priests.	Shroffs, Brokers, &c.	Artisans and Servants.	Cultivators.	Beggars.	Day labourers.	Soldiers.	Others.	Total.
1877-78.	898	668	402	53	1,778	110	360	1143	149	858	321	170	233	309	91	89	17	479	8,128
1878-79.	1,167	524	714	55	2,439	161	429	647	139	401	350	244	172	277	61	61	22	551	8,414

The number of sons of persons of property, of merchants, Government servants, Native State officials, shroffs and money-lenders, has increased; whilst there has been a large falling off in the attendance of professionals, private clerks, petty tradesmen and cultivators.

In the cess schools, or schools supported from local resources, the average proportion of sons of cess-payers to the total number

on the rolls was 43· per cent in the middle class schools, and 63· per cent in the primary vernacular schools. The pupils have also been divided into sons of—(1) Agriculturists, that is, persons living solely by agriculture. (2) Partly agriculturists, who supplement agriculture with some other calling. (3) Non-agriculturists, who, having land, sublet it, or who do not own land at all. The percentage of each of these classes to the total number on the rolls at local cess schools is shown in the margin.

	Percentage.
Class I ...	28·9
Do. II ...	23·6
Do. III ...	47·5

Study of English and classical languages.

Institutions.		Number of Pupils learning English.	
No.	Class.	1877-78.	1878-79.
8	Colleges... ...	870	880
47	High Schools ...	7,735	7,993
67	Middle Schools, 1st Grade.	5,840	6,113
72	Do. 2nd do. ...	1,815	1,762
13	Female Schools	1,150	1,041
...	Do. Normal do.	1	...
1	Special School ..	43	41
2	Police Schools ...	...	5
210	Total...	17,454	17,835
	Net increase...	..	381

The number of pupils learning English was 17,835, or 381 more than last year. From the marginal table it will be seen that the increase took place principally in the high and first grade middle schools, whilst only in second grade middle schools and schools for girls was there any considerable decrease. The net increase amounts to about 2·1 per cent. Voluntary languages were also taken up in these schools to a greater extent than last year, as shown in the margin. The improvement is most apparent with regard to Sanskrit, Persian and Hebrew. French and Latin were to some extent abandoned. The net increase in the number of pupils taking up one or more of these languages was 440, or 10· per cent.

Language.	Number of Pupils studying.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
Sanskrit	2,574	2,888
Latin	825	821
Persian	898	970
Hebrew	8	77
Greek	...	1
French	62	50
Total ...	4,367	4,807

It remains now to review the working, during the year, of the different institutions, according to their order in an educational point of view, that is, taking first the primary schools, and from them proceeding to middle class and high schools up to the University.

Primary Schools

Boys.

The number of vernacular schools for boys was 4,147, or 181 more than last year; the attendance, however, declined from 209,917 pupils to 203,838. The falling off in attendance was almost universal in the Sind and North-Eastern Divisions, and was more particularly apparent in the Collectorates of Khándesh, Násik, Hyderabad and Shikárpur. In Gujarát, also, the progress of education, which had hitherto been particularly rapid, received a temporary check, decreased attendance being shown against most of the Districts, especially Kaira, Broach and

Káthiáwár. The improved agricultural prospects in the Southern Division were accompanied by a rise in the number of pupils attending this class of schools, the increase being noteworthy in the case of Dhárwár, Kaládgi and Belgaum. Ratnágiri and Sholápur in the Central Division show a falling off, but the attendance in this Division, on the whole, increased. In three of the Educational Divisions the number of schools increased, the largest variation occurring in the Southern. In the Central Division and Sind 23 schools in all were closed.

The following table gives the general results of the annual inspection :— Results.

Total Number of		Number examined.		Number passed under all Heads.						Total.	Percentage.
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.		
4,147	203,838	4,029	127,572	25,912	15,824	9,890	5,422	2,450	761	60,259	48.

The number of schools examined bore a ratio of 93· per cent to the total number connected with Government; and 57· per cent of the pupils on the rolls, being 83· per cent of the average daily attendance, were examined. Of the total number presented for examination 48· per cent passed under all heads, and of these, again, 43· per cent passed under the lowest standard, 26· per cent under the second, 16· per cent under the third, 8· and 4· under the fourth and fifth standards respectively, and 1·2 under the highest.

There were 46 night schools open, attended by an average of 1,260 pupils. The details of this class of establishment have been included in the tables regarding primary schools for boys. Last year the number of schools of this description was 55, with 319 more pupils than shown above for the year under report. The 6 schools in the Central Division show a slight improvement as regards attendance. Similarly with the 3 schools in the adjacent North-Eastern Division. In the Northern Division the returns show a decrease of 9 schools and 262 pupils, only 8 schools and 297 pupils now remaining. The Inspector reports that in many cases the inefficiency of the schools and the little use made of them by classes other than those who can conveniently attend day schools has led to the gradual closing of many of them. Decrease is also apparent in the Southern Division, where there are now 10 night schools under inspection. In Sind the circumstances of the year led to a falling off in the attendance at the 8 Government schools, especially amongst the artisan classes in Hyderabad and Shikárpur. Night schools.

The results of the year as regards indigenous schools also have been incorporated with those of vernacular institutions. The number shown as being connected with Government was 69, as compared with 76 last year, but the attendance was 3,272, or more than in 1877-78 by 159 pupils. Thirty-eight of these schools are in the Central Division, 20 being in Poona. Indigenous schools.

There are about 708 unrecognized schools with about 22,632 pupils in this Division, the largest number being in Ratnágiri and Sátára. In the North-Eastern Division, where only one school with 63 pupils is under inspection, there are about 170 unregistered attended by some 3,836 pupils. Six indigenous schools were registered in the Northern Division, with an attendance of 397, or slightly more than that of 1877-78. In most parts of this Division indigenous schools consist simply of classes temporarily collected by itinerant Bráhmans, concerning which no information is available. In the Southern Division also, where these schools used to be numerous, exact statistics have not been obtained, but the Inspector reports that those now remaining are popular. One only, in addition to those on last year's register, has been placed in connection with Government. In Sind there are 24 schools of this sort, with almost the same average attendance as last year. The want of accurate information regarding indigenous educational institutions in the up-country districts renders it in most cases very difficult to estimate the value of the teaching and discipline practised in them.

Education of Muhammadans.

The comparatively small number of Muhammadans attending higher educational establishments, and the restriction of this class almost entirely to Government institutions of the lower grades, can be seen from the tables given in a preceding paragraph, which dealt with the race or religion of the pupils in general. Since the establishment of the University in 1859-60, only 37 Muhammadans against 2,466 Hindus and 762 Pársis have matriculated. Fifteen are now attending the various colleges, and 194 the high schools. There are about 92 schools especially established for this race, in addition to separate classes for them attached to vernacular schools elsewhere. The attendance fell off in most of the Divisions, but the efficiency of the greater part of the institutions is maintained. In Sind the proportion of Muhammadan to Hindu pupils in the ordinary schools was 43 per cent. The classes that can afford to give their children vernacular education send them to the ordinary schools. Few are said to continue their studies in the higher institutions, whilst the Muhammadan of the labouring class is usually tempted to utilize his children in his calling in preference to sending them to be educated.

Police and Jail schools.

There are now 23 Police and Jail schools with an attendance of 1,321 pupils, showing, as compared with the previous year, an increase of 2 schools and 64 pupils.

Female education.

There are 249 schools for girls, or 6 more than last year. The number of pupils, also, increased from 13,091 to 13,695. The variations in the different classes of schools are shown in the margin. In the Central Division, where there are 54 of these institutions, the results of the year, both as regards attendance and success in the prescribed examinations, show an improvement over those of 1877-78; most marked in the Bombay Gujaráthi and Poona schools. The details regarding this Division were unfortunately entered

Class.	Increase in	
	School.	Pupil.
Government.	2	410
Aided ...	1	130
Inspected ...	3	64

in the records destroyed in the Poona fires. In the North-Eastern Division there are 13 schools and 837 pupils, showing an increase of 2 schools and 149 pupils. The efficiency of the teaching, as tested at the annual examination, was fair; but the Inspector notes that too few pupils, in comparison with the average attendance, are presented for examination. The results in the Northern Division show a falling off in the number of schools from 116 to 114, and in attendance of 226 pupils. The success of those presented for examination was 49·3 per cent, varying from 33·7 in the aided schools to 54·2 in those maintained entirely by Government. The progress of female education in the Southern Division has suffered a slight check, owing to the unfavourable seasons of the last two years. There are 49 schools, attended by 1,829 pupils, showing an increase over the figures of 1877-78. The Inspector, however, considers that, in point of efficiency and attainments, his Division has not advanced beyond the results of the previous year. It is in Sind that the prospects of female education seem most encouraging, for the Inspector reports a real demand on the part of the people for schools in the larger towns of this Province; and though the pupils are at present removed at too early an age, he finds reason to anticipate an improvement in this respect before long. The results of the annual examinations show the ratio per cent of success under all heads to have been 66·3. The number, however, presented for examination (316) here, as in the North-Eastern Division, was small in comparison with the total number on the rolls, which was 993, or 149 more than last year. The general results of the examinations for the whole Presidency have been embodied in those for vernacular schools, and show, as regards primary schools for girls only, that, out of 4,312 pupils examined, 1,173 passed under all heads in the first standard, 549 in the second, 214 in the third, 87 in the fourth, 27 in the fifth, and 9 in the highest. The working of the female training schools, on which so much of the success of this class of institutions depends, will be described in a subsequent paragraph of this chapter.

Middle Class Schools.

There were 139 Anglo-Vernacular schools open during the year. Fifty-nine of these were classed as first grade, and 54 as second grade schools, the remainder not being so divided. Eighty-three were maintained, 30 aided, and 26 merely inspected by Government. Forty-five were in the Central, 11 in the North-Eastern, 36 in the Northern, 32 in the Southern and 15 in Sind. There was a decrease, taking the Presidency as a whole, of 6 schools and 137 pupils. In Government institutions the increase was slight in the first grade, and outweighed by a large decrease both of schools and pupils in the lower grade of schools. Aided schools show an increase of both schools and pupils in the first grade, and a small decline of attendance in the second. Inspected schools of this class were both less numerous, and attended by fewer pupils. The schools in Bombay were, as might be expected, the most efficient, and passed nearly 52· per cent of the pupils presented for the annual examination.

The attendance throughout the Central Division shows an improvement. In the North-Eastern Division there was a decrease of one school and 383 pupils. The first grade school at Ahmednagar was found to be in a sound and efficient state. The success of the pupils of the second grade schools in the higher standard was less than last year. In the Northern Division there was a decrease of 3 schools and 120 pupils, owing to the closing of the Tálukdári school at Ahmedabad and of 2 English classes at other schools. The success of these schools in passing pupils at the annual examinations was very great, the proportion of pupils passed to those presented being, in five cases, over 80 per cent. The prevalence of fever in Káthiáwár caused a falling off in the numbers of pupils that appeared for examination in that Province. The larger schools of this grade were all found to be working efficiently; but, in the case of some of the smaller classes, the decline in attendance led the Inspector to advise their abolition. In the Southern Division the want of popular support has led to the closing of several schools of the lower grade. One of the first grade was amalgamated with the high school at Dhárwár, and another, owing to a smaller municipal grant, had to be reduced to the second grade. On the whole, the net results show a decrease of 5 schools and 151 pupils. The percentage of success in the annual examinations was, on an average, 36·8 per cent, but varied from 5½ in the Savanúr school to 76·1 in the Belgaum Convent School. The progress of these schools in the Native States of the Western Kárnátic is slow, except at Miraj, where some improvement has been effected. In Sind the number of establishments was the same as last year—15; but the attendance fell off by 76 pupils in the Shikárpur and Hyderabad Collectorates, where the circumstances of the year were most unfavourable to agriculture. The average percentage of success in the annual examinations was 57·2, varying from 43·5 in aided schools of the second grade; 70·8 in Kurrachee Government schools. The general results of the teaching in middle class schools throughout the Presidency can be estimated from the following table:—

Grade.	Total Number.		Number examined.		Number passed under all Heads.						Total.	Percentage.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.		
First Grade Anglo-Vernacular	59	15,457	43	2,797	515	446	402	61	43	8	1,375	49·
Second Grade do. and unclassed	80		67	1,253	325	166	110	12	..	..	613	48·
Total ..	139	15,457	110	4,050	840	612	512	73	43	8	1,988	48·0
Add—Number passed under Vernacular Standards only in Second Grade Schools	..	..	..	..	752	543	433	301	95	22	2,146	..

In connection with the work of middle class schools may be mentioned the examinations for certificates qualifying for entry into the public service. For a first-class certificate the candidate

must qualify under Anglo-Vernacular Standard V, whilst for a second-class certificate the candidate is required to qualify under the Vernacular Sixth Standard. The following table shows the results of this examination for the last six years :—

Year.	Number examined.			Number passed.		
	First Class.	Second Class.	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
1873-74	692	2,552	3,244	305	791	1,096
1874-75	855	2,880	3,735	373	928	1,301
1875-76	1,095	3,539	4,634	430	1,239	1,669
1876-77	1,121	4,302	5,423	292	1,254	1,546
1877-78	828	3,711	4,539	232	1,053	1,285
1878-79	838	3,851	4,689	233	1,062	1,295
Total ...	5,429	20,835	26,264	1,865	6,327	8,192

It will be seen that the percentage of success has been 34 in the higher class, and only 30 in the case of vernacular certificates, or about 32 on the aggregate number of candidates.

High Schools.

The number of high schools connected with Government is 47, with 7,993 pupils on the rolls. As compared with last year, this is an increase of 4 schools and 258 pupils. Twenty-two of these institutions are under the Educational Department, being one more than last year. An equal number received aid from Government, whereas there were only 20 of this class in 1877-78, and 3 are only inspected, being one more than in the previous year. Four of the class first named are Foreign and 18 are British schools. The total cost including that charged to funds not administered by Government was Rs. 4,78,937, against which can be set off fee receipts to the amount of Rs. 81,420, or 17 per cent, as compared with Rs. 77,190 last year.

There is also to be taken into consideration the interest on the Elphinstone High School Endowment Fund, which amounted this year to Rs. 5,278.

The general results of the annual examinations are shown below; but it may be here noted that, for special reasons, the returns for Ratnágiri and 3 other high schools could not be included :—

Class.	Total Number.		Number examined.		Number passed under all Heads.								Total.	Percentage.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.		
1. Schools for Europeans and Eurasians ..	47	7,993	8	789	148	124	66	36	26	13	12	12	437	54
2. Anglo-Vernacular High Schools ..			24	3,107	137	117	180	319	246	183	..	..	1,182	38
Total ..	47	7,993	32	3,896	285	241	246	355	272	196	12	12	1,619	41·5

Matriculation.

The final test of the working of the high schools is the entrance examination for the University, and by its results the comparative efficiency of the teaching in the different schools is to be judged. The marginal table, therefore, shows the names of the schools sending up candidates, with the number of pupils that passed from each. The great falling off in the Surat school is attributed to the frequent changes of masters that were found unavoidable during the year under review.

Name of School.	Number of Pupils passed.		In 1878.	
	1877.	1878.	More.	Less.
1. Elphinstone	33	41	8	..
2. Poona	20	21	1	..
3. Kurrachee	4	8	4	..
4 Dhárwár	5	7	2	..
5. Ahmedabad	4	7	3	..
6. Surat	14	6	..	8
7. Ratnágiri	9	5	..	4
8. Kolhápur	9	5	..	4
9. Násik	1	5	4	..
10. Baroda	4	4	..	..
11. Hyderabad	2	4	2	..
12. Umarávati (Berar) ..	..	4	4	..
13. Broach	6	3	..	3
14. Dhulia	5	3	..	2
15. Belgaum (Sardars' School)	6	2	..	4
16. Sátára	4	2	..	2
17. Rájkot	4	2	..	2
18. Nadiád	3	2	..	1
19. Kárwár	..	2	2	..
20. Ahmednagar	4	1	..	3
21. Akola (Berar)	3	1	..	2
22. Bhávnagar .. .	3	1	..	2
23. Poona Engineering College	1	1	..	..
24. Shikárpur	..	1	1	..
25. Hyderabad Engineering College	..	1	1	..
26. Indore	2	..	..	2
27. Sángli	1	..	..	1
Total ..	147	139	32	40

Bombay and Poona show an improvement, especially in the case of the Elphinstone High School. The two Sanskrit Scholarships, in commemoration of Jaganáth Shankarsett, were obtained by boys from Ratnágiri and Poona. The Bai Mánekbai "General Knowledge" prize fell to a pupil of the Umrávati school.

The marginal table shows the number of pupils passed from schools for Europeans and Eurasians. The last named on the list was closed during the year. It may be mentioned that the Cowasji Jehángier Latin Scholarship was won by a pupil of the Bishop's High School, and that two girls from St. Mary's Institution, Poona, were successful in passing their Matriculation Examination.

School.	Number passed.	
	1877.	1878.
1. St. Mary's Institution, Bombay ..	13	23
2. Bishop's High School, Poona ..	3	6
3. St. Mary's Institution, Poona ..	..	2
4. St. Vincent's High School, Poona ..	..	2
5. Scottish High School, Byculla ..	4	1
6. Bombay Scottish Orphanage ..	3	..
7. Pánchgani High School	2	..
Total ..	25	34

School.	Number passed.	
	1877.	1878.
Robert Money Institution, Bombay ..	1	7
General Assembly do. ..	1	3
Ahmedabad Mission do. ..	1	2
Surat do. do. ..	..	2
Free General Assembly do. ..	3	1
Poona Free Church Mission	..	1
Church Mission Hyderabad	..	1
Belgaum Mission	1	..
Total ..	7	17

The Mission schools from which candidates passed, are shown in the margin. The Ellis Prize for the highest marks in Sindhi was won by a pupil of the Hyderabad school.

School.	Number passed. 1877.	1878.
Bombay Proprietary School	4	14
Pársi High School, Fort, Bombay ..	5	13
Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution, Bombay	3	8
Chandanvádi High School, Bombay ..	3	5
Bombay High School	...	4
Poona Native Institution	2	3
Sir Cowasji Jehangier's Madressa ..	1	3
Bombay Private English School.. ..	2	1
Alfred's Pársi High School, Bombay ..	1	..
Bábú Gokhle's School, Poona (closed) ..	1	..
Total ...	23	51

Finally, it remains to show the success of the private schools, three of which are connected with Government, receiving either aid or inspection. The rest are not aided by Government.

The University.

Matriculation. The results of the Matriculation Examination have been reviewed above with reference only to the working of the different high schools sending up candidates to the University. It remains now to take into consideration the examination itself. The change introduced in 1877 was described in last year's Report, and consisted in the examination of candidates in English only at different centres, requiring all those who passed in this subject to attend at Bombay for their examination in other subjects. During the year under review, however, the University authorities resolved that the whole of the examination should take place at the different centres. The number presenting themselves for examination was 932, as compared with 1,030 in the previous year. The decline is noticeable since 1875, in which year the number was 1,225. The number of institutions sending up candidates was 49 against 56. Out of the 932 candidates sent up, 388 were from Government institutions; 304 from private schools; 27 from those in Native States; 213 were private students. The number that passed was 261, as compared to 217, the percentage of successful candidates to those examined having risen from 21· to 28· per cent. Of the successful candidates 154 were Hindus, 76 Pársis, 13 Europeans, 9 Native Christians and 2 Muhammadans.

Examinations. Since the University was first opened, twenty years ago, the number of students that have been examined for Matriculation has been 12,462, of whom 3,565, or 28· per cent, passed. Sixty-nine per cent of those who have passed are Hindus, 21· per cent are Pársis, and 5· per cent Eurasians or Native Christians. For the higher University Examinations 1,321 have appeared, 47· per cent of whom passed. The details are shown in the marginal table. Including the First Examinations in Arts, Medicine and Civil Engineering, the total number examined has been 3,629, of whom 1,601, or 44· per cent, passed. Of these 63· per cent were Hindus, 25· per cent Pársis, and 5· per cent Eurasians or Native Christians.

Examination.	Number examined.	Percentage successful.
B.A. ...	817	41·
M.A. ...	103	25·
LL.B. ...	126	42·
L.M. ...	160	72·
M.D. ..	3	33·
L.C.E. ...	112	62·
M.C.E. ...	...	...

Arts Colleges.

In addition to the Elphinstone and Deccan Government Colleges, and the aided institutions of St. Xavier and the Free General Assembly, a new Arts College was opened at Ahmedabad a few days before the end of the official year under report. The inhabitants had subscribed a fund for its support, the interest on which supplemented by Municipal contribution amounts to Rs. 8,000 a year, and an equal sum granted by Government will, it is considered, be enough to maintain the present teaching establishment, consisting of a Principal, who is also Professor of English Literature, and Professors of Mathematics and Oriental languages. Physical Science will be taught by one of the teachers attached to the new School of Medicine recently opened in the same place.

The attendance at the Elphinstone College again decreased. The falling off in number has been continuous since 1874-75. The daily attendance was this year 151 against 175 last year, and 182 the year before. The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 166, as compared with 186 last year, and 203 in 1876-77. For the First Examination in Arts this college sent up 85 pupils, 30 of whom passed. Thirty pupils were also successful in the Bachelor of Arts Examination, out of 65 candidates. For the Master's degree 4 candidates appeared, of whom 2 succeeded in passing.

The Deccan College shows an improvement as regards attendance, the daily number having risen from 66 to 70, and there being 89 on the rolls at the end of the year, as compared with 71 last year. The candidates from this institution were fairly successful in the University Examinations. Fourteen out of 24 candidates passed their First Examination in Arts; 8 out of 22 were successful in the B.A. Examination, and the only candidate for the Master's degree was also successful. Lectures in Botany have been commenced at the College by the Superintendent of the Ganesh Khind Botanical Gardens. The daily attendance at the two aided Colleges was 66 against 59 last year, the number on the rolls at the end of the year, however, having increased by one only. In the University examinations 7 pupils from St. Xavier's College passed the First Arts, and 3 obtained their Bachelor's degree. From the Free General Assembly 6 pupils passed the former examination, and 2 the latter. Three University prizes were obtained by men from St. Xavier's, 2 by candidates from the Elphinstone, and one by candidates from the Deccan College. The remaining prize was divided between the Elphinstone College and St. Xavier's.

Special Colleges.

Law School. The number of students attending the Law School was 104, or 24 less than in 1877-78. Of these, 29 were senior students, 22 junior, 44 candidates, and the remaining 9 pupils were studying for the Pleader's Examination. The University authorities took charge of the Law Library this year, and gave the use of their buildings to the Law Professors for lectures. Six

candidates out of 21 passed the LL.B. Examination, and 28 out of 42 were successful in Jurisprudence.

Medical College and Schools.

The number of students on the rolls of the Grant Medical College was 231, of whom 181 were graduates and undergraduates, 37 hospital apprentices, and 11 midwives. The vernacular classes were abolished in favour of the new medical schools opened during the year at Poona and Ahmedabad. For the L.M. and S. degree 19 candidates passed out of 30 who appeared for examination. There were 53 examined for the First L.M., out of whom 25 passed. Eleven hospital apprentices were passed at their final examination out of 13 who appeared. The progress of the Midwifery class is reported by the Principal to have been satisfactory throughout the year.

The recently organized Medical School at Poona, in connection with the Sassoon Hospital, was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor in November 1878. The endowment of this institution consists of a boarding-house valued at Rs. 30,000, and Government promissory notes for Rs. 10,000, the whole having been presented by the Hon'ble Byramji Jijibhai, C.S.I., after whom the school has been named. Shortly after the opening of the classes, a second endowment of the value of Rs. 3,000 was received, the proceeds of which are to be applied to prizes and scholarships. This has been called "The Bálkrishna Chintoba Testimonial Fund". The year closed with an attendance of 76 students. The teaching staff consisted, during the year, of the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon of the Sassoon Hospital, assisted by two graduates from the Grant College. The Medical School at Ahmedabad was not opened till June 1879, and need not, therefore, find mention in this part of the General Report.

Civil Engineering.

Two new classes were added to the Poona Civil Engineering College during the year. One of these was formed for the special training of matriculated students for the duties of foresters and rangers. The course embraces so much of surveying, botany, chemistry, geology, mineralogy and drawing as is required for the work of the Forest Department, and instruction is also given in forestry and forest law. Scholarships are provided for those who pass highest at the entrance competition, and appointments will be found, as far as the limits of the Department will allow, for those who have successfully completed the whole course of instruction. The second class is for instruction in agriculture, and comprises two courses—one of three years for matriculated students studying for a degree in scientific agriculture in case such a one should be established by the University, the other for a shorter term, intended for those students who, having obtained a school certificate from one of the agricultural classes which are being organized in connection with some of the district high schools, wish to qualify for a college certificate of proficiency in this science. The attendance at the class of forestry was 10, and at the college section of the agricultural class 22, whilst 10 others, unmatriculated, but sons of *bonâ-fide* cultivators, were also admitted. Lectures on Botany were delivered twice a week here by the Superintendent of the Ganesh Khind Botanical Gardens.

The older departments of this College show an attendance as per margin. The changes proposed by the Principal, and sanctioned by Government during the year under report, were in substance as follows:—Matriculation to be essential for candidates for the higher branches of this college. The F. C. E. degree to qualify for the grade of overseer in the Public Works Department, and, lastly, the three appointments now guaranteed to the second department of the College to be transferred to Licentiates in Civil Engineering.

	1877-78.	1878-79.
University Department ...	93	100
Second Department ...	45	16
Third Department (including apprentices) ...	34	52
	172	168

Technical Schools.

School of Art.

The attendance at the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School of Art rose from 88 to 105, and the number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year was 175, or 20 more than at the corresponding period of the previous year. The distribution of the pupils is shown marginally. The Bhávnagar State sent one, and Jabalpur two. Trained Superintendents have also been sent from this Institution to the newly-established Art classes in Bhúj and Rájkot. The Viceroy's prize at Calcutta for the "Best original picture" was won by a former student of the School of Art, now established as a professional artist in Bombay. Prizes for drawing, wood-work and pottery were also carried off by pupils from this establishment at the Poona Exhibition. The Pottery Department, in particular, has been largely developed during the last few years, and shows a considerable profit over the working expenses. It is proposed by Government to take over this department and to procure from England a trained teacher who can supply the defects in native workmanship, which have been noticed in the specimens that are in spite of them now becoming popular in Europe. An architectural class has been opened during the year, and as soon as qualified teachers can be supplied, elementary drawing is to form a part of the course in the schools of the most important towns.

Department.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Drawing School	122	146
Decorative do. ...	17	12
Architectural Sculpture School ...	6	5
Wood-engraving School	3	3
Pottery School ...	7	9
Total ...	155	175

Engineering School.

At the annual examination of the Hyderabad School of Civil Engineering 6 candidates passed out of 15 who presented themselves. All have found employment in the Public Works Department. The number on the rolls of this establishment has decreased from 22 to 18. Last year, however, only 2 candidates qualified as overseers at the examination.

Industrial Schools.

The Dhárwár Factory also suffered a slight decrease in attendance, there being only 36 pupils against 47 last year. The

Cursetji Furdunji School at Surat, which is supported by an endowment fund, aided by a Government grant, was re-opened, and is now attended by pupils qualifying as trained smiths and carpenters. Instruction in drawing will also be given in a short time. The institution was attended by 25 Pársis and 4 Hindus. The expenditure was Rs. 4,655, and the proceeds of the sale of articles prepared in the school amounted to Rs. 1,148. The David Sassoon Reformatory continued to work as satisfactorily as in former years. The number of inmates was 169, or 13 more than in 1877-78. The boys are taught English and printing in one division, and in the other are sent to work at a neighbouring silk factory. The industries taught are carpentering, painting, smith's and brass-work. The Government grant was Rs. 3,600, and the income from the endowment amounted to Rs. 1,500.

Training Colleges and Normal Schools.

The number of normal institutions is the same as last year, one having been closed at Hyderabad and one entered on the register of inspected schools in Ahmednagar. Five of the 7 Government institutions are for men, and two for women. There was an increase in the attendance at the 2 inspected schools, whilst that at the Government establishments fell off. The total number on the rolls at the end of the year was 474.

The results of the year at the Poona College for masters show a decrease of 18 in the total number on the rolls. All of the 11 third-year men examined obtained their certificate, as also did 6 out of 8 masters in actual employ who appeared for examination. Forty-five out of 48 second-year students passed, of whom 12 remained at college for the higher examination. Sixty-two men not attending the college presented themselves at this examination, but only three succeeded in passing. Forty of the 42 first-year class passed the examination, and 74 qualified candidates joined the college.

Five men were expelled for attempts to obtain a medical certificate by fraud. The number of trained masters in the Central Division was 455, or 22 more than last year, and 122 more than in 1875-76. At the Poona Normal School for women the attendance was 27, or 2 more than last year. Instruction was given under Standards IV to VII, so that pupils now join the institution in a more forward state of preparation than formerly. The annual examination returns were destroyed in the Poona fires, but the results are reported to have been creditable to the school. Many of the pupils in the highest class are as yet too young to be sent out as school-mistresses, so elementary instruction in English is proposed for them. The Ahmedabad College showed 10 pupils in the highest class, all of whom passed the certificate examination. Twenty out of 25 pupils passed the second year's test, and out of 34 examined at the end of their first year's course, 27 were successful. The total number in the college decreased from 86 to 66, as the number of masters required to fill vacancies has diminished. At Rájkot the results of the examinations were that 17 out of 20 passed the first year's test, and 32 out of 33 the preparatory examination. The high prices of food ruling in this Pro-

vince rendered many of those who passed the entrance examination unable to afford to attend the college, and only 29 out of 57 eligible actually entered into residence. The Female Training College at Ahmedabad was attended by 17 candidates drawing stipends from the funds, and 11 others. Five pupils obtained places in the Educational Department during the year. The Dhárwár College for masters received 80 students, or 10 more than last year. Two students passed the second and 17 the first year's test. Eighteen out of 22 pupils passed at the annual examination of the Kolhápur State Normal School, the general condition of which is well spoken of by the Inspector. The Hyderabad Training School for masters showed a decline in attendance. Five candidates passed the first year's test, and 5 the entrance examination, out of 9 and 13 candidates respectively. Two of the 4 junior students obtained certificates. The Female Training School at this place was closed, but the Superintendent was retained by the Municipality to look after the girls' schools in the city.

Schools in Native States.

The expenditure on some of the schools in Native States is met from funds controlled and administered by Government, whilst on others of this class the expenditure is met by the States independently, and Government do no more than inspect the working of the schools themselves. The following table gives the total expenditure divided as above, as far as information is available. The returns for three of the Western Kárnátic States are incomplete, and those for Baroda, Janjira and Khairpur have not been received :—

State and Division.		Expenditure from Funds administered by Government.	Expenditure from Funds not under the control of Government.	Total Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division	Káthiáwár ...	1,70,429	1,15,039	2,85,468
	Rewa Kántha ...	1,241	17,236	18,447
	Mahi Kántha ...	1,574	14,974	16,548
	Pálanpur	1,200	7,173	8,373
	Cutch	.....	25,988	25,988
	Surat Agency ...	.....	2,682	2,682
	Cambay	.....	902	902
North-East Division	Peint	2,400	.....	2,400
Central Division	Sávantvádi ...	.....	14,704	14,704
	Aundh	.....	3,045	3,045
	Bhor	.....	4,667	4,667
	Akalkot	.....	5,695	5,695
	Phaltan	.....	3,096	3,096
	Jath	.....	3,428	3,428
	Modnimb (Miraj) .	.....	1,638	1,638
	Jawhár	.....	569	569
Southern Division	Kolháput	.....	68,043	68,043
	Sángli	.....	16,923	16,923
	Miraj	.....	7,130	7,130
	Savanúr	.....	2,337	2,370
	Lakshmeshvar ...	.....	2,494	2,494
	Kurundvád ...	.....	757	757
	Total ...	1,76,844	3,18,520	4,95,364

The number of schools was 1,170, or 79 more than last year, but the registered number of pupils fell from 56,277 to 52,889. In the Central Division there is an increase of 6 schools and 136 pupils. The Chief of Bhor has opened 2 girls' schools in his territory. There are, also, schools for girls in Sávantvádi and Phaltan, where and in Akalkot and Sávantvádi the efficiency is reported by the inspecting officers to be greatest. The rest of the schools seem to be in a depressed condition, part of which is attributable to the late distress in the Province. In Káthiáwár the number of primary schools increased by 58, of which 385 are maintained out of the Educational Fund of the Province and 88 by the States on their own account. The agricultural distress that prevailed throughout the greater part of the Peninsula resulted in a decreased attendance at the lower grades of schools; but the efficiency of the teaching, as tested by the Divisional Inspector, was maintained, and he especially notes the increased number of pupils studying under the higher standards. Night schools and schools for females were affected, as regards attendance, in the same way as primary schools. There was a decrease of 2 girls' schools, whilst the number of night schools was the same as last year. In the Rewa Kántha Agency there were 67 schools as last year, but the attendance decreased by 303, owing chiefly to distress amongst the lower classes. The Inspector does not report favourably of either the masters or the results of their teaching. The schools in the Mahi Kántha and Pálanpur showed some improvement, and the people of 20 villages applied during the year for new schools. Several pupils have been sent from these districts to the Training College at Ahmedabad, where 5 have passed the examinations.

In the Southern Division the Kolhápur State supported 129 schools of the lower class, and there were in the Southern Marátha Jágírs altogether 110 primary schools. The progress made by education in these States, though somewhat checked by the recent distress, appears to have been considerable, and in most cases the Inspector found the primary schools fairly efficient.

The Education of Chiefs and Minors.

The accounts received by Government of the progress made by the sons of the various Chiefs and of minors under the guardianship of the State are as follows:—In the Central Division the young Chief of Phaltan is said to have greatly neglected his studies, which are being conducted by a private tutor. The second son of the Chief of Aundh has made satisfactory progress at the Sátára High School. The son of the Samant of Sátára has left that institution, and seems to have given up his studies. The lists of minors attending school, or studying under private tutors, were burned in Poona with other records relating to this Division. In Khándesh two of the sons of Dáng Chiefs attended a Government school at Dhulia. The two sons of the Jágírdár of Akolner, in Ahmednagar, continue to study at the high school of that District. Sixty-nine minors in all attend schools of different grades in this Division, and of these 52 belong to Ahmednagar. The tálukdári school at Ahmeda-

bad is to be re-opened shortly on a new system in connection with the high school. The efficiency of the teaching at the Sádra tálukdári school is reported to be below the average. The education of the sons of the Nawáb of Cambay has been neglected for some months, since the resignation of the last tutor selected. Three sons of the Raja of Dharampor attend a vernacular school in that State. Three sons of Tálukdárs in Kaira attend Government schools, but have not yet made much progress in their studies. The two younger sons of the Rája of Rájpipla attend the Nándod school; whilst the eldest, as well as the son of the Chief of Chota Udepur, are under private tuition. Two of the young Thákors in Broach attend the vernacular schools in their villages, and one is under a tutor. Two others receive no education. Out of 174 minors in this Collectorate, 54 attend schools.

In the Southern Division, out of 391 minors, 56 attend school, and their progress is mentioned as fair in the Inspector's report. Ten young Chiefs and sons of persons of rank were examined at Kolhápur, where they are under instruction. Amongst them the Inspector mentions especially the Chiefs of Miraj and Inchalkaranji, the Sardesái of Shirsangi, Bálá Sáheb Gaikwár and Náráyenráo Rájapádhya, as promising to do well in their studies. The Desái of Annígeri and some relations of the Nawáb of Savanúr attend the high school at Dhárwár. An unfavourable report is again made of the progress of the sons of the Mir Fatehkhán of Mirpur in their studies.

Rájkumár College.

The Rájkumar College at Rájkot in Káthiáwár is the largest and most frequented institution for the education of Native Chiefs and persons of high rank in this Presidency. The attendance this year increased from 35 to 39, 9 pupils having been admitted and 5 withdrawn. The latter were three relations of the Gondal Chief, Mir Zulfikar Ali of Surat and Mádhavsinghji of Chuda. The two last were removed by their relations on attaining the age of eighteen. The accessions to the college were the Muhammadan Chiefs of Sachín and Savanúr, together with a younger brother of the former, the Marátha Rájás of Kolhápur, Mhysal and Nipáni, the Rajput Mahárája of I'dar, and two other Chiefs of his race. The addition of a wing to the college building out of a grant made by the Ráwal of Bhávnagar, a former pupil, will afford accommodation for 50 boarders. The studies of the year were somewhat interrupted by absence on account of marriages in the families of some of the Chiefs, but the work, on the whole, was not below that of previous years. English is well and intelligently studied by the upper classes, composition being the only point in which the Principal finds the students, as a rule, defective. Lessons in riding were given by a drill-master of a cavalry regiment stationed at Rájkot, and a taste for cricket and other out-door games promoted as much as possible.

The names of the various Chiefs attending this college, with the order in which they rank as regards proficiency in their studies, are shown below. It may be mentioned that 13 of the 39

are from States beyond the limits of Káthiáwár :—

Class I.

1. Harbhamji of Morvi.
2. Daji Raj, Thákor of Wadhwán.
3. Venkat Ráo, Rája of Mudhol.
4. Jehángir Mia of Mángrol.
5. Hussein Mia, Shekh of Mángrol.

Class II.

6. Kálubha of Wadhwán.
7. Raghunáth Ráo, Sardesái of Sávantvádi.
8. Bhupatsinghji of Bhimrad.
9. Bhagwatsinghji, Thákor of Gondal.
10. Jawánsinghji of Bhávnagar.
11. Shiváji, Mahárája of Kolhápur.
12. Ládhubha of Rájkot.
13. Partápsinghji, Rája of Sunth.
14. Kesrisinghji, Mahárája of I'dar.

Class III.

15. Wakhatsinghji, Thákor of Válha.
16. Kedár Ráo of Mhysál.
17. Wakhatsinghji, Thákor of Ilol.
18. Sidhoji Ráo of Nipáni.
19. Ghujaffur Khán of Manawedar.
20. Amra Wála of Bilkha.
21. Umedsinghji of Limbdi.

Class IV.

22. Raesinghji of Bhimrád.
23. Daulatsinghji of Dhrol.
24. Dalel Khán, Nawáb of Savanúr.
25. Pratápsinghji, Rája of Bánsda.
26. Abhaysinghji of Tharád.

Class V.

1st Division.
27. Nathubhái of Káli Talao.
28. Jaysinghji of Sihor.
29. Chandrasinghji of Navánagar.
30. Khoda Wala of Bilkha.
31. Nusrullah Khán of Sachín.
32. Abdul Kádir Khán, Nawáb of Sachín.

2nd Division.
33. Rámsinghji of Sihor.
34. Raisinghji of Mália.
35. Shivasinghji of Gadhka.
36. Harisinghji of Lákadiya.
37. Jivabhai of Gondal.
38. Edulkhán of Junágad.
39. Naja Wala of Bilkha.

Miscellaneous.

Before concluding this section, there remain one or two miscellaneous subjects connected with the Educational Department, which call for notice.

Buildings.

The total expenditure on buildings was Rs. 1,27,131, of which Rs. 1,02,697 were from local sources, and Rs. 24,434 from Provincial grants. On new buildings Rs. 68,210 were spent. The sum granted in aid of private institutions was Rs. 21,268 from Provincial Funds whilst special and ordinary repairs cost Rs. 37,689. Distributed amongst the different classes of schools, the allotment was Rs. 1,05,640 on vernacular institutions, Rs. 20,768 on aided high schools, Rs. 500 on aided first grade, and Rs. 223 on normal schools. Rs. 76,741 were spent, as shown marginally, from the Public Works Budget (Provincial) chiefly on the buildings in Bombay, such as the Elphinstone High School and School of Art.

	Rs.
Repairs	11,944
Minor works ...	2,376
Large works (over Rs. 6,060) ...	62,421
Total ...	76,741

The cost to Government of the Central Book Depôt was Rs. 3,600, or less than last year by Rs. 1,940. The number of subsidiary depôts is 257. The number of copies of books, maps and globes purchased was 622,538, at a cost of Rs. 1,02,285, in addition to which Rs. 25,488 were spent on wood-cuts and apparatus required for instruction in science. The Sind Depôt maintained 30 branches, and sold books to the value of Rs. 4,852.

Vernacular Committees and Translators.

The following expenditure was incurred in connection with educational literature and kindred subjects during the year:—

Allowance to Brahmans (Dakshina)	...	Rs.	1,998
Do. to teachers and students (Dakshina)	...	„	13,480
Rewards to authors (Dakshina)	...	„	3,041
Prize Committee and Accountant do.	...	„	2,163
Total Rs.	...		20,682

The most important composition that came before the Committee was a Maráthi adaptation of Blanford's Physical Geography. A prize of Rs. 400 was awarded for this work, which is to be published for use in schools. The Kánarese series of school-books made considerable progress. A Sindhi and English Dictionary was prepared for issue, and Part II of Tarkhadkar's Anglo-Maráthi Series, Part V of Wells' Anglo-Gujaráthi Series and Translations of Macmillan's Science Primers are in hand, three in Maráthi and two in Gujaráthi having been issued before the end of the year.

Literature and the Press.

LITERATURE.

The charges on account of the Reporter, and in connection with the catalogue of native works, amounted to Rs. 5,078, or Rs. 112 less than last year. The total number of works registered in the catalogue was 908, being 76 more than in 1877-78. They are classed as shown in the margin, according to the form in which they appeared, and if taken according to the languages in which they are written, will be grouped as 801 Oriental and 107 European publications. In the latter class was one Latin work, the rest being, for the most part, written in English. In Part III of this Report a more detailed classification will be found [Appendix, VII—B (3)]. The English works comprise several journals of antiquarian and literary interest, guide-books, official reports, school manuals, and a few on more general subjects. Amongst others may be specially mentioned "Indian Caste" by the late Revd. John Wilson, D.D., a work to which the research and experience of its author lend considerable importance. Two numbers of the Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, or People's Association, were received during the year, containing, in addition to the proceedings of this body, some well-written articles on subjects interesting to the educated Marátha class.

Class.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Books	582	696
Pamphlets ...	20	8
Periodicals ...	198	180
Miscellaneous .	32	24
Total ...	832	908

Of the 801 Oriental works, 37 per cent are original, 7½ per cent translations, and about 55 per cent reprints. About 99 of the total number are educational works. Thirty-four per cent were published in two languages, most of this class consisting of Puráns with Maráthi commentaries. About 25 per cent were published in Gujaráthi, and nearly the same proportion in Maráthi. Very few works were published in the other languages spoken in different parts of this Presidency. Of 6 works registered as biographical, one was a life of the Hindu reformer Karsandás Mulji, the defendant in the Mahárája Libel Case. Seven out of 2 dramatic pieces are written in Gujaráthi, most of them founded on stories of early Bráhmanical mythology, and one dealing with the alleged Oriental.

practices of the ministers at Native Courts in the present day. The works classed under the head of Fiction are more equally distributed amongst the different languages; but beyond the Gujaráthi adaptations of Don Quixote and the Pilgrim's Progress, none call for special mention. Historical books number 20 volumes, chiefly in Maráthi and Gujaráthi. Amongst them is a serial history of the Peshwás in the former language, and an illustrated description of the Russo-Turkish War in the latter. Most of the publications on the subject of language are school-books or other educational works. Amongst them may be here mentioned Dr. Kielhorn's edition of Patanjali's "Vyákaran Mahábháshya". Several other works on Sanskrit grammar and prosody are comprised in this year's catalogue. Under the head of Law Books come a few vernacular translations of current Acts of the legislatures in India, and five numbers of a translation of parts of the second chapter of the "Yadnyavalkya Smriti," treating of jurisprudence. No works of much importance were published on medicine this year. Amongst the 6 registered, however, may be mentioned a short treatise, in Maráthi, on "Cholera, its prevention and treatment." Amongst works on miscellaneous subjects, those on Sanskrit literature are numerous, the most important being two on the Rig Veda, intended to bring that collection of hymns within the comprehension of the Maráthi-speaking public. An abstract of the Mahábhárata is also being brought out in Gujaráthi as a periodical. In poetry, Gujaráthi works are more numerous than those in the other vernacular languages, none, however, being of any great value or interest. Ninety-four works come under the head of Religious Publications, most of them treating of the sacred ceremonies of the Hindus. Some useful text books were published in Maráthi under the head of Science. Of the total number of works published, 567 were printed and 341 lithographed. Books were printed at 88 presses during the year. Forty-three of these are in Bombay, and from them 485 books were received by the reporter. In the Deccan, 289 works were published at 23 presses, whilst at 20 presses in Gujarát 122 books were printed. Only 12 works were printed at the two presses in Sind.

Encouragement of literature.

The expenditure on the encouragement of literature amounted to Rs. 7,450, as compared with Rs. 13,701 in 1877-78 when a special grant was made towards the purchase, for the University Library, of the collection of books left by the late Revd. John Wilson, D.D.

Libraries.

The number of libraries registered by the Educational Department was 84, distributed as below :—

		1877-78.	1878-79.
Central Division	... ...	27	29
North-Eastern Division	... ...	6	06
Northern do.	... ...	29	30
Southern do.	... ...	11	12
Sind do.	... ...	7	7
Total	...	80	84

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The number of members on the rolls at the end of the year was 234, of whom 156 were resident and 78 non-resident. Twenty-two of the latter are in Europe. The geographical section includes 21 members. Some interesting works on Muhammadan literature were contributed during the year, as well as dissertations on the botany of Western India, antiquarian discoveries at Kolhápur and in Cutch, and notes on coins of the Muhammadan Emperor Jehángir. The number of volumes purchased for the Society's library was 782, as compared with 580 last year. One hundred and twenty books and forty pamphlets were presented by authors, learned societies, and the different Governments in this country. Coins of Græco-Bactrian kings and the Muhammadan dynasties of Láhore were purchased in the Panjáb for the collection of this Society. The XXXVI number of the Journal, being the first of Volume XIV, has been prepared for publication, but somewhat delayed on account of the necessity of obtaining special plates illustrative of a paper of numismatic interest included in it.

Subscriptions fell off slightly, being Rs. 10,510, as compared with Rs. 10,877 in the previous year.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

Number.

Of the 69 papers written wholly or partially in the vernacular languages current in this Presidency which were on the Reporter's register at the end of 1877-78, 9 have ceased to exist, whilst 8 new ones have been started in addition to 9 others, copies of which had not, up to the period under consideration, been received in the Reporter's office. At the end of the year 1878-79, therefore, 77 newspapers were registered.

Language.

Three out of the 4 vernacular languages of this Presidency are represented in the native press, Sindhi being the only one in which no newspaper is at present published. Out of the total number of 77 papers, 10 are Anglo-Maráthi, and 29 Maráthi journals, and 4 Maráthi periodicals, 2 Anglo-Gujaráthi and 24 purely Gujaráthi newspapers, and 5 Gujaráthi periodicals. One is Urdu, one Persian, and one Kánarese. Original English articles appear regularly in seven Anglo-Vernacular papers, and occasionally in the three others.

Issue.

Three Gujaráthi papers appear daily. Most of the rest are weeklies, one, however, being issued in Maráthi and one in Gujaráthi thrice, and one in the former language twice a week. The periodicals appear monthly. Fifty of the papers are printed and 27 lithographed. The latter practice is gradually becoming restricted to the smaller rural districts. Six papers only have an issue of over 1,000 copies, and of these, 5 are published in Bombay. The largest circulation (1,690) is that of a Pársi commercial journal. Papers having a circulation of more than 500 copies are 11 in number. Six of these appear in Bombay, 2 in Poona, 2 in Surat and one in Alibág. The average circulation of the remainder varies from 50 to 425 copies. The aggregate number of copies issued in Persian and Urdu is only 475. The

total issue consisted, at the end of the year, of 27,668 copies, or an average of 360 copies to each paper.

Distribution. Twenty-two papers are published in Bombay—15 of them being in Gujaráthi, 6 in Maráthi and one in Urdu. Seven publications are issued in Surat and Poona respectively. In Dhárwár, one Kánarese and 4 Maráthi papers appear. Thána possesses 4 papers. Three are published in each of the following Districts:—Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Khándesh Sholápur, Sátára and Ratnágiri. Two papers appear in Kolába, Násik and Ahmednagar respectively, and the Persian paper is published in Kurrachee. Thus, there are only the four Districts of Hyderabad, Shikárpur, Thar and Párkar and the Upper Frontier, in Sind, and Kánara, in the Presidency proper, that are unprovided with local newspapers. Two only of the whole number of papers are published in Native States. Forty-two of the papers are edited by Marátha Hindus, 18 by Gujaráthi Hindus, 13 by Pársis, 1 by an European, and 3 by Muhammadans.

Price. One paper is issued at the price of 13 annas a year. Nine cost Re. 1 a year. The annual subscription to several others is not more than Rs. 2. The most expensive are to be found amongst the Pársi and Gujaráth papers, where the subscription reaches in one case Rs. 21, and in three others more than Rs. 15 per annum. The charge of Rs. 22 for the Persian paper exceptionally high compared with the average rate of the rest. In most of them a considerable difference is made between the subscriptions in advance and those paid in arrears.

Age. Two Pársi and an Anglo-Maráthi paper, all published in Bombay, have been in existence for 60, 40 and 38 years respectively. Then come two more Bombay Gujaráthi papers of 28 years each, a Ratnágiri paper of 26 years, and the Bombay Urdu and the Pársi comic journal of 25 years each. The rest include only three that have been published for more than 20 years. Forty-eight have been less than 10 years in existence.

Subjects. A few of the papers treat of special subjects, such as religion, and ceremonial observances; three or four are professedly comic journals, of which the Gujaráthi ones are well-spoken of by the Reporter, in contrast to that published in Maráthi. One or two of the Bombay Gujaráthi papers are more especially addressed to the commercial classes of that town.

Amongst the subjects to which most prominence has been given during the year under review, which includes the twelve months ending with March 1879, may be mentioned the Afghán war, which was treated with more or less intelligence by all the leading Bombay and Poona papers. The detail to which most consideration was given was the question of imposing the cost of the expedition as a charge on India, the Press being unanimously adverse to such a course. The reduction of import duties on Foreign cotton goods was also adversely criticised, as being injurious to the prospects of the local mills. The appointment of the Famine Commission was approved, but the scope of its inquiries was held

to be too narrow, and suggestions were made with a view to obtaining an investigation of questions of administration, but slightly, if at all, connected with the late famines in this country. It was also pleaded that the Commission should be composed of non-officials residing in, or conversant with, India. The legislative work of the year was, as usual, much discussed, more especially that proceeding from the local Council. The measure that seems to have received less censure than the rest was the proposed Bill for the relief of the insolvent raiyats in parts of the Deccan, though, during the actual period under report, it was not criticised in detail. Certain classes of papers showed strong objection to parts of the A'bkári Act dealing with the drawing and manufacturing of toddy-liquor. The License-tax Act met with disapproval, partly because it is assessed directly upon the party liable to pay it, partly on account of the exemption of officials, and partly from the low incomes which were touched by it. The riots that took place at Surat in connection with this tax, however, were almost universally condemned. The Arms Act was censured as implying distrust of the native community in general, and as depriving them of the means of defence against wild beasts and robbers. The Vernacular Press Act continued to be attacked almost universally in the same spirit as last year. The native press was neither unanimous nor consistent with regard to its view of the action taken by Government in inquiring into the grain robberies or railway frauds on the G. I. P. Railway. The symptoms of satisfaction manifested at the charge brought against European employés seems to have been gradually converted into sympathy for the accused, by the dislike generally manifested by all but the best class of papers towards the Police. Proposals were, indeed, made at different times of the year that all offences should be made by law bailable, in order to avoid the chance of police influence being exerted against the accused. The steps taken by Government towards stricter forest conservancy throughout the Presidency commanded, at first, the entire approbation of the Deccan papers, many of which published articles showing a thorough appreciation of the need of re-establishing vegetation round the head-waters of the rivers on which the larger irrigation works are situated. After a time, however, several papers complained repeatedly of the possible extension of malaria, increase of wild animals, and other inconveniences likely to follow an increase of the forest area. A good deal of stress was also laid upon the reservation of arable land required by villagers, and the scarcity of fuel and wood for agricultural purposes that would be likely to occur under the new system. The more intelligent of the papers, however, maintained the views of Government. Another subject that called forth much comment was the order of Government reserving certain posts in the Revenue Department for University graduates only. Some papers regarded this measure as pressing unfairly on servants of long standing, whose ignorance of English prevented them from passing the qualifying examination prescribed for non-graduates. Other papers considered that the degree examination was a sufficient qualification for the covenanted

Civil Service, so that the appointments now thrown open to graduates were unworthy of them. The most moderate and general view was that the measure was liberally conceived, and would be found acceptable to the class concerned. The failure of petitions presented to Parliament on different subjects, called forth the usual comments as to the want of consideration and interest shown by England to the grievances put before them by India. The attitude of the press towards Native States continued much as was described in last year's Report. The administration of Cutch and Baroda was generally praised, whilst a strict watch seems to have been kept up by some of the Gujarát papers upon the chief Darbárs in Káthiáwár. Stock subjects, such as municipal improvements, early marriage, the inconvenience of third-class carriages on the railways, and the like, were treated of as usual when topics of the moment failed in interest. The proposals emanating from the press itself, as distinguished from criticism upon the measures initiated by Government, consisted chiefly in the recommendation of the adoption of a permanent land settlement at low rates, the extended use of arbitration Courts, and the abolition, on financial grounds, of the higher European agency in the Educational Department.

Taken as a whole, the native press, or that part of it not devoted to special subjects, consists of two classes—the first comprises journals of long standing, fairly large circulation, and, as a rule, expressing the views of the moderate party amongst the educated natives of the large towns. These papers are conducted by men of ability and experience, and, in many cases, supported by articles contributed by professional lawyers, merchants and persons engaged in education. Their tone is usually that of loyalty towards the Government, as such, though a large proportion of individual official actions and proposals are criticised in a more bitter and unguarded strain than is consistent with the professions set forth by the papers when dealing in generalities. The other class of newspapers comprises those of small circulation and ephemeral popularity; and these, as mentioned above, constitute by far the majority of the whole number published. In a literary and intellectual point of view this class stands on a totally different ground from the other. Their columns are mostly taken up with subjects of only local interest or, if wider topics are broached, they are evidently treated from a local point of view. Such papers are occasionally of use in bringing to light local wants or abuses, and in indicating the views taken of certain measures by the less educated and, therefore, the majority of the reading public. Although the attitude of several papers of this class is openly, or by suggestion, that of opposition to nine-tenths of the policy adopted by Government, their tone is, as a rule, that of discontent rather than of disloyalty.

Arts and Sciences.

Victoria and Albert Museum.

During the year under report the collections of oils, oil-seeds and spices have been improved by replacing old rotten specimens by fresh ones, as well as by the purchase of some altogether new species. Additions, consisting chiefly of annuals, growing wild in and near Bombay during the monsoon, have been made to the *Herbarium*. Further experiments were undertaken in connection with the *Malachra capitata* fibre, and it has been ascertained that this new fibre takes readily all the principal dyes. A series of specimens dyed according to different modes (English as well as native) was received by Government, with a memorandum illustrating each of the processes, and forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce for opinion. Experiments have been undertaken in making paper from the fibre of another useful but neglected plant, namely, the native species of the *Agave*. On inquiry it was found that paper was manufactured in Bombay out of this plant four or five years ago, but the experiment was pronounced very expensive in consequence of the fibre being brought from Poona, while it could have been procured close to Bombay. It was found, however, that good white paper could be manufactured from it. Government accordingly provided a fresh supply of the *Agave* leaves from the neighbouring district of Thána, and on inspection of the fibre extracted and prepared from these at the Girgaum Paper Mills it appears that this product can be better utilized in the manufacture of ropes and matting than for paper. The work of preparing a catalogue of the Museum collection has been commenced, and is now in progress, but is retarded by the necessity of finding names for many as yet undenominated specimens previous to cataloguing them. In order to supply the wants of this institution in several of its departments, application has been made to the Museums at Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee and Allahabad, and to the Grant Medical College, soliciting their help in obtaining zoological, geological and other specimens, and suggesting that, at some future date, a system of mutual exchange may be carried on between them and this Museum. The average daily attendance of visitors during the year under report was 682.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

During the year under review 93 works, in 123 volumes, were bought for the Institute, and 24 miscellaneous works and 104 pamphlets, papers, &c., were presented by Government and by scientific societies. The number of bound volumes of specifications of patents up to date in the Library is shown marginally

Specifications of Patents...	2,600
Indices	68
Abridgments	73
Commissioner of Patents.	5

For these volumes book-cases have been provided by Government at a cost of Rs. 2,380. The number of books, periodicals, and newspapers issued during the year was as follows :—

Books or volumes	...	...	18,911
Periodicals	...	...	5,137
Newspapers	...	...	2,515

It appears from the above figures that members availed themselves of the resources of the library for home reading to the extent, on an average, of 80 volumes or numbers each per annum. The true proportion, however, is 119 volumes, as the majority of life-members are either non-resident or non-effective. The following lectures were delivered during the past session :—

(1) On the study of words, by Professor Peterson.

(2) On sub-marine telegraphy, by Professor D. Mackichan.

No prize circular has been issued during the year, as the Directors are of opinion that the funds realized from members' subscriptions should not be applied at present to prizes and medals, owing to the urgent necessity for appropriating as much as possible of the collections to the extension of the library of the Institute. The number of members up to the 31st March 1879 gives a total of 328, as shown in the following table :—

	1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Europeans.	Natives.	Jews.	Europeans.	Natives.	Jews.
Life-members	41	50	11	42	51	12
	215	25	5	197	23	3
	256	75	16	239	74	15

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological Survey

THE operations of the Archæological Survey during the season 1878-79 were chiefly directed to the completion of the survey of the cave-temples in this Presidency. The work was begun early in November at Sailarvádi near Talegaon-Dábháda with the survey of the Bauddha caves in the Garodi hill there; then those at Nanoli, Devagarh, Walak and Bhámchandra were examined. The party then went to Junnar, Nánághát and Harischandragadh, surveying both the caves and temples at the latter place. They then proceeded to Sinnar, where some old temples of about the 11th century were examined, and plans, photographs and drawings of sculptures made. Next, the Pándu Lena and Chámar Lena Caves—the former Bauddha and the latter Jaina—near Násik were visited, and impressions taken of all the inscriptions, together with some additional drawings. The Jaina and Bráhmanical caves at Ankai-Tankai, and the early Bauddha caves at Pilalkhora, near Pátna, with the temples and inscriptions at that village, were also examined. The staff were then sent to Bhámer and Balsáne in Khándesh, where a large number of valuable drawings and photographs were made, while Mr. Burgess proceeded to Madras to examine personally the monolithic Rathas and caves at Mámalaippuram. The staff afterwards joined him at Ajanta, where large additions were made to the collection of drawings and photographs previously taken. Mr. Burgess, also, drew up notes on all the caves, with a detailed account of the sculptures and paintings, which have been printed by order of Government. In this work Mr. Burgess has pointed out that the fragments left in Cave X, and a scene or two on the front wall of Cave IX, are by far the oldest paintings. The injury done by cutting out pieces is attributable to a native official at Ajanta, and the Archæological Surveyor strongly supports the suggestion made by Mr. Griffiths that doors and shutters should be put on the caves that contain frescoes to preserve the latter from further damage, indicating, at the same time, certain scenes that it would be desirable to have copied first. He visited the cave at Ghatotkach, and with the help of Pandit Bhagwanlál Indráji had a careful copy made of the inscription in it, so far as it is legible,—as also was done with regard to the Ajanta inscriptions.

The Archæological Surveyor next visited Dhár, Indore, Ujjain, and the caves of Bágh in Central India, taking measurements and notes, especially of the frescoes at Bágh, which he considers it advisable should be copied whilst there is something left worth copying, especially as the work would not occupy more than a single season. Returning to Ajanta he brought the work there to a close, and in the beginning of April the staff moved to Kánheri Caves, where it was engaged most of the remainder of the season. On 22nd April, His Excellency the Governor visited the camp, and spent the day at the caves. Mr. H. Cousens, the First Assistant, was left to carry on the survey during the month of May, and to finish, if possible, that of the Sálsette caves; but when he was at Marol a heavy storm tore the tent, and obliged him to close the work of the season, leaving, however, only two or three small groups of caves unsurveyed.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

THE Right Reverend Dr. Mylne rejoined the diocese in November. In the succeeding month the Reverend S. Stead, who had acted as Commissary during the absence of Dr. Mylne, was confirmed as Archdeacon, the vacancy having been caused by the resignation of the Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye. In the following March the Reverend F. L. Sharpin was appointed to act as Archdeacon on the departure of the Venerable S. Stead to Europe on leave.

The strength of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in this Presidency is as shown marginally. Six of those not entered as chaplains are in receipt of allowances from Government. No military station of any importance was without a chaplain during the year for more than a very short period. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop visited stations in Rájputána and along the North-Eastern branch of the G. I. P. Railway. The Cemeteries and Churches visited were found, on the whole, in good order, except in the case of Igatpúri Church, which requires repairs. A grant of Rs. 15,000 was made towards additional Church accommodation at Ahmedabad.

CLASS.	On duty.	On leave.	Total.
(a) Chaplains ...	20	7	27
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel ..	9	...	9
Church Missionary.	8	2	10
Society of St. John the Evangelist ...	4	...	4
Poona Mission ...	3	...	3
(b)Railway Chaplains.	...	1	1
Cathedral High School Master and Harbour Chaplains	1	...	1
Unemployed ...	1	...	1
Total ...	46	10	56

(a) Three serving in Sind, now forming part of the diocese of Láhore.

(b) One acting.

Stationery.

Under the new system introduced during the year under report, supplies of stationery, whether of English or Foreign manufacture, may be obtained partly by local purchase instead of, as heretofore, entirely by indent upon the Home Government through the India Office. The results of this change will be reported at the close of the current financial year.

Issues.

The value of the stock in hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4,21,324, and receipts during the year amounted in value to Rs. 4,21,203, or Rs. 8,42,527 in all. The issues amounted to Rs. 2,91,899, leaving the value of the stock in hand, at the end of the year 1878-79, Rs. 5,50,628. The details of the issues are shown below :—

	English Stores.	Local Stores.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78...	2,77,322	11,507	2,88,829
1878-79...	2,83,620	8,279	2,91,899

There was thus an increased issue of English stores to the value of Rs. 6,298, whilst the value of the issues of articles obtained in the local market fell off by Rs. 3,228. The net increase, therefore, amounted to Rs. 3,070.

Miscellaneous.

The removal of the office of Administrator General to the new High Court buildings allowed of additional room being given to the Stationery Department, whereby a saving of Rs. 72 in warehouse-rent was effected. The duty of obtaining cloth from Europe for the Police and Jail Departments was this year entrusted to this Department, which also undertook the distribution of peons' clothing to about 90 different offices, formerly supplied from independent sources.

General Miscellaneous.

CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross earnings for the year under review were Rs.2,59,196-2-9 (including Rs. 21,037-12-9 cash receipts and adjustments), and the expenditure, including wear and tear of plant, was Rs. 1,92,287-6-2.

The earnings and expenditure for the year, as compared with 1877-78, are as follows:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Earnings	*2,78,199 13 0	2,59,196 2 9	19,003 10 3
Expenditure	2,11,843 13 0	1,92,287 6 2	19,556 6 10

* Rs. 464-0-6 erroneously omitted from this heading in last year's Report.

The larger proportionally decrease in 1878-79 in expenditure, compared with that in earnings, is owing to less book and special form work having been executed, and the larger supply of standard forms to officers.

The value of the Press plant on the 31st March 1879 was Rs. 1,39,368-3-11, the estimated deterioration from wear and tear being Rs. 11,914.

The value of the work done for the various departments and officers is shown below:—

	Rs. a. p.
Secretariat Departments	1,00,148 4 6
Officers at the Presidency Town ...	45,120 4 1
Revenue and Magisterial Officers ...	29,391 11 3
Judicial Officers	23,681 2 4
Police Officers	2,070 9 6
Educational Officers	7,231 14 5
Forest Officers	1,274 11 7
Survey and Settlement Officers ...	993 11 9
Medical Officers	2,929 1 0
Examiner of Public Works Accounts and Officers under his control	16,224 13 9
Archdeacon and Chaplains	56 1 6
Political Officers...	1,735 9 7
Miscellaneous Officers and cancelled forms	375 7 11
Sanitary and Vaccination Officers ...	2,435 10 5
	2,33,669 1 7
Value of forms in stock, less stock at beginning of the year, and work done by the Foundry	4,489 4 5
	2,38,158 6 0

COMMISSIONER'S PRESS IN SIND.

The value of the work executed at this Press amounted to Rs. 19,588, or less than last year by Rs. 5,688, as shown in the margin. There was an increase in the vernacular work done of Rs. 277, but a great falling off in the amount of English work turned out last year, as compared with 1876-77. The decrease was apparent almost entirely in work done in the vernacular. The variations during the year under report are due chiefly to the printing of trade returns and the new Sindhi Dictionary, which was not completed, or the results brought on the accounts till after the close of the year to which this report relates. The actual cash receipts and the expenditure on contingencies are shown in the margin. The entire value of the plant in hand, after deducting Rs. 3,858 on account of deterioration from wear and tear, is about Rs. 14,027.

Language.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
English	14,493	8,528
Vernacular ..	10,783	11,060
Total ..	25,276	19,588

Item.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs	Rs.
Job-work	4,063	3,271
Official Gazette ..	378	723
Expenditure ..	2,190	2,277

PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE, POONA.

In the Photozincographic Office at Poona the number of copies of maps and plans printed during the year under report was 55,698 against 63,861 in the preceding year. Though the number of copies shows a decrease, yet the number of separate maps printed was 1,452 against 1,278 in the preceding year, a smaller number, on the average, of each map having been struck off. The cost of this office was Rs. 34,596 against Rs. 37,952 in the preceding year, and the valuation of the work done was Rs. 29,009 against Rs. 34,870 in the preceding year. The value of the work done, however, much depends upon the class of work offering, as the scale of charges is framed not so much on what it will cost the office, as on what the work would cost if copied in the ordinary manner by hand. Out of the valuation of work done, Rs. 3,839 was received in cash from private parties or other than Imperial Offices, and paid into the Treasury.

PART III.

NOTE.

(1) The transfer of 360 square miles of territory from Khándesh to Indore reduces by that amount the total area of the Presidency, as shown in Statistical Tables A and C (1).

(2) The area of the town and island of Bombay has been ascertained by recent measurements to be 22, and not 19 square miles.

(3) Marine Statements (2) and (3) have been omitted, as the office in which they are prepared has been removed to Calcutta, and the requisite information has not been received from it in time for this Report.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the Government of Bombay in 1878.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total Area in Square Miles.
British Possessions Directly Administered.	
Northern Division	15,616
Central do.	39,351
Southern do.	22,877
Sind...	46,599
Aden	21
Bombay City and Island	19
Total Directly Administered ...	124,483
Tributary States.	
Gujarát	40,510
Konkan	.....
Deccan	3,257
Western Kárnátic	2,594
Sind...	.....
Total ...	46,361
Non-Tributary States.	
Gujarát	4,694
Konkan	1,759
Deccan	7,275
Western Kárnátic	210
Sind	6,109
Total ...	20,047
Total of Tributary and Non-Tributary ...	66,408
Grand Total ...	1,90,891

C.—(1.)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.	
					Head-quarter Town.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	8	3,844	829,637	Ahmedabd	116,873
	Kaira	7	1,561	782,733	Kaira	12,681
	Panch Maháls	5	1,731	240,743	Godhra	10,635
	Broach	6	1,358	350,322	Broach	36,932
	Surat	8	1,588	607,087	Surat	107,149
	Thána	11	4,052	847,424	Thána	14,299
	Kolába	5	1,482	350,405	Alibág	5,473
Central Division.	Khándesh	22	10,162	1,028,642	Dhulia	12,489
	Násik, including Peint	12	8,140	734,386	Násik	22,436
	Ahmednagar	11	6,647	773,938	Ahmednagar ..	32,841
	Poona	11	5,099	907,235	Poona	90,436
	Sholápur	7	4,499	718,034	Sholápur	53,403
	Sátára	11	4,804	1,061,002	Sátára	24,484
Southern Division.	Belgaum	7	4,592	938,750	Belgaum	26,947
	Dhárwár	14	4,565	988,037	Dhárwár	27,136
	Kaládgi	8	5,696	816,037	Kaládgi	6,592
	Kánara	11	4,235	398,406	Kárwár	13,263
	Ratnágiri	8	3,789	1,019,136	Ratnágiri	10,614
Sind.	Kurrachee	3	14,091	423,495	Kurrachee	53,526
	Thar and Párkar	7	12,729	180,761	Umarkot	3,999
	Hyderabad	4	9,053	721,947	Hyderabad ..	41,152
	Shikárpur	4	8,813	776,227	Shikárpur	38,107
	Upper Sind Frontier	3	1,913	89,985	Jacobabad	5,205
	Aden	....	21	*a* 19,28	Aden	19,289
	Bombay City	....	19	644,405	Bombay	644,405
	Total ..	193	*c*1,24,483	*d* 16,248,063		1,430,366
	Add—Cantonment Population	....	..	120,432		..
	Add—Native States as per Table C (2)	136	66,408	6,784,482		360,828
	Grand Total ..	329	1,90,891	23,152,977		1,791,194

BRITISH TERRITORY.

Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum Distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average Distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.		Remarks.
							Land.	Gross.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
884	7	21 and 1 in camp.	52	10	1,234	9,14,704	14,45,021	22,62,834	
589	5	18	20	8	688	7,50,367	19,57,056	23,37,852	
719	4	11	35	10	815	2,83,581	2,36,986	3,25,696	
408	4	15	40	14	417	4,32,415	22,38,182	25,63,975	
853	6	19	48	6	569	15,39,530	22,98,028	35,35,066	
2,263	8	37	30	16	808	8,52,642	16,35,637	23,98,441	
1,064	5	14	24	11	305	2,16,752	7,42,194	20,13,631	
3,395	10	45	50	10	1,722	16,05,461	34,43,076	43,97,134	
1,529	7	31	62	14	745	7,29,106	17,10,224	21,71,953	
1,362	7	27	60	19	714	6,09,979	15,71,197	19,53,743	
1,201	9	29	99	53	1,044	26,78,185	14,83,896	23,62,306	
716	5	18	38	21	540	19,19,916	11,05,540	18,23,157	
1,356	9	27	30	15	968	8,66,110	14,15,242	15,65,350	
1,133	6	23	32	1¼	668	8,72,245	18,07,659	20,68,322	
1,436	5	30	20	8	749	9,21,382	22,32,492	25,19,343	
1,204	4	22	50	25	624	9,17,500	13,21,854	13,26,030	
1,154	5	26	50	10	671	7,65,651	9,39,776	14,61,696	
1,337	8	20	40	13	735	23,40,402	10,24,369	23,45,209	
3,904	5	37	60	6	1,300	6,82,093	5,86,317	9,86,632	
1,750	14	16	60	21	540	1,88,806	1,47,036	2,38,978	
1,057	5	....	40	6	882	4,87,071	11,01,807	12,42,494	
4,060	5	43	70	8	1,156	1,89,104	18,96,501	21,09,006	
1,010	1	8	28	16	164	80,046	3,14,222	3,46,718	
2	5	5	5	2	141	2,70,423	....	94,455	a Exclusive of garrison.
..	12	3	..	..	1,397	b....	2,31,639	10,79,742	b Municipality maintain the police force at cost of Rs. 3,89,098, towards which Government contribute Rs. 90,000.
34,386	161	546	99	13·4	19,590	2,11,13,471	3,28,85,451	4,55,30,363	c Or, omitting Aden, 124,462 square miles.
..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	d Or, omitting Aden and including cantonment population, 16,349,206.
8,733	147	195	75	9	13,666	27,89,493	71,19,359	1,36,52,018	
43,119	308	741	99	11·2	33,262	2,39,02,964	4,00,04,810	5,91,82,381	

C.—(2.)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF TERRITORY

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.	
					Head-quarter Town.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7.
Northern Division.	Cutch	11	6,500	487,305	Bhuj	23,818
	Pálanpur	10	8,000	502,586	Pálanpur	17,189
					Rádhanpur ..	13,010
	Mahi Kántha	34	4,000	447,056	I'dar	6,072
					Sádrá	....
	Káthiáwár	8	20,338	2,312,629	Rájkot	11,979
					Bhávnagar ..	35,871
					Junágad	20,025
					Navánagar ..	34,744
	Cambay	....	350	83,494	Cambay	33,709
	Rewa Kántha	10	4,792	505,732	Nándod	9,768
					Lúnáváda ..	9,662
					Bária	....
	Nárukot	....	143	6,837	Jambughora ..	491
	Bánsda	....	242	32,154	Bánsda	2,321
	Sachín	....	45	18,154	Sachín	722
	Dharampor	....	794	74,500	Dharampor ..	3,283
	Jawhár	....	534	37,406	Jawhár	1,272
	Janjira	....	325	71,996	Fort Janjira ..	1,740
					Murud	4,751
Central Division.	Dáng States	23	3,840	39,111	None	....
	Sátára Feudatories	....	3,010	336,227	Bhor	3,964
					Aundh	
					Phaltan	9,741
					Jath	5,036
	Akalkot	....	498	81,068	Akalkot	8,470
Southern Division.	Kolhápur	10	3,184	802,691	Kolhápur	37,663
	Sávantvádi	3	900	190,814	Vádi	8,017
	Southern Marátha Jágírdars	27	2,734	610,434	Sángli	12,961
					Miraj	22,520
					Jamkhandi ..	12,493
	Savanúr	....	70	17,288	Savanúr	8,686
Sind	Khairpur	....	6,109	127,000	Khairpur	....
	Total ..	136	*66,408	6,784,482	....	8,60,828

*The area and population of the Peint State, which has lapsed to Government, have been

UNDER POLITICAL CONTROL.

Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum Distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average Distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
							Land.	Gross.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,059	18	....	25	8	602	9,28,956	5,42,865	15,23,602	
1,058	25	31	33	10	a 6,088	3,97,208	8,80,667	13,04,464	a Police duties performed by Gaikwár's contingent. This includes village police.
1,709	3	21	12	3	b 448	59,415	....	11,89,238	b No regular police except in Idar.
364	24	39	45	7	1,547	3,72,267	6,70,007	10,36,202	
87	1	....	..	..	..	....	2,79,000	4,00,000	No returns.
1,167	8	8	24	8	291	c 1,17,615	2,27,068	3,22,019	c Police alone.
..	....	....	..	..	42	....	....	6,791	No returns.
88	....	3	10	7½	33	18,118	1,02,497	1,40,818	
20	2	2	19	6½	106	27,642	1,48,771	1,89,122	
..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	No returns.
115	4	4	20	10	18	13,542	40,278	63,912	
231	2	5	14	..	60	326,984	2,69,977	3,29,184	
..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	No returns.
750	15	22	36	16	357	1,38,763	7,25,278	10,46,536	
106	3	5	23	10½	71	44,714	1,82,229	2,71,258	
1,097	10	30	38	14	1,636	48,996	9,85,370	31,88,490	
228	4	6	25	8	290	125,000	1,92,800	2,89,300	
634	32	47	75	9½	1,738	1,36,293	18,26,091	22,88,287	
25	1	2	15	10	38	5,060	46,461	62,795	
..	....	....	..	..	306	d 28,920	....	....	d Police alone.
8,733	147	195	75	9	13,666	27,89,493	71,19,359	1,36,52,018	

deducted from this table, and added to the figures entered in columns 4 and 5 for the Násik District in Table C (1).

D.—(1).—POPULATION

Commissionerships.	Districts.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.						Classification		
			Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other Mixed Classes.	Natives.
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	a260,970 b(249,574)	283,798	258,122	154,961	132,756	a829,637 b(722,932)	a215·82 b(188·08)	126	246	278
	Kaira	a218,596 b(227,737)	261,215	235,286	157,927	128,305	a782,733 b(780,845)	a501·43 b(506·7)	44	18	243
	Panch Mahals	a56,922	75,575	68,184	50,729	46,255	a240,743	a139·08	11	19	..
	Broach	a96,723	119,510	109,359	63,001	58,452	a350,322	a257·92	56	21	9
	Surat	a137,613	186,830	194,235	117,416	108,603	a607,087	a382·30	236	2	96
	Thána	a148,161	273,093	250,622	166,083	157,626	a847,424	a209·14	190	31,175	5,664
	Kolába	a72,609 b(71,780)	107,544	108,786	70,503	63,572	a350,405 b(312,231)	a236·44	27	168	13
Central Division.	Khándesh	a229,899 b(247,791)	330,867	312,094	199,743	185,938	a1,028,642 b(1,060,826)	a101·22 b(104)	146	20	351
	Násik	a133,848 b(126,162)	232,275	221,279	144,576	136,256	a734 336 b(639,377)	a90·22 b(78·5)	104	714	346
	Ahmednagar	a141,652 b(138,836)	245,336	238,454	150,000	140,148	a773,938 b(683,748)	a116·43 b(102·8)	100	163	678
	Poona	a142,687 b(146,638)	295,622	283,816	171,135	156,662	a907,235 b(757,990)	a177·92 b(148·65)	1,104	2,480	278
	Sholápur	a109,826 b(84,715)	217,629	208,153	123,601	113,603	a662,986 b(535,832)	a159·5 b(118·)	117	65	137
	Sátára	a172,513 b(178,647)	363,448	365,685	203,950	182,967	a1,116,050 b(970,040)	a220·85 b(194·)	191	358	51
Southern Division.	Belgaum	a188,177 b(189,341)	299,278	294,310	179,625	165,537	a938,750 b(797,582)	a204·44 b(173·7)	586	6	4,475
	Dhárwár	a205,072 b(189,474)	321,600	310,985	184,423	171,029	a988,037 b(760,508)	a216·44 b(168)	128	148	1,215
	Kaládgi	a143,235 b(140,234)	263,839	258,824	153,799	139,575	a816,037 b(574,924)	a143·27 b(100·95)	26	26	..
	Kánara	a91,593 b(89,306)	136,135	126,994	70,282	64,995	a398,406 b(389,337)	a94·07 b(91·93)	64	12,102	23
	Ratnágiri	a224,790	287,121	336,506	203,995	191,514	a1,019,136	a268·97	67	511	2,666
Sind.	Kurrachee	97,824	152,648	113,657	37,498	69,692	423,495	30·05	865	1,674	104
	Thar and Párkar ..	39,692	65,370	47,780	37,901	29,710	180,761	14·20	12	..	23
	Hyderabad	147,078	234,077	196,319	163,723	127,828	721,947	79·75	82	146	163
	Shikárpur	144,085	252,483	215,564	172,045	136,135	776,227	88·08	90	89	59
	Upper Sind Frontier ..	18,969	29,929	24,598	20,534	14,924	89,985	417·04	9	3	10
	Total Island ..	3,222,924	5,035,222	4,779,612	3,047,450	2,722,085	15,584,369	125·23	4,381	50,154	16,812
	Town and Bombay	31,447	332,363	182,279	67,353	62,410	644,405	34,571·01	7,123	26,126	1,475
	Total ..	3,254,371	5,367,585	4,961,891	3,114,803	2,784,495	16,228,774	130·40	11,504	76,280	18,287
	Native States	1,704,011	2,407,786	2,209,984	1,098,111	998,299	6,714,180	114·0	117	4,005	1,414
	Grand Total ..	4,958,382	7,775,371	7,171,875	4,212,914	3,782,794	22,942,954	..	11,621	80,285	19,701

a Census 1872. b Census 1878.

OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

OF POPULATION.						OCCUPATION.			
Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Pársis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Total adult Male Agriculturists, including Landholders, Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers.	Male adult Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
709,751	81,373	482	35,847	1,429	105	122,489	161,309	Gujaráthi	1,717
702,635	70,741	68	8,984	..	..	173,355	87,860	Do.	....
151,100	14,921	17	5	74,670	..	53,747	21,828	Do.	Emigration to a great extent on account of distress and scarcity during the year.
248,343	69,033	3,116	3,986	24,703	1,055	64,769	54,741	Do.	Some emigration to Rájpipla and Gaikwár Territory in quest of food.
362,311	52,157	12,841	11,332	168,095	17	104,048	82,782	Do.	....
764,038	38,835	3,188	1,823	25	2,486	173,897	99,196	Maráthi.	....
329,972	17,104	25	942	..	2,064	76,415	31,129	Do.	....
820,907	79,359	61	5,280	122,092	426	168,478	162,389	Do.	....
572,845	32,148	130	5,080	115,910	7,709	117,102	115,173	Do.	....
710,592	42,435	91	12,547	6,228	1,104	145,732	99,604	Do.	....
859,577	39,583	1,243	2,396	192	382	149,780	145,842	Do.	....
606,846	48,740	62	7,010	..	9	102,976	114,653	Maráthi and Kánarese.	....
1,063,150	36,872	84	15,328	..	16	224,209	139,239	Do. ..	28,580
814,651	71,386	82	47,564	..	..	182,073	117,205	Do. ..	....
861,105	114,106	13	11,285	..	7	197,822	123,778	Do. ..	Between 2,000 and 3,000 people emigrated.
725,650	87,401	..	2,932	1	1	172,625	91,214	Maráthi and Telagu	....
362,779	21,755	25	1,614	9	35	93,874	42,261	Maráthi and Kánarese.	....
939,416	74,834	9	1,477	156	..	216,172	70,949	Maráthi.	About 8,000 persons annually migrate to Bombay and the Deccan during the fair season; most of whom, however, return for the monsoon.
72,513	191,709	777	4	155,842	7	69,201	83,447	Sindhi.	....
62,500	33,282	..	..	13,322	21,622	33,922	31,448	Sindhi, Gujaráthi, Dhati, Marwári, Seraichi and Beluchi.	....
102,613	533,752	45	..	24,520	60,626	180,034	54,043	Sindhi and English.	....
144,094	626,872	39	63	1,790	3,131	163,161	89,322	Sindhi, Persian, Urdu and English	....
8,715	81,136	9	..	41	62	19,674	10,255	Sindhi and Beluchi	....
11,995,603	2,509,624	22,407	175,499	709,025	100,364	3,005,555	2,029,667	....	....
408,680	138,815	44,091	15,121	..	2,974	2,009	330,354	....	....
12,404,283	2,648,439	66,498	190,620	709,025	103,338	3,007,564	2,360,021	....	....
5,041,146	763,576	1,113	261,033	609,237	32,532	900,139	935,716	.... ..	....
17,445,429	3,412,015	67,611	451,653	1,318,262	136,370	3,907,703	3,295,737	....	....

D.—(2).—POPULATION

Commissionerships.	District.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.						Classes.		
			Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other Mixed Races.	Natives.
Northern Division.	Cutch	167,378	163,547	151,182	90,664	81,912	487,305	74·97	9	4	..
	Káthiáwár	747,307	753,716	671,206	466,717	420,990	2,312,629	113·70	49	38	51
	Pálanpur	99,227	* 268,791 Including male children.	† 238,795 Including female children.	.. *	.. †	502,586	83·20	..	7	..
	Mahi Kántha ..	109,883	* 238,648 Including male children.	† 208,408 Including female children.	.. *	.. †	447,056	111·76	..	..	..
	Rewa Kántha ..	113,210	172,645	150,582	97,444	85,061	505,732	110·10	..	5	..
	Nárukot	1,558	2,082	1,932	1,384	1,439	6,837	47·81	..	..	..
	Cambay	29,505	29,491	27,302	14,792	11,909	83,494	238·55	..	..	..
	Bánsda	4,050	10,439	9,674	6,289	5,752	32,154	98·94	..	..	..
	Sachín	4,183	5,552	5,432	3,330	2,789	17,103	263·12	..	..	..
	Dharampor	13,521	26,597	23,927	12,505	11,563	74,592	331·52	..	..	..
	Jawhár	6,661	11,187	9,933	8,465	7,821	37,406	70·05	..	..	..
	Janjira	13,769	21,986	22,408	14,237	13,865	71,996	479 53	3	..	18
Central Division.	Dang States	7,447	13,262	11,385	7,899	6,565	39,111	10·19	..	..	..
	Sátára Feudatories	47,463	83,099	80,773	52,026	47,636	263,534	125·43	..	6	1
	Akalkot	13,135	26,816	24,849	15,105	14,298	81,068	162·79	1	..	..
Southern Division.	Kolhápur	160,341	255,727	248,726	153,832	144,406	802,691	288·95	39	7	1,054
	Sávantvádi	44,823	58,343	63,704	35,152	33,615	190,814	212·02	08	3,945	1
	S. M. Jágírdárs ..	116,627	195,859	193,597	114,821	106,157	610,434	223·28	8	..	282
	Savanúr	3,923	5,507	5,311	3,449	3,021	17,288	247·04	..	..	7
Sind ..	Khairpur	..	* 69,492 Including male children.	† 60,858 Including female children.	.. *	.. †	130,350	48·14	..	..	..
		1,704,011	2,407,786	2,209,984	1,098,111	998,299	6,714,180	114·0	117	4,012	1,414

OF NATIVE STATES.

FICATION OF POPULATION.						OCCUPATION.			
Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Total adult Male Agriculturists, including Landholders, Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers.	Male adult Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
252,971	118,063	40	65,873	50,340	5	89,309	74,238	Cutchi and Gujaráthi.	
1,832,689	283,988	41	85,121	10,442	210	346,480	407,236	Gujaráthi.	5,309
422,936	46,678	9	32,956	..	..	....	..	Do.	3,308 emigration. 3,018 immigration.
356,549	62,700	..	..	..	27,807	....	..	Do.	
175,594	20,104	198	1,515	308,314	2	118,787	53,858	Do.	
4,672	33	..	...	2,132	..	1,147	935	Do.	
67,637	11,882	107	3,868	..	..	12,723	16,768	Persian and Gujaráthi.	
2,498	620	210	11	28,820	..			Mixed Gujaráthi and Maráthi.	
14,644	2,272	153	34	..	..	41,247	1,341	Gujaráthi.	16
23,511	910	254	1	49,916	..			Mixed Gujaráthi and Maráthi.	
12,730	324	40	..	24,267	45	8,666	2,521	Maráthi.	
49,679	13,714	..	2	8,002	578	11,144	10,842	Maráthi and Urdu.	
11,745	320	55	3	26,988	..	8,586	4,676	....	
255,688	6,012	1	1,594	..	232	56,638	26,461	Maráthi, Kánarese and Hindustáni.	
69,638	10,930	..	483	..	16	14,733	12,083	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
676,792	31,366	..	43,093	..	..	47,462	208,265	Maráthi, Kánarese and Hindustáni.	
182,473	4,152	3	199	16	17	41,118	17,225	Maráthi.	
535,689	48,173	2	26,280	..	..	99,566	96,293	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
12,634	4,647	..	..	..	..	2,533	2,974	Kánarese and Musalmáni.	
30,042	96,888	..	..	..	3,620	....	..	....	
5,041,461	763,576	1,113	261,033	609,237	32,532	900,139	935,716	....	....

POLI

Political Relations

(1.)—Statement showing Political Relations

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Cutch	Subsidiary alliance.	2,00,000 Sicca rupees for the expenses of a British force.	British Government.	500,000	Dysentery, ague, rheumatic fever, small-pox, measles, ring-worm, guinea-worm.
Pálanpur—Pálanpur	....	50,000	Gaikwár	According to recent Census: 215,972	Fever and small-pox.
Do. Rádhanpur	....	....	None	91,579	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Nine other States ..	....	5,127	Gaikwár	193,048	Do. .. .. ..
Mahi Kántha—I'dar	Tributary ..	30,340	Gaikwár and British Government.	217,382	Febris intermittens, scabies and ulcers, cholera and ophthalmia.
Do. Eleven large and forty-seven smaller States.	Do. ..	1,09,280	Gáikwár, I'dar, British Government.	228,674	Typhoid fever, cough, itch, stomach and bowel affections, fever, guinea-worm, cholera, and ulcers.
Káthiáwár—Junágad	Do. ..	70,604	British and Gaikwár.	380,921	Cough, fever, and dysentery.
Do. Navánagar	Do. ..	1,20,093	British, Gaikwár, and Junágad.	290,847	Fever .. .. ..
Do. Bhávnagar	Do. ..	1,63,917	Do. ..	403,754	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Dhrángadra	Do. ..	44,677	British and Junágad.	87,949	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Porbandar	Do. ..	33,504	British, Gaikwár, and Junágad.	72,077	Fever and cough ..
Do. Nine second class States	Do. ..	2,90,617	Do. ..	474,099	Fever, cough, stomach and bowel affections, and disease of skin.
Do. Seven third class States	Do. ..	97,774	Do. ..	188,879	Fever, cough and dysentery.
Do. Five fourth class States	Do. ..	24,879	Do. ..	60,581	Fever .. .. ..
Cambay	Feudatory ..	25,475 in cash (exclusive of collections on account of customs and excise).	British Government.	83,494	Fever, dysentery and boils.
Baroda	Subsidiary alliance.	....	....	2,000,225	Fever and dysentery ..
Rewa Kántha—Rájpipla	Do. ..	65,000	Gaikwár	120,036	Fever .. .. ..
Do. Chota Udepur ..	Do. ..	10,500	Do.	62,913	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Bária	Do. ..	12,000	British Government.	52,421	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Lúnávada	Do. ..	18,000	British Government and Gaikwár.	74,813	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Bálásinor	Do. ..	18,680	Do. ..	41,984	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Súnth	Do. ..	7,000	Do. ..	49,675	Do. .. .. ..
Nárukot	....	....	....	6,837	....
Súrat Agency—					
Sachin	....	....	....	18,061	Fever, cough, &c. ..

TICAL.

—NATIVE STATES.

with Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	REMARKS.
Rs.				
* 24,00,000	Mounted .. .. 232 Foot .. .. 412 Arabs 328	Transit duties have been abolished since 1874.	Saltpetre, alum; wheat, millet, pulse and cotton; articles of silver, cotton, and silk manufacture.	* Of this about Rs. 13,00,000 belong to H. H. the Ráo and the rest to Jamindárs and others.
4,00,000	294 horse .. 697 foot ..	Levied ..	Wheat, rice and sugar-cane.	Besides petty States or disputed villages— Population, 1,987. Revenue, Rs. 2,900.
5,00,000	248 horse .. 362 foot ..	Do. ..	Cotton and wheat.	
2,79,500	80 horse .. 50 foot ..	Do. ..	Millet, wheat and pulse.	
6,00,000	.....	Levied	Stone for building; grain, oil-seeds and sugar-cane; manufacture of opium and a small quantity of soap.	
88,70,560	.....	Levied † ..	Sandstone quarries, quarries of red and white ochre, marble; food-grains and pulse; opium, sugar-cane; cloths are imported and dyed for Siam.	† In some States only.
18,00,000	2,097	Not	Stone for building; wheat and cotton and oil-seeds; coarse cotton cloth.	Besides 61 others.
10,02,493	2,626	Do.	Stone; grain, cotton, cloth and silk.	
28,68,228	2,750	Do.	Grain, cotton and oil-seeds; cloth, thread, brass and copper vessels.	
3,00,000	2,123	Do.	Stone, salt; grain and cotton; copper and brass vessels; cloth and pottery,	
4,00,000	693	Do.	Stone, cotton, and grain; silk manufacture.	This is included in the third class States.
29,54,245	2,444	Do.	Stone and black marble, salt; grain, cotton, wheat, millet, oil-seeds and pulse; cloth, silver and gold cords, and country soap.	
12,35,183	1,335	Do.	Stone, cotton, grain; silk manufactures; cloth and pottery.	
2,91,594	207	Do.	Grain, cotton, oil-seed, and molasses; cloth.	
4,00,000	173 horse. .. 1,213 foot. ‡ ..	Levied ..	Salt, opium, indigo, wheat and cotton, Cornelian, cloth, and carpet manufactures.	‡ These are mostly undisciplined.
1,30,00,000	Artillery. 433 Cavalry. 6,272 Infantry. 10,702 17,407 (including armed police.)	Levies transit dues.	Timber, cereals, cotton, opium, sugar-cane and tobacco.	
8,00,000	Horse and militia. 456.	Levied	Cornelian mines, cotton, cereals, timber.	Besides 56 petty States— Population, 103,895. Revenue, Rs. 3,10,000.
3,00,000	Do. do. 320.	Do	Cereals, timber. No manufactures or mines	
1,75,000	Do. do. 247.	Do.	Do. do.	
1,25,000	Do. do. 240.	Do.	Do. do.	
80,000	Do. do. 290.	Do.	Cereals and cotton.	
80,000	Do. do. 140.	Do.	Cereals and timber.	
10,000	.....	....	.....	No information.
1,72,190	25 Arabs. 37 natives. 4 cannons. 66 4 guns.	....	Rice, millet, wheat, sugar-cane, and cotton; yarn and coarse cloth.	

POLITICAL

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(1.)—Statement showing Political Relations with

STATE.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Estimated Population.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
Súrat Agency—*continued.*		Rs.			
Bánsda	....	7,800 Broach currency.	British Government.	32,154	Fever .. .. ..
Dharampor	....	....	....	74,592	Fever, cough, &c. ..
Khándesh — Twenty-two petty States.	....	133	British Government.*	36,542	Cold, fever, ague, belly-ache, and enlargement of spleen and liver.
Peint	....	....	....	47,038	.....
Jawhár	....	....	....	37,306	.....
Janjira—Habsan or Janjira ..	Independent ..	....	None	72,000	Fever, ague, dysentery, and guinea-worm.
Sávantvádi	Subsidiary alliance with British Government.	....	....	190,814	Fever and dysentery ..
Sátára Jagírs— Pant Pratinidhi, Phaltan,† Bhor, Daffálpur and Jath.‡	†Bound to furnish a quota of 75 horse.	9,600	H. M.'s Government in lieu of 75 horse.	263,534	Fever, ague, guinea-worm, cholera and small-pox.
Akalkot	Feudatory ..	Rs. 14,592 commuted payment in lieu of contingent of horse.	British Government.	81,068	Fever, cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery.
Kolhápur	Subsidiary alliance.	....	....	802,691	Measles, fever, diarrhœa and cholera, dysentery and small-pox.
Do. Vishálgarh, Bánra, Inchalkaranji, Kágal, and other petty States.	Feudatories of Kolhápur.	19,489	Kolhápur State.	749,131	
Southern Maratha States— Sángli	Feudatory ..	Territory yielding Rs. 1,35,000 has been assigned in lieu of the service of a contingent of horse.	British Government.	223,669	Cholera, small-pox, and fever.
Miraj (Senior Branch) .. Miraj (Junior Branch). Kurundvád (Senior Branch). Kurundvád (Junior Branch). Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Rámdurg.	Do. ..	§ 52,095	Do.	386,771	Cholera, fever and small-pox.
Dhárwár Agency— Savanúr	In subsidiary alliance.	....	....	17,288	Fever, ague and cholera.
Sind—Khairpur	....	....	....	127,000	.....

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Native States in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	REMARKS.
Rs.				
1,12,598	42 Arabs. 72 natives. 20 cavalry. 6 miscellaneous. 1 cannon. 141	....	Rice and pulse; woollen blankets, cotton tape, baskets.	
2,50,000	29 Arabs .. .. 24 do. (India). 20 Makránis. 71 Rájputs. 40 Cavalry. 184	....	Rice, pulse, sugar-cane, mowra, teak, and blackwood.	
69,610	.....	....	Timber.	Transit dues are levied in Surgána only. * For Sawasthán Káthi only.
56,450	.....	....	.....	No information.
54,600	.....	....	.....	
3,22,996	None.	....	Salt, rice, nágli; cotton cloth	No information.
3,04,270	Corps, 436	Not	Rice, inferior grain, cocoanut, and harda—a nut used for dyeing and tanning.	
8,87,155	None.	Levied	Rice, nágli, wheat, bájri, jowári, gram, túr, jágri, cotton, ghee, oil, cloth.	‡ No information.
2,28,500	None.	Do.	Jowári, rice, sugar-cane, gram, wheat, linseed, kardi, are the chief products. 606 families of weavers and 1,280 looms. Sáris, shelas, dopéttas, cholies, turbans, and thán of kádi are made. No mines.	
19,88,404	Infantry .. .. 530 Cavalry .. .. 154 Police and Lashkar foot peons.. .. 934 1,618	Not ..	Iron, rice, Indian millet, and other food-grains, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and saffron. Articles of hardware and pottery, coarse cotton and woollen cloth.	
10,58,839	Police 292			
6,87,850	61 horse.. .. .. 562 foot.	Not	Indian millet, rice, wheat, gram, and cotton; coarse country cloth.	
12,76,255	280 horse .. . 3,542 foot.	Not	Indian millet, wheat, gram, cotton, sugar-cane, and rice; coarse country cloth.	§ Exclusive of Rámdurg. The tribute levied on account of the shares in the estate of Kurundvád (Junior Branch) is included in the amount paid by Kurundvád (Senior Branch).
67,600	.....	....	Cotton, millet, rice pulse, cocoanut, castor-oil seeds, sugar-cane.	
5,59,129	.....	....	Cotton, wool, grain, indigo.	

POLITICAL

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(2.)—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CUTCH.					
His Highness Mahárája Dhiraj Mirza Mahá Ráo Shri Khengarji	Bhuj.. ..	Minor	Rájput, Jádejá, Hindu.	12¾	Privately, at Bhuj .. ..
PA'LANPUR.					
Sher Muhammedkhán Lohani ..	Pálanpur ..	Diván or Chief of Pálanpur.	Pathan, Muhammadan.	27	Educated in Pálanpur .. ..
Bismilla Khán, Bábi	Rádhanpur..	Nawáb or Chief of Rádhanpur.	Do. ..	37	Can read and write Gujaráthi..
MAHI KA'NTHA.					
I'DAR.					
His Highness Mahárája Keshrisingji Jowansingji, Jodhpur family.	I'dar.. ..	Minor	Ráthor, Rájput of the Solar race, Hindu.	17	Privately .. ..
KA'THIA'WA'R.					
His Highness Nawáb Mohobat Khánji, Bábi family.	Junágad ..	First class Chief..	Babi, Muhammadan.	42	Do. .. ..
His Highness the Jám Shri Vibhaji, Jádejá Rájput.	Navánagar .	Do. ..	Rájput, Hindu ..	53	Do. .. ..
His Highness Rával Takhatsingji, Gohel Rájput.	Bhávnagar..	Do. ..	Do. ..	21	Rájkumar College .. ..
His Highness the Ráj Sáheb Mánsingji Jáhlá, Rájput.	Dhrángadra .	Do. ..	Do. ..	42	Privately .. ..
Rána Shri Vikmatji, Jethwa family .	Porbandar ..	Third class Chief	Do. ..	60	Do. .. ..
CAMBAY.					
Husain Yáwar Khán Bahádur, Nawáb of Cambay.	Cambay ..	Feudatory ..	Mogal, Muhammadan, Shiáh.	65	Knows Persian and Urdu well. Educated at Cambay.
BARODA	....	....	....	..	....
REWA KA'NTHA.					
Máhárána Gumbhirsing, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod ..	Ruler of State ..	Gohel Rájput, Hindu.	32	Privately .. ..
Jitsingji, Máhárawal of Chota Udepur.	Chota Udepur.	Do. ..	Chowan Rájput, Hindu.	47	Do. .. ..
Mánsingji, Máhárawal of Deogad Bária.	Bária. ..	Minor, under Government protection.	Do. ..	23	Rájkumar College, Rájkot ..
Wakhatsingji, Máhárána of Lúnáváda.	Lúnáváda ..	Do. ..	Solanki Rájput, Hindu.	20	Do. ..
Jorawarkhán, Nawáb, Bábi of Bálásinor.	Bálásinor ..	Ruler of State ..	Musalman ..	59	Privately .. ..
Pratabsing, Máhárána of Súnth ..	Súnth ..	Minor, under Government protection.	Powar Rájput, Hindu.	17	Rájkumar College, Rájkot ..
SURAT.					
Nawáb Sidhi Abdul Kadar Mahomed Jakub Khán.	Sachín ..	Nawáb	Musalman, Suni .	14	Gujaráthi and English, at Sachín.
Máhárawal Shri Pratabsingji Gulabsingji, of Vansadia dynasty.	Bánsda ..	Minor	Solanki Rájput, Hindu.	14	Do. at Rájkumar College.
Máhárána Shri Narandeoji Ramdeoji, of Solar dynasty.	Dharampor .	Rája	Sisodia do. ..	38	Do. at Dharampor ..
KHA'NDESH.					
DA'NG PIMPRI.					
Nilubaba walad Trimbak	Pimpri ..	....	Bhil, Hindu.	32	....

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency.

How employed.	Has Patent authorizing Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11
Minor	Yes	Yes	No.	
Ruling his State ..	Do.	Do.	Has one son.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	.....	
Minor	Do.	Do.	No.	
Ruling his State ..	Do.	Do.	Yes.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has adopted a boy aged 6 years.
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Yes	It does not appear settled what is the peculiar custom of succession in his family.	Has five sons.	
....	....	....	.....	This State is under the Government of India.
Ruling his State ..	Do.	Yes	Four sons.	
Do. ..	No	Do.	Eight sons.	
Under tuition ..	Do.	Do.	.....	
Minor	Do.	Do.	.....	
Ruling his State ..	Do.	Do.	Two sons.	
Minor	Do.	Do.	.....	
Do.	Yes	Do.	No, being himself a minor.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	
Administering his territory.	Do.	Do.	Yes.	
....	No	Do.	Yes.	

POLITICAL

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(2.)—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
JANJIRA.					
Nawáb Sidi Ahmed Khán	Fort, Janjira.	Chief of Janjira.	Sidi, Suni Mussalman.	20	Educated at Rájkumar College.
SA'VANTVA'DI.					
Raghunáth Sáwant Bhonsle	Sávantváḍi..	Subsidiary alliance.	Marátha, Hindu .	17	Is being educated in the Rájkumar College at Rájkot.
SA'TA'RA.					
Shrinivasráo Pandit Pant Pratinidhi	Aundh ..	Pant Pratinidhi .	Bráhman.. ..	46	Privately .. ..
Madhojiráo Naik, Nimbalkar.. ..	Phaltan ..	Naik, Nimbalkar, Deshmukh.	Kshetri, Hindu...	41	Do. .. ..
Shankarráo Chimnáji Gandekar, and Pant Sacheo	Bhor ..	Pant Sacheo ..	Bráhman.. ..	26	Do. .. ..
AKALKOT.					
Sháháji Maloji *alias* Bába Sáheb Ráje Bhonsle.	Akalkot ..	....	Marátha, Hindu .	11	Do. .. ..
KOLHA'PUR.					
His Highness Shivaji Mahárája Chatrapati IV, Mahárája of Kolhápur, Bhonsle family.	Kolhápur ..	Minor ..	Do. ..	16	Privately at home under supervision of a guardian.
SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.					
SA'NGLI.					
Dhondiráo Chintáman *alias* Tatya Sáheb of Sángli.	Sángli ..	First class Sardár	Bráhman, Hindu.	41	Educated privately at Sángli; knows Maráthi, and has a very slight knowledge of English.
MIRAJ.					
Gangádhar Ráo Ganpat *alias* Balla Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj, senior branch.	Miraj ..	First class Sardár	Do. ..	14	Is being educated and trained at Kolhápur.
KURUNDVA'D.					
Chintáman Ráo Raghunáth *alias* Bala Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád, senior branch.	Kurundvád..	Do. ..	Do. ..	29	Has passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay University, attended the Kolhápur High School, and received instruction from a private tutor.
JAMKHANDI.					
Rámchandar Ráo Gopál *alias* Appa Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi.	Jamkhandi..	Do. ..	Do. ..	46	Educated in the Belgaum Sardárs' High School, both in Maráthi and English.
RAMDURG.					
Venkatráo Sáheb Bhavé	Rámdurg ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	27	Do. do. ..
MUDHOL.					
Venkatráo Balwantráo Ráje Ghorpadé	Mudhol ..	Do. ..	Marátha	18	Educated at Rájkumar College at Rájkot.
SAVANU'R.					
Abdul Dalelkhán Dalerjang Bahádur	Savanúr ..	Nawáb	Páthán, Muhammadan.	17	Do. do. ..
KHAIRPUR.					
Mir A'li Murad Khán	Khairpur ..	Mir	Tálpur Muhammadan.	..	At home .. ..

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

How employed.	Has Patent authorizing Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11
Minor..	No	Not necessarily the eldest son, but the one who, on the death of the Chief, may be considered by the principal persons of the State to be fit as regards learning and noble descent.	No.	Not married.
....	Yes	Follows primogeniture ..	No	Not married.
Administering the affairs of his State ..	Do.	Not determined as yet ..	Has male heirs.	
Do. ..	Do.	According to Hindu religion all sons are heirs according to rank.	Venkatrao Naik Nimbalkar.	
Do. ..	Do.	Yes	No.	
....	Do.	Follows primogeniture ..	None.	
Minor..	Do.	Do. ..	No	Was adopted heir to the late Chief on 23rd October 1871.
Is the head of the Sángli State.	Do.	Is a Patwardhan Chief; there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	None.	
Minor..	Has patent authorizing adoption.	Family follows primogeniture.	Do.	
Ruling his State ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Has a male heir.	
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	None.	
Minor	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
Do. ..	Yes	Yes	Do.	
Ruling his State ..	....	....	Yes.	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

POLICE.

(3.)—Results of the Working of the Police of the Native States of the Bombay Presidency, and of the Settlement at Aden, 1878-79.

STATE.	Number of Offences reported to the Police.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	
Cutch	2,063	1,704	3,349	2,135	3,189	2,111	*a*	*a*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*a* Police and magisterial action not shown separately.
Pálanpur	2,140	2,171	2,040	2,047	2,040	2,047	1,241	1,156	780	837	61·	56·	61·	56·	
Mahi Kántha	3,400	3,066	1,925	..	1,925	..	1,621	..	289	..	84·21	..	84·21	87·5	
Káthiáwár	15,546	17,217	19,115	22,305	18,653	21,764	11,136	14,077	7,308	6,759	58·25	62·5	59·70	64·6	
Cambay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No returns submitted.
Rewa Kántha	1,593	2,761	2,319	5,282	2,256	5,282	1,614	4,033	550	952	70·	76·	71·	76·	
Nárukot	79	142	96	..	119	274	105	265	5	..	..	..	..	..	
Surat Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Khándesh Agency	2	..	7	..	7	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	Returns incomplete.
Jawhár (Thána)	37	24	75	67	75	67	51	67	24	..	66·	100·	66·	100·	
Janjira	619	527	1,392	1,000	257	174	204	151	1,188	849	14·15	15·1	79·3	86·7	
Sávantvádi	1,152	515	500	631	496	631	287	438	156	171	57·4	69·4	57·8	69·4	
Sátára Agency	2,098	1,454	2,555	1,758	2,287	1,342	1,356	800	920	726	63·4	47·54	69·	51·22	
Akalkot	551	605	1,143	1,283	991	1,017	744	760	399	502	65	59·	75·	74·	
Kolhápur	3,612	2,389	5,874	3,167	5,201	2,916	3,454	1,599	1,747	1,269	58·8	50·	64·48	66·	
Southern Marátha States. { Sángli, ..	1,481	..	2,102	1,369	2,014	1,317	1,576	..	438	..	74·97	61·	78·25	..	
Miraj, &c.	2,955	1,996	4,057	2,340	3,816	2,191	2,966	1,324	818	780	69·2	62·1	74·2	62·8	
Savanúr (Dhárwár)	123	126	158	124	140	121	117	86	41	38	74	69·3	83·5	71·	
Khairpur	306	327	339	382	251	291	211	242	40	49	64	70·	84·	82·	
Aden	..	..	661	478	..	..	515	..	..	..	77·9	87·44	..	..	
Total ..	37,757	35,024	47,707	44,368	43,717	41,545	27,231	24,998	13,529	12,932	..	..	..	..	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

POLICE—*continued.*

(4.)—Statement of Property Stolen and Recovered in Native States and at the Aden Settlement, 1878-79.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage.		REMARKS.
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cutch	35,108	39,353	16,009	20,716	45·6	52·6	
Pálanpur...	73,839	1,22,167	7,897	6,591	11·	5·	
Mahi Kántha	93,241	1,02,643	20,538	16,483	22·5	16·11	
Káthiáwár	3,60,255	3,97,398	1,37,700	1,12,569	38·22	28·33	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns submitted.
Rewa Kántha	53,792	70,048	10,418	18,316	19·	26·	
Nárukot...	608	1,236	196	568	32·	45·	
Surat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns.
Jawhár	785	970	670	353	72·2	36·3	
Janjira	3,647	1,002	3,151	647	...	64·	
Sávantvádi	4,220	3,733	1,696	1,549	40·2	41·5	
Sátára Agency	10,838	11,782	7,073	4,762	64·	53·	
Akalkot	16,702	14,937	2,383	2,653	14·	17·	
Kolháp ur	45,935	50,307	35,013	42,071	76·22	83·6	
Southern Marátha States. Sángli, ...	22,648	...	7,326	...	32·	38·	
Southern Marátha States. Miraj, &c.	37,069	79,997	18,560	49,249	57·3	41·8	
Savanúr (Dhárwár)	1,669	1,343	415	807	25·	60·	
Khairpur	6,657	8,512	4,420	5,022	66·	59·	
Aden	5,365	149	4,390	...	75·	32·8	
Total ...	7,72,378	9,05,577	2,77,855	2,82,356	...	...	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(5.)—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of Persons arrested in the Native States of the Bombay Presidency and at the Aden Settlement, 1878-79.

STATE.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.							PERSONS DISPOSED OF.							REMARKS.
			Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to Trial during 1878-79.				Received by transfer.	Total.								
	1877-78.	1878-79.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	Upon Summons	Voluntarily.		1878-79.	1877-78.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Persons remaining at end of the year.	Cases remaining for trial at end of the year.	
Cutch	4,050	2,950	132	2,111	827	2,061	331	6	5,468	7,151	1,139	1,534	2,736	1	24	34	19	No returns available.
Pálanpur	2,140	2,171	17	2,047	..	..	..	32	2,096	2,066	834	4	1,172	32	1	53	8	
Mahi Kántha	4,226	3,886	253	1,506	124	1,414	136	72	3,705	4,504	244	881	2,305	29	12	234	177	
Káthiáwár	18,565	20,358	1,955	21,269	2,181	5,931	1,770	724	33,820	30,457	4,529	6,210	19,774	700	207	2,400	1,231	
Cambay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rewa Kántha	2,008	3,091	218	5,231	305	393	80	111	6,333	8,531	121	1,003	4,389	291	172	357	571	
Nárukot	79	141	..	237	7	..	18	11	273	121	6	..	264	..	..	3	2	
Surat Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khándesh Agency	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jawhár	167	182	..	67	109	79	33	6	294	359	18	109	167	..	..	..	..	
Janjira	619	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sávantvádi	424	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	640	766	124	55	453	..	6	2	..	
Sátára Agency	2,128	1,265	27	1,157	237	710	33	..	2,164	3,556	769	458	882	2	6	47	..	
Akalkot	855	775	1	1,283	25	113	15	..	1,437	1,706	527	49	837	21	..	3	2	
Kolhápur	4,625	2,979	51	2,916	309	893	682	85	4,936	7,972	1,675	436	2,720	70	..	35	16	
Southern Maratha States. { Sángli, ..	1,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,489	2,381	327	83	940	22	24	93	..	
Miraj, &c.	2,942	1,830	79	2,062	264	349	82	17	2,853	5,253	468	568	1,633	..	25	159	79	
Savanúr (Dhárwár)	106	61	1	97	24	..	..	..	122	171	29	..	86	7	..	..	..	
Khairpur	306	327	5	359	..	..	16	7	387	344	91	49	246	..	..	7	4	
Aden	687	..	..	478	206		..	..	684	1,434	..	133	551	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	45,210	40,016	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,701	73,204	10,901	11,572	39,149	1,175	477	3,427	2,109	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(6.)—Statement showing Criminal Appeals filed and disposed of in the Appellate Courts of Native States and Aden, 1878-79.

STATE.	Tribunals.	Number of Appellants.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.								REMARKS.
			Applications rejected.	Sentences.			Proceedings quashed	Further inquiry ordered	Referred.	Pending.	
				Confirmed	Modified.	Reversed.					
Cutch	4	326	107	109	66	21	...	15	...	8	
Pálanpur	1	52	...	14	1	36	...	...	...	1	
Mahi Kántha	3	29	1	12	6	6	...	2	...	2	
Káthiáwár	68	1,149	7	489	295	257	23	3	...	75	There appear to have been more cases than one against one of the appellants in the Rájkot Courts.
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns submitted.
Rewa Kántha	3	5	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	No appeals made during the year.
Nárukot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Surat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jawhár	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	No appeals made.
Janjira	...	5	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Sávantvádi...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sátára Agency	5	92	...	28	20	37	...	...	7	...	
Akalkot	92	9	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Kolhápur	3	118	...	83	17	18	...	...	...	...	
Southern Maratha States. { Sángli, ...	...	20	...	12	3	4	...	...	...	1	
Miraj, &c.	15	32	...	18	3	7	...	...	...	4	
Savanúr (Dhárwár)	1	7	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	
Khairpur	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aden	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	197	1,850	117	782	415	394	23	20	7	92	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

PRISONS.

(7.)—Prisons in Native States and at Aden, 1878-79.

STATE.	Number of Prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE IN JAIL.		Number of Prisoners remaining at end of the year.	Total Cost of Jails and Prisoners.	REMARKS.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1877-78.	1878-79.			
				1878-79.	1877-78.					
									Rs.	
Cutch	11	298	2,230	2,528	2,324	226	201	266	18,084	
Pálanpur	1	95	475	570	372	91	144	121	6,998	
Mahi Kántha	26	193	1,040	1,233	872	186·68	201·10	192	20,925	
Káthiáwár	135	2,193	18,690	20,883	13,478	From 1 to 291	From 1 to 205	2,583	1,92,089	Including lock-ups.
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns submitted.
Rewa Kántha	24	440	4,477	4,917	2,125	544	339	485	36,051	
Nárukot	1	...	49	49	47	1·35	1·25	...	284	Lock-up.
Surat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
Jawhár (Thána)	117	29	88	117	92	...	...	14	906	
Janjira	1	22	45	67	63	24·45	24·16	32	4,277	
Sávantvádi	1	52	155	207	214	...	...	...	6,797	
Sátára Agency	13	129	473	602	393	...	...	50	6,583	
Akalkot	3	59	441	500	524	...	...	79	6,904	
Kolhápur	11	305	2,997	3,302	4,844	...	...	326	37,388	
Southern Marátha States.—Sángli, ...	7	252	1,320	1,572	2,165	330	268	224	16,573	
Southern Marátha States.—Miraj, &c. ...	18	286	983	1,269	2,694	53·3	34·6	229	21,065	
Savanúr (Dhárwár)	1	49	88	137	151	50·4	42	29	1,449	
Khairpur	2	75	242	317	272	66	65	69	2,066	
Aden	1	54	153	207	355	77	48	32	17,230	
Total ...	373	4,531	33,946	38,477	30,985	...	...	4,731	3,95,669	

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POLITICAL—*continued.*

CIVIL JUSTICE.

(8.)—Statement showing the Number of Suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Native States and Aden, 1878-79.

STATE.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on the file at end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	TOTAL.		NUMBER DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		ARREARS.		REMARKS.
				1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	
Cutch	22	649	3,830	4,479	6,520	4,265	5,871	214	649	
Pálanpur	9	568	563	1,131	1,362	580	794	551	568	
Mahi Kántha	42	585	1,285	1,870	1,987	1,355	1,403	515	584	
Káthiáwár	125	4,104	13,136	17,240	18,418	12,254	14,314	4,986	4,104	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns submitted.
Rewa Kántha	7	54	378	432	842	325	788	107	54	
Nárukot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Surat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh Agency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No civil work.
Jawhár	4	46	57	103	75	76	29	27	46	
Janjira	1	78	394	472	312	348	234	124	78	
Sávantvádi	3	874	2,142	3,016	3,797	2,545	2,923	471	874	
Sátára Agency	14	1,205	2,977	4,182	2,965	2,923	1,760	1,259	1,205	
Akalkot	3	151	730	881	562	813	411	68	151	
Kolhápur	3	887	2,959	3,846	4,487	3,410	3,600	436	887	
Southern Marátha States. Sángli,	...	1,801	290	2,091	1,032	1,663	742	428	290	
Southern Marátha States. Miraj, &c.	22	458	2,711	3,169	1,626	2,463	1,168	706	458	
Savanúr (Dhárwár) ...	1	45	105	150	172	127	127	23	45	
Khairpúr	1	4	22	26	42	21	29	5	13	
Aden	3	64	2,581	2,645	2,454	2,642	2,390	3	64	
Total ...	260	11,573	34,160	45,733	46,653	35,810	36,583	9,923	10,070	

POLITICAL—*concluded.*

CIVIL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(9.)—Statement showing the Number of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Appellate Courts of the Native States and Aden, 1878-79.

STATE.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on the file at end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	TOTAL.		NUMBER DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		ARREARS.		REMARKS.
				1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	
Cutch	4	143	813	956	1,266	828	1,123	128	143	
Pálanpur	1	13	36	49	36	43	23	6	13	
Mahi Kántha...	2	13	38	51	35	35	22	16	13	
Káthiáwár	42	504	632	1,136	1,316	698	812	438	504	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns submitted.
Rewa Kántha	2	9	47	56	62	40	53	16	9	
Nárukot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No civil appeals filed.
Surat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No civil appeals.
Jawhár	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Janjira	2	126	37	163	127	14	67	149	60	
Sávantvádi	...	30	187	217	194	190	164	27	30	
Sátára Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Akalkot	1	10	12	22	46	13	36	9	10	
Kolhápur	2	106	61	167	112	59	6	108	106	
Southern Marátha States. Sángli, ...	...	109	72	181	273	68	164	113	109	
Southern Marátha States. Miraj, &c..	8	301	1,233	1,534	...	1,271	...	263	...	
Savanúr (Dhárwár)	1	14	10	24	...	11	...	13	...	
Khairpur	1	5	...	5	4	5	4	...	...	
Aden	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	
Total ...	67	1,383	3,180	4,563	3,472	3,276	2,475	1,287	997	

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SETTLEMENTS.

(1.)—Statement showing the Date on which the current Settlement in each District of the Bombay Presidency expires, i.e., the Date on which each District becomes open to Resettlement.

No.	District.	Year in which first Settlement took place.	Year in which District becomes open to resettlement.
1	Ahmedabad	1856-57	1886-87.
2	Kaira	1862-63	1892-93.
3	Panch Mahâls	1870-71	1900-01. Original settlement in progress.
4	Broach	1870-71	1900-01.
5	Surat	1864-65	1894-95.
6	Khándesh	1854-55	1884-85.
7	Násik	1840-41	Resettlement operations in progress.
8	Thána	1854-55	1884-85.
9	Kolába	1856-57	1886-87.
10	Ahmednagar	1843-44	Resettlement operations in progress.
11	Poona	1838-39	Resettlement nearly completed.
12	Sholápur	1839-40	Resettlement completed.
13	Sátára	1855-56	1885-86.
14	Ratnágiri	1865-66	1894-95. Original settlement in progress.
15	Kánara	1863-64	1893-94. Do. do.
16	Belgaum	1848-49	1878-79. Resettlement commenced.
17	Dhárwár	1843-44	Resettlement operations nearly completed.
18	Kaládgi	1843-44	Do. do. do.

SETTLEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—Statement showing the total Cost of Resettlement Operations in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency, and the Increase in gross Land Revenue Receipts for each year consequent on resettlement.

District.	Year in which Resettlement took effect.	Total Cost of Resettlement.	Gross Land Revenue Receipts in year before Resettlement.	Gross Land Revenue Receipts in each year after Resettlement.	Increase of Revenue annually consequent on Resettlement.	Total Increase of Revenue since Resettlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.							
	1868-69 ..		83,045	84,660	1,615	..	There are outstanding balances in all these Collectorates on account of the famine, part of which relates to tálukas under revised settlement.
	1869-70 ..		..	1,24,099	42,054	..	
	1870 71 ..		..	1,27,896	44,851	..	
	1871-72 ..		..	1,25,514	42,469	..	
	1872-73 ..		1,62,886	2,67,809	1,04,923	..	
Poona ..	1873-74 ..	3,27,991	..	2,27,368	64,482	..	
	1874-75 ..		3,88,834	5,95,557	2,06,723	..	
	1875-76 ..		..	5,20,881	1,32,047	..	
	1876-77 ..		..	5,58,686	1,69,852	..	
	1877-78 ..		3,99,298	5,59,940	1,60,642	..	
	1878-79 ..		4,13,075	5,77,028	1,63,953	11,33,611	
	1871-72 ..		1,00,531	1,42,743	42,212	..	
	1872-73 ..		2,49,418	4,59,123	2,09,705	..	
	1873-74 ..		4,10,124	7,48,574	3,38,450	..	
	1874-75 ..		5,16,648	8,34,325	3,17,677	..	
Sholápur ...	1875-76 ..	4,37,546	..	7,77,704	2,61,056	..	
	1876-77 ..		..	7,89,949	2,73,301	..	
	1877-78 ..		..	7,97,435	2,80,787	..	
	1878-79 ..		..	7,86,220	2,69,572	19,92,760	
	1872-73 ..		91,460	1,53,015	61,555	..	
	1873-74 ..		..	1,52,841	61,381	..	
	1874-75 ..		..	1,51,881	60,421	..	
	1875-76 ..	4,64,344	2,48,612	3,99,545	1,50,933	..	
Násik	1876-77 ..		3,70,505	5,19,243	1,48,738	..	
	1877-78 ..		..	5,76,364	2,05,859	..	
	1878-79 ..		3,79,646	5,70,781	1,91,135	8,80,022	
	1876-77 ..		46,307	59,090	12,783	..	
Ahmednagar .	1877-78 ..	81,975	..	59,636	13,329	..	
	1878-79 ..		1,33,290	1,81,056	47,766	73,878	
Southern Division.							
	1874-75 ..		2,48,974	3,84,162	1,35,188	..	
	1875-76 ..		4,16,540	6,31,337	2,14,797	..	
	1876-77 ..	2,72,681	5,34,419	8,10,260	2,75,841	..	
Dhárwár ..	1877-78 ..		..	8,10,260	2,75,841	..	
	1878-79 ..		8,31,409	12,30,476	3,99,067	13,00,734	
	1874-75 ..		1,09,656	1,55,311	45,655	..	
	1875-76 ..		3,46,581	4,49,664	1,03,083	..	
Kaládgi ..	1876-77 ..	2,57,318	5,08,620	6,49,029	1,40,409	..	
	1877-78 ..		..	6,49,029	1,40,409	..	
	1878-79 ..		..	6,49,029	1,40,409	5,69,965	
Grand Total ..	....	18,41,858					

Total increase for	Poona ..	11,33,611
Do.	Sholápur ..	19,92,760
Do.	Násik ..	8,80,022
Do.	Ahmednagar .	73,878
Do.	Dhárwár ..	13,00,734
Do.	Kaládgi ..	5,69,965
	Grand Total ..	59,50,970

Increase of revenue in each Collectorate in 1878-79, resulting from resettlement:—

	Rs.
Poona	1,63,953
Sholápur	2,69,572
Násik	1,91,135
Ahmednagar	47,766
Dhárwár	3,99,067
Kaládgi	1,40,409
Total ..	12,11,902

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS).

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1878-79 (between 1st April 1878 and 31st March 1879) and sanctioned, as required by law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Act.	Date of Sanction.
Act No. IV of 1878. An Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872, and to continue the same as so amended.	The Honourable J. Gibbs.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at pages xxii to xxiv of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1877-78.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 13th February 1878. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 19th June 1878.
Act No. V of 1878. An Act to consolidate and amend the A'bkári Law of the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at page xxii of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1877-78. The Governor-General having returned the Bill, which was passed on the 5th March 1878, without his assent and with certain suggestions for amendment, a new Bill was prepared with a view to meeting those suggestions, and to removing the objections which the Governor-General entertained to the Bill as passed. The principal alterations made in the Bill were— (1) An amendment of the definition of "intoxicating drug". (2) The entire omission of section 12 of the former Bill. (3) The insertion of a new section to provide for the recognition of certain rights of exemption to which it was considered that the holders of certain villages in Sálsette might be entitled under the terms of the Indenture granted to them by the East India Company. (4) The saving of the jurisdiction of the High Court and of the Bombay Court of Small Causes in section 67.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 26th July 1878. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 7th September 1879.
Act No. VI of 1878. An Act to remove doubts as to the time when certain portions of the Bombay Municipal Act Amendment and Continuance Act, 1878, were intended to come into force.	The Honourable J. Gibbs.	The circumstance that the assent of the Governor-General to the Bombay Municipal Act Amendment and Continuance Act, 1878, was not published before the 1st July, suggested at the time certain difficulties with regard to the elections of the Corporation and Town Council which were to be made in accordance with the list of voters published on 2nd July; but these appeared to be removed by the opinion of counsel, who considered that the Governor-General's assent gave effect to the Act from the date on which it was read a third time and passed by the	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 30th September 1878. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 28th October 1878.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS)—*continued.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Act.	Date of Sanction.
		Governor in Council. The list of voters, &c., which had been prepared and published by the Municipal Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of section 9 D of the Amended Municipal Act, in anticipation of the publication of the Governor-General's assent to the Act, would, under this view, have been legally valid. But the Municipal Commissioner informed Government that the notice of the publication of the list, which he prepared, did not appear in the local newspapers on the 1st July, as required by section 9 D, but on the 2nd *idem*, and as this accident might have possibly been held hereafter to invalidate the list, and the elections and appointments which might be made in accordance with it, it had been thought advisable to have this Act for the purpose of placing the validity of the list beyond question. As there was reason to think that the proper construction of the words "on the passing thereof" in para. 2 of section 1 of the Municipal Act Amendment Act was also not free from doubt, opportunity was taken of amending that paragraph in accordance with what had been the original intention of the Council when passing it. A further question had arisen under the same paragraph as to whether its effect, with reference to section 63 of the Municipal Amendment Act, was to abolish the town duty on metals from the date of the Act coming into force, or only from the date when the new rates which would be fixed by the Corporation under section 115 of the Principal Act for current year according to the new Schedule B, came into force. If the former were the case, no new rate could have been imposed by the Corporation under section 115 until the end of the year, and the Municipality would thus have lost the revenue from the duty on metals without any compensating revenue on firewood, which was made liable to duty in the new schedule in lieu of metals. This was a position in which it had never been intended to place the Municipality, and it was therefore necessary to clear up this point also in the Act.	

Act No. VII of 1878. An Act to amend the law for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the cotton trade.	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at page xx of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1876-77. The Governor-General having declined to assent to the Bill as read a third time and passed on the 3rd March 1877, unless it was re-enacted without the provision in section 22 regarding the application of fines, fees and forfeitures, a new Bill was prepared with a view to remove the objection entertained by the Governor-General. Opportunity was taken to insert, at the suggestion of the Government of India, the words "not belonging to the Government" in section 21 of the old Bill after the word "Cotton", so as to avoid all possibility of conflict with section 20 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 24th September 1878. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 11th November 1878.
Act No. I of 1879. An Act to facilitate the introduction of the Bombay District Municipal Act into Sind.	The Honourable J. Gibbs.	The Governor in Council, by notification published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 1st August 1878, extended to Sind, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Bombay District Municipal Act VI of 1873, with effect from 1st of October 1878. But, owing to sections 1, 4, cl. 4, and 19, cl. 2, of the said Bombay District Municipal Act having been repealed by the Repealing Act XII of 1876 before the date of the said notifications, difficulties had been experienced by the authorities in Sind in bringing the Act into operation. These difficulties have been removed by this Act, which re-enacts for the Province of Sind the substance of the provisions of the sections of the Bombay District Municipal Act repealed by the above-mentioned Repealing Act of 1876. Doubts having also been entertained as to whether the Bombay District Municipal Act was not applicable to the Province of Sind as well as to the rest of the Presidency of Bombay from the date on which the assent of the Governor-General to that Act was published, the opportunity has been taken of removing this doubt.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 24th February 1879. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 27th March 1879.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS).

(2.)—*Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1878-79.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
Bill No. 3 of 1878. A Bill to provide for the levy of Fees for the use of Government Landing-places in the Port of Kurrachee.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner.	1. Much inconvenience has been felt for some years past at the Port of Kurrachee owing to the want of statutory powers for enforcing order and controlling traffic at the various bandars and landing-places. This Act is, therefore, introduced for the purpose of empowering Government and the Commissioner in Sind to make and enforce such regulations as may, from time to time, be found necessary. 2. In order that the provisions of the Act may be properly carried out, it is necessary that a fund should be raised from which the costs of administering the Act may be defrayed, and out of which also such improvements and extensions of the landing-places at the Port as may from time to time be required, may be undertaken. For this purpose it is proposed to empower Government to levy fees at every landing-place to which the Act will apply. 3. The opportunity has also been taken to legalize certain wharfage dues which have been levied at the Native Jetty since 1865 under the authority of a Government Notification, as to the legality of the issue of which doubts have arisen.	7th August 1878.	.....	This Bill was read a third time and passed on the 11th February 1879. It received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 24th February 1879, and has been sent for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy. *N. B.*—Since sanctioned.
Bill No. 5 of 1878. A Bill to prohibit the practice of Inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in the Town of Kurrachee compulsory.	The Honourable J. Gibbs.	The town of Kurrachee has been visited within the last few years with destructive outbreaks of small-pox resulting in great mortality among the people. Experience has proved that the present system of voluntary vaccination has failed to supply a sufficient and effectual safeguard against the recurrence and spread of this dangerous malady. Instances have also been brought to light, showing that the injurious practice of inoculation is to some extent prevalent in the Province of Sind, and that it has been fruitful in introducing and spreading contagion. The existing laws do not provide any adequate means for the prevention and punishment of this highly dangerous practice. It is, therefore, proposed by this Bill to prohibit under express penalties the practice of inoculation, and to make suitable provision for the introduction of a system of compulsory vaccination.	5th September 1878.	.....	Do. do.

		A similar Bill for the Town and Island of Bombay was some time ago introduced into the Legislative Council, a representation in favour of such a measure having been previously received from the Bombay Association. The principle of the Bill had also the approval of the leading native gentlemen in Bombay, and the measure finally passed into law in the beginning of 1877. It has since been found to work efficaciously and to the general satisfaction of the public. Compulsory vaccination has long since been the law in England and in most other European countries, with consequences most beneficial to the human race.		
Bill No. 6 of 1878. A Bill for the relief of Indebted Agriculturists in certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner.	The Government of Bombay recently submitted to the Government of India a draft Bill for the Relief of Indebted Agriculturists in certain parts of this Presidency, with a view to the same being introduced in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. That Bill contained, amongst others, some provisions for limiting the liability of indebted agriculturists both as regards the amount of interest payable by them, and also in respect of the principal when the debt had been incurred by their ancestors. The Government of India, while expressing willingness to introduce a measure for some of the other objects of the Bill, has intimated a preference that such legislation as may be needed concerning interest and ancestral debts should be undertaken by the Governor of Bombay in Council. This Bill has accordingly been prepared for introduction into the Local Legislative Council. It is proposed to limit its operation to the four districts of the Deccan in which the indebtedness of the rayats is believed to be more particularly aggravated, viz., Poona, Sátára, Sholápur and Ahmednagar; and its object is, by way of providing one remedy against their becoming hereafter exceedingly and unreasonably involved, to (1) permit agriculturists to be charged only a reasonable rate of interest whenever interest is properly payable by them; (2) provide for all part payments and previous realizations being duly accounted for to their credit; (3) prohibit their being made liable for compound interest; (4) extend to agriculturists of all classes the benefit of the Hindu rule of *dam dupat*, and to extend the scope of that rule itself by providing that no agriculturist shall in any case pay interest exceeding in the aggregate the amount of his principal debt; and (5) limit the liability of agriculturists in respect of ancestral debts.	19th September 1878.	The Secretary of State who was addressed on the subject, having expressed his opinion that the subject could be better dealt with by one comprehensive measure than by two passed in different legislatures, further action in the Bombay Legislative Council was suspended. Leave has since been given to the Honourable Mr. Hope for the introduction of a Bill on the subject in the Council of the Governor-General.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS)—*continued.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
Bill No. 8 of 1878. A Bill to further amend Act XIII of 1856.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner.	It has recently been brought to the notice of Government, that whilst sections 18 and 19 of Act XIII of 1856, as amended by sections 4 and 5 of Bombay Act I of 1872, entitle members of the Bombay Police Force to have their pensions calculated on their salary and "authorized official allowances", section 17 of the same Act, as amended by section 2 of Bombay Act I of 1872, renders their "pay" alone liable to contributions to the Superannuation Fund, and that the word "pay" has been understood not to include "authorized official allowances". It appears, however, to be but reasonable that the contributions to the fund should be calculated upon the same basis as the pensions. This Bill has, therefore, been drafted for the purpose of amending the law in this respect.	18th November 1878.	.....	This Bill was read a third time and passed on the 11th February 1879. It received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 24th February 1879, and has been sent for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy. *N. B.*—Since sanctioned.
Bill No. 9 of 1878. A Bill to amend the Law for the periodical inspection and the management, by competent Engineers, of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft.	The fees leviable under Bombay Act V of 1873 are found not to yield sufficient revenue to enable Government to provide efficiently for giving effect to the requirements of the Act, and the scale of fees is stated to work unfairly, because the same charge for inspection is made to the owner of a small concern worked by steam-power as to a company whose property is worth perhaps lakhs of rupees. Again, the absence of any provision in Bombay Act V of 1873 for checking the working of boilers at a higher pressure than that allowed by the Inspector's certificate, is found to be a serious obstacle to the exercise of efficient control over the owners and engineers in charge of such boilers. Part III of the Act has also given rise to difficulties. The examiners appointed under section 16 have considered that alleged efficient service merely, without any personal test of the candidate's qualifications, is not a safe ground upon which to award a certificate of competency as engineer. They have also thought it necessary that certificate of competency should be of different classes, according to the candidates' respective qualifications, which are found to be of very varying degrees.	28th November 1878.	.....	This Bill has been only introduced by publication in the *Government Gazette*. It has not yet been read a first time.

		This Bill proposes to amend Bombay Act V of 1873 so as to remove all the above objections to it. It is also proposed (1) to extend the provisions of the new Act to all boilers, and not merely to those of which the prime-movers are above ten horse-power, to which Act V of 1873 was restricted, and (2) to repeal so much of the latter Act as relates to the inspection of prime-movers, but to take power to extend the new Act to prime-movers, in any place or district, if at any future period it should be deemed desirable to do so. Provision has also been made to punish abuse of power by an Inspector and to increase the penalty for a frivolous appeal from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150. The opportunity has been taken of introducing several other minor alterations, and of improving the language and arrangement of the Act. As the proposed amendments are numerous, it has been thought better to substitute an entirely new Act than to burden the Statute Book with a lengthy amending Act.			
Bill No. 11 of 1878. A Bill to provide for irrigation in the Bombay Presidency.	The Honourable Colonel C. J. Merriman.	The object of this Bill is to establish the law relating to irrigation and irrigational works in the Bombay Presidency. 2. In 1873, Canal Rules were framed, and revised in 1876, and to some extent acted on; but not having the force of law, the introduction of this Bill has now become, owing to the expansion of irrigation and water-supply, a matter of urgent necessity. 3. The Bill is based upon the Northern India Canal and Drainage Bill, 1873, and the Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876, in which provinces canals have long been in operation, and, therefore, advantage is taken of the practical experience in those provinces of the requirements of such undertakings. 4. The Bill is mainly administrative, and declares and defines the powers which the Government and its officers may exercise in carrying out and managing works of irrigation and drainage; while at the same time it provides for the interests of the people and secures compensation to them for any loss they may sustain. 5. The sections of the Bill that treat of the powers of Canal Officers are based on existing custom. The powers chiefly refer to the execution of works and management of water-courses, and all matters required for the extension and proper regulation of irrigation. 6. The decision on claims for compensation, the collection of water-rates and other charges including penalties prescribed for breaches of rules, are vested in Collectors, to whom also lie appeals from the orders of Canal Officers in certain cases.	9th December 1878.	.....	The Bill was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee on the 17th December 1878. *N. B.*—The Select Committee have since submitted their report, and the Bill as amended by them has been read a second time and considered in detail.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS)—*continued.*

Title of Bill	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
		7. Provision is made to guard against the surreptitious abstraction of water from canals, by means of wells sunk in their vicinity after their construction, from which irrigation is improved and extended without any payment of water-rate. This measure is considered absolutely necessary in the Deccan, where the soil is often of a very porous nature. 8. The Bill proceeds upon the supposition that the supply of water will be given only to persons who voluntarily desire to participate in it, and that the ordinary water-rates will only be charged upon persons who directly benefit by the use of the water. But Government has been led to the conclusion that it is necessary on financial grounds to take a power which will extend beyond this, and will admit of a rate being placed on all cultivable land that is irrigable from any canal, but is not paying any water-rate therefor. The Government proposes that, if after a canal has been opened for two years, the water is not being used in sufficient quantity to cover the charges properly debitable to the revenue account of the work, a general rate, not exceeding eight annas per acre, may be charged on all cultivable land, that is, irrigable from the canal but not paying any water-rate therefor. The benefits of irrigation works, though doubtless generally felt throughout the districts in which they exist, are vastly greater to the agricultural community in the immediate vicinity of such works. In the former case the benefits are indirect, whereas in the latter case they are direct; and it is obvious that, unless the people, whose lands are under command, will use the water, the country generally will derive little benefit from the works, which will thus remain unproductive. It, therefore, appears but fair and reasonable that where the principal advantage is obtained, there should the principal burden be placed. 9. Provision is made for obtaining labour in cases of great emergency to avert calamity or extensive public loss by placing a legal obligation on all villages and persons deriving benefit from, or who are in the vicinity of the works, to supply labour, which shall be adequately paid for, under suitable penalties. It would scarcely be safe to construct irrigation works on a large scale without a provision of this kind.			

		10. The general provisions of the Bill are supplemented by a power given to the Government to make rules in detail for the guidance of the Canal Officers and the exercise of all special powers given under the law.			
Bill No. 12 of 1878. A Bill to consolidate the lands and other property vesting in the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and certain other lands and property on, or connected with, the foreshore of the Island of Bombay into one Estate, and to vest the control and management of the same in one Public Trust, and for other purposes.	The Honourable J. Gibbs.	The object of this Bill is to place the whole of the foreshore of Bombay, used or likely to be used for the purposes of the shipping-trade of the Port, under the Port, Trust, and to amend the constitution of the Corporation of the Trustees of the Port so as to make it fairly representative of all the chief interests concerned in the proper administration of the Trust. Government have already entered into negotiations with the holders of the principal properties on the foreshore not vested in the present Trustees, and it is believed that all the properties which it is desirable to vest in the new Corporation, in order to effect the object of the Bill, may be purchased for a sum not exceeding 77 lakhs of rupees. A general description of those properties will be found in Schedule A of the Bill; a more precise description of each estate will be contained in the Articles of Agreement, under which the properties will, if they are eventually purchased, be conveyed by their present holders to the Secretary of State. If the purpose and general scope of the Bill are found to be approved, the Governor in Council will, with the sanction of the Government of India, proceed to purchase these properties; and it is proposed upon the completion of such purchases to vest the benefits of them (under section 29 of the Bill) in the new Board of Trustees, and to require the Board to pay the purchase-money by the issue of Port Trust securities in the form of Schedule B of the Bill. The new Corporation will thus commence its existence vested, on the one hand, with the whole of the foreshore, and all the wharves, piers, docks in the Port, and the sole right of levying rates for the use of the same; and, on the other hand, with a debt of about 77 lakhs of rupees in addition to all the liabilities of the present Trustees. One essential feature of the Bill is, that the new Board shall be compelled faithfully to discharge all the liabilities thus imposed upon them. The Governor in Council is willing to guarantee out of the Provincial Revenues of the Presidency the payment of all the interest from time to time due by the Board (section 35), but in consideration of such guarantee it is proposed to give Government the power of increasing the rates, or, if necessity arises, of appointing a Receiver to collect the rates on its own behalf, if the Board should fail at any time themselves to make due provision for meeting their liabilities (sections 59 and 60).	9th December 1878.	.....	The Bill was read a third time and passed on the 1st April 1879. It has since received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and has been sent for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
		The necessity for the repeal of the present Port Trust Act (Bombay Act I of 1873) has been availed of to introduce many amendments, both in the structure and the substance of the proposed new enactment; and in harmony with the alterations contemplated in the constitution of the Corporation, many restrictions imposed upon the present Trustees have been removed, so that the new Board may be, as far as can be safely allowed, independent of the control of Government.			
Bill No. 1 of 1879. A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Revenue Officers and the Land Revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner	The Bombay Land-revenue Code Bill (Bill No. 1 of 1875), which was read a third time and passed by the Legislative Council on the 8th February 1878, has been returned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General without receiving his assent, on the ground that the Bill is in some particulars *ultra vires* of the Bombay Legislature. 2. The object of the present Bill is to remove the objections entertained by His Excellency to the previous measure, and, except for the few alterations which are necessary for effecting this purpose, this Bill is substantially the same as the previous one. 3. Sections 26 and 29 of the previous Bill are objected to as being in conflict with the provisions of the new Code of Civil Procedure. These two sections were re-enactments of sections 13 and 10, respectively, of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act (Bombay Act III of 1874), and one of the objects of the previous Bill was to consolidate that Act along with the others named in the repealing schedule. But the provisions of sections 13 and 10 of that Act are indispensably necessary for the proper protection of watan property; and as they cannot now be re-enacted in the Revenue Code, it is thought best to abandon entirely the intention of consolidating the Hereditary Offices Act with the rest of the land-revenue laws of this Presidency, and to leave that Act as a separate enactment on the statute-book. This accounts for the omission, from the present Bill, of clauses (2) to (5) and (28) to (34) of section 2, the whole of chapter III, sections 97 to 101, and section 275 of the former Bill. 4. Section 253 of the previous Bill (=section 185 of the present Bill) has been amended (*i.e.* the two last words "with costs" have been omitted) in order to save a conflict with section 220 of the Civil Procedure Code,	27th March 1879.	.....	This Bill has since been read a third time and passed. It received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 26th April 1879, and has been sent for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy. *N. B.*—Since sanctioned.

5. The form in Schedule B has also been amended so as to prevent section 88 (= section 27 of the present Bill) being at variance with the Indian Contract Act, section 74.

6. Section 141 of the previous Bill (= section 74 of the present Bill) has been amended so as to make it inapplicable to any intestate to whom either the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) or the Pársi Intestacy Succession Act (XXI of 1865) would apply.

7. Section 104, clause (7), of the previous Bill is objected to on the ground that it would affect the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay; and His Excellency the Viceroy has suggested that as the subject with which this section deals—alluvion—belongs to the domain of substantive civil law, and is dealt with by a general Bill now before the Council of the Governor-General, it might be better to omit the section entirely. This course has been adopted, and sections 115, 132, and 133 (= sections 48, 65 and 66 of the present Bill) have been redrafted so as to fit in with this arrangement.

8. Section 187 of the former Bill has also been struck out as being unnecessary, and, so far as it affects foreign States, beyond the powers of the Council.

9. His Excellency the Viceroy has also objected to sections 105 and 106 of the former Bill, because of their indirectly conflicting with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code; but on this point a further reference has been made, and it is hoped that some means will be found of retaining the substantial portions of these sections in the Code. In the meantime it has not been thought advisable any longer to delay the introduction of this Bill, and the sections have for the present been left in the same shape in which they stood in the previous Bill (*vide* sections 38 and 39 of the present Bill).

10. Sections 103, 162, 254 and 287 (=sections 37, 95, 186 and 218 of the present Bill) have been added to, or modified in accordance with, suggestions of His Excellency the Viceroy, and some other minor defects in the previous Bill have been attended to. A few alterations of language necessitated in other parts of the Bill by one or other of the foregoing changes, and a few verbal improvements have also been inserted, and, in accordance with a recent decision of Government, the official title of the "Revenue Commissioners" has been altered to "Commissioners" simply.

B.—

(1.)—Statement showing the Strength, Cost

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.								
	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenue.	
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Division.									
Ahmedabad	..	2	3	226	101	902	..	..	..
Kaira	..	1	1	140	35	559	..	..	..
Panch Mahâls	..	1	2	111	36	666	..	6	30
Broach	..	2	2	77	22	315	..	..	..
Surat	..	1	2	118	23	509	..	..	4
Thâna	..	1	2	146	..	659	..	..	..
Kolâba	..	1	1	54	..	250	..	..	..
Total	..	1	9	13	872	217	3,860	..	6	34
Central Division.									
Khândesh	..	3	3	275	83	1,358	..	..	..
Násik	..	1	2	127	29	586	..	8	34
Ahmednagar	..	1	2	107	26	485	..	..	..
Poona	..	1	2	184	25	879	..	..	50
Sholápur	..	1	1	96	15	427	..	..	..
Sátára	..	1	2	184	18	763	..	..	..
Total	..	1	8	12	973	196	4,497	..	8	84
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	..	1	1	115	9	543	..	..	..
Dhárwár	..	1	2	120	28	599	..	..	..
Kaládgi	..	1	1	107	27	489	..	..	..
Kánara	..	1	2	115	..	580	..	..	..
Ratnágiri	..	1	2	121	..	619	..	..	..
Total	..	1	5	8	578	64	2,830	..	..	..
Sind.									
Kurrachee	..	2	5	198	160	1,060	..	20	219
Hyderabad	..	1	4	125	137	616	..	..	89
Shikárpur	..	1	5	174	165	848	..	17	131
Thar and Párkar	..	..	1	71	316	103	..	..	..
Frontier, Upper Sind	..	..	1	17	72	161	..	2	84
Total	..	1	4	16	585	859	2,788	..	39	523
Railway.									
G. I. P. Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	588
B. B. & C. I. Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	353
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	941
Grand Total	..	4	26	49	3,008	1,327	13,975	..	199	1,682
Grand Total for 1877	..	4	26	50	2,999	1,294	14,069	5	195	1,592
Bombay City	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,397

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay.
(2) Column 12 includes local and personal, but not travelling, allowances
(3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties.

POLICE.

Distribution and Employment of Police.

Cost of Police.												
Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (column 2) and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3) (2).	Other Expenses of column 3.		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5) (4).	Total Pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7 and 8).	Horse and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 11, 13 and 14.	Average Pay of		Contingencies and all Expenses other than included in columns 11 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	10,800	4,200	3,084	62,292	1,30,092	1,980	356·43	104·31	10,012	2,22,460	2,22,460	..
..	9,381	2,413	2,130	34,001	69,201	1,223	354·34	99·61	4,220	1,22,579	1,22,579	..
..	8,596	3,450	2,763	25,402	72,502	892	349·58	89·60	5,668	1,19,273	1,15,424	3,849
..	6,114	2,110	1,877	21,939	39,706	1,111	355·90	101·03	1,260	74,117	74,117	..
..	8,400	2,335	2,064	32,962	59,493	1,658	353·2	100·9	5,490	1,12,402	1,11,982	420
..	6,493	2,043	2,154	38,468	64,805	1,697	..	98·33	3,720	1,19,380	1,19,380	..
..	5,866	2,266	1,863	15,024	26,349	900	..	105·39	795	53,063	53,063	..
..	55,660	18,817	15,935	2,30,088	4,62,148	9,461	353·89	98·45	31,165	8,23,274	8,19,005	4,269
..	18,986	6,248	4,349	69,140	1,58,404	3,491	354·	95·	7,389	2,68,907	2,66,747	1,260
..	9,727	2,351	2,154	36,380	66,182	2,117	358·	96·	8,278	1,27,191	1,21,913	5,278
..	9,600	2,400	2,124	32,748	56,220	1,920	360·	97·	5,546	1,10,558	1,10,558	..
..	12,000	2,400	3,493	46,791	69,634	2,149	355·	99·	10,953	1,74,420	1,69,620	4,800
..	4,600	1,700	1,800	24,592	49,122	1,140	360·	114·	4,034	86,988	86,988	..
..	11,704	2,194	2,604	46,613	78,793	2,160	356·	95·	3,763	1,47,821	1,47,451	360
..	66,619	17,293	16,524	2,56,264	5,05,355	12,977	357·1	99·3	39,963	9,14,985	9,03,287	11,698
..	9,600	2,400	2,064	28,872	54,024	1,500	300·	94·51	3,176	1,01,636	1,01,636	..
..	6,771	2,196	2,349	30,307	60,782	2,331	292·21	88·1	2,784	1,07,520	1,07,520	..
3,448	8,290	2,535	2,064	27,168	54,840	1,260	307·7	122·8	7,389	1,03,546	..	..
..	9,879	2,407	2,163	30,223	62,419	1,571	..	107·62	5,945	1,14,607	1,14,607	..
..	8,400	2,400	2,064	32,604	59,076	2,040	..	95·	9,260	1,04,544	1,04,544	..
3,448	42,940	11,938	10,704	1,49,174	2,91,141	8,702	299·97	101·6	28,554	5,31,853	4,28,307	..
..	10,480	2,200	4,160	62,821	1,50,843	2,978	254·74	103·85	2,940	2,36,422	2,10,469	25,953
..	9,777	2,389	3,084	41,756	99,493	2,700	275·62	85·77	9,203	1,68,382	1,59,916	8,466
..	7,879	1,488	3,084	49,702	1,15,671	3,468	248·15	97·11	4,798	1,85,590	1,66 879	18,711
..	..	..	2,700	27,468	97,728	300	274·2	108·11	3,826	1,32,022	1,31,226	796
..	..	..	1,530	6,064	27,412	660	165·74	73·31	743	36,499	27,181	9,228
..	27,633	6,057	14,558	1,87,811	4,91,147	10,106	243·69	94·63	21,510	7,58,825	6,96,671	63,154
..	9,422	2,368	3,627	31,605	60,762	2,461	..	103·	20,157	1,30,405	..	1,30,405
..	7,923	2,250	2,120	13,688	45,612	1,320	..	129·2	8,560	81,473	..	81,473
..	17,345	4,618	5,747	45,293	1,06.374	3,781	..	116·1	28,717	2.11,878	..	2,11,878
3,448	2,10,200	58,723	63,468	8,68,630	18,56,165	45,027	313·66	102·01	1,49,909	32,40,815	28,46,270	2,90,999
12,412	2,20,498	58,144	66,307	8,59,204	18,39,712	42,575	..	..	1,52.546	32,63.855	29,62,629	3,01,226
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,54,758	1,00,000	2,54,758

(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance.
(6) Columns 34 and 35, *i.e.*, in districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in towns, so many policemen to one square mile.
(7) Columns 36 and 37, one policeman to so many of the population.

B.—POLICE

(1.)—Statement showing the Strength, Cost,

District.	Distribution of Force.							
	In District.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.	In Cantonments.
	Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasuries.		On other Duties.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad								
Kaira	4	36	14	73	131	588	382	4
Panch Mahâls	2	8	19	87	110	424	85	..
Broach	21	138	14	126	74	412	80	..
Surat	..	..	8	34	59	221	94	..
Thána	..	..	14	54	81	363	140	..
Kolába	..	..	19	112	116	503	21	36
	2	8	10	63	43	179	..	..
Total ..	29	190	98	549	614	2,690	752	40
Central Division.								
Khándesh	20	68	55	339	199	1,022	..	..
Násik	1	3	16	88	101	458	55	22
Ahmednagar	..	..	11	66	80	365	76	21
Poona	..	..	8	77	120	460	289	135
Sholápur	2	10	12	70	63	272	85	25
Sátára	6	20	16	92	141	572	121	..
Total ..	29	101	117	732	704	3,149	626	203
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	..	4	14	71	88	407	55	19
Dhárwár	1	3	16	142	94	412	76	..
Kaládgi	2	7	10	51	95	458	..	..
Kánara	3	19	10	65	85	375	64	56
Ratnágiri	2	7	16	112	100	461	44	..
Total ..	8	40	65	435	462	2,113	239	75
Sind.								
Kurrachee	5	30	41	274	90	427	478	78
Hyderabad	4	43	14	92	80	391	245	22
Shikárpur	7	76	25	231	119	524	210	..
Thar and Párkar	4	52	8	155	60	205	7	..
Frontier, Upper Sind	..	8	..	24	16	108	56	39
Total ..	20	209	88	776	365	1,055	996	139
Railway.								
G. I. P. Railway	..	..	..	..	98	588	..	..
B. B. & C. I. Railway	..	..	..	25	44	320	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	25	142	908	..	..
Grand Total ..	86	540	368	2,517	2,287	10,615	2,613	457
Grand Total for 1877 ..	85	597	346	2,384	2,298	10,735	2,630	479
Bombay City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(5) Columns 34 to 37. A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.
(6) Columns 34 and 35, *i. e.*, in districts, one policeman to so many square miles in towns, so many policemen to one square mile.

—continued.

Distribution and Employment of Police—continued.

Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men). One Policeman to Area in square miles (6). Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns(5). Policemen to 1 mile.	One Policeman to Population (7). Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
3,848	8,20,637	3·12	4·5	42·	672	698·	620·
1,561	7,82,733	2·12	2·26	2·	1063·49	991·	1,615·
1,731	2,40,743	2·21	2·27	4·	308	273·	1,115·
1,358	3,50,322	3·25	3·90	45·30	840·10	706·	159·40
1,588	6,07,087	2·43	3·09	23·33	929·5	943·53	885·71
4,052	8,47,424	5·01	8·7	8·	1049·	1,116·	768·
1,482	3,50,405	4·84	4·81	·45	1145·	1,069·	1,100·
15,620	40,08,351	3·14	....	....	806·54	.....	....
10,162	10,28,642	5·90	5·856	....	597·35	508·23	....
8,140	7,34,386	10·93	13·	202	985·63	917·	547·
6,647	7,73,938	10·70	11·	9	1246·27	1299·	739·
5,099	9,07,235	4·68	6·	70	832·33	1053·	323·
4,499	7,18,034	8·33	8·	11	1329·69	1583·	636·
4,804	10,61,002	4·96	5·2	9	1096·07	993·8	826·2
39,351	52,23,237	6·92	....	....	918·61	..	....
4,591	9,38,750	6·9	7·7	5	1403·	1540·	302·
4,564	9,88,037	6·1	6·7	8	1317·	1381·64	856·53
5,695	8,16,037	9·1	9·	....	1306·	1345·5	1,080·6
4,235	3,98,406	·6·	6·6	2	571·	500·	321·
3,789	10,19,138	5·1	5·	9	1372·	1373·	148·
22,874	41,80,366	6·6	7	6	1194·	1228·	642
14,092	4,26,722	9·90	15·98	27·	299·87	488·59	99·77
9,05,275	7,21,947	10·26	13·08	13·64	818·53	986·62	210·43
8,809	7,76,227	739·	861·	977·	651·19	691·06	413·14
12,729	1,80,761	25·92	25·92	....	368·14	368·14	....
2,177	95,584	18·67	8·64	42·60	380·81	337·77	43·05
46,85,975	22,01,241	11·04	....	....	518·79	....	....
a 619 miles of railway.	....	1·10 miles of line	....	....	....	....	....
b 464 miles of railway.	....	·86 miles of line	....	....	....	....	....
47,63,820	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	15,593,195	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,24,706	15,593,195	....	....	....	....	....	....
19·64 square miles ..	6,44,405	....	....	69·85	....	....	461·

(7) Columns 36 and 37, one policeman to so many of the population.

a Open. *b* Open.

B.—POLICE

(2.)—Statement showing Equipment, Discipline

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Northern Division.																	
Ahmedabad	229	1,003	451	781	..	2	21	60	123	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	10
Kaira	141	594	297	438	..	3	7	60	146	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	5
Panch Mahals ..	113	702	560	255	..	1	17	18	54	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	12
Broach	79	337	180	236	..	..	5	14	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	120	532	251	401	..	..	8	11	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Thána	148	659	362	445	..	..	6	6	69	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	4
Kolába	55	250	122	183	..	1	8	8	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	885	4,077	2,223	2,739	..	7	72	177	561	..	8	2	..	2	..	3	34
Central Division.																	
Khándesh	278	1,441	886	833	..	..	14	15	65	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11
Násik	129	615	266	478	..	2	23	26	163	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	7
Ahmednagar ..	109	511	266	31	323	1	5	7	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Poona	186	903	411	..	678	2	36	18	42	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	6
Sholápur	97	442	244	43	252	2	8	15	45	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sátára	186	781	442	60	465	3	21	19	48	..	1	1	3	..	2	..	..
Total ..	985	4,693	2,515	1,445	1,718	10	107	100	403	..	11	2	3	..	7	3	25
Southern Division.																	
Belgaum	116	552	325	38	305	5	37	22	80	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dhárwár	122	627	398	32	319	2	32	42	139	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Kaládgi	108	516	348	57	219	3	19	35	113	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	14
Kánara	117	580	404	14	279	4	21	20	71	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ratnágiri	123	619	360	32	350	1	4	35	26	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	586	2,894	1,835	173	1,472	15	113	154	429	1	7	..	..	..	..	1	28
Sind.																	
Kamrachee	203	1,220	530	885	8	2	35	28	170	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	15
Hyderabad	129	753	410	461	11	2	25	22	100	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	9
Shikárpur	179	1,013	523	669	..	4	67	40	134	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	10
Thar and Párkar ..	72	419	484	7	..	1	11	3	48	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8
Upper Sind Frontier.	18	233	103	148	..	..	26	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	601	3,638	2,050	2,170	19	9	164	93	458	1	13	..	..	..	2	2	38
Railway.																	
G. I. P. Railway ..	98	588	64	4	618	3	66	11	20	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	19
B. B. & C. I. Railway	47	382	23	56	352	4	27	4	114	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6
Total ..	145	970	87	60	970	7	93	15	134	..	3	1	..	..	..	2	25
Grand Total ..	3,202	16,272	8,710	6,587	4,179	48	549	539	1,985	2	42	5	3	2	9	11	150
Total for 1877-78	3,181	16,241	8,709	6,664	4,049	31	401	497	1,857	2	40	..	6	4	9	11	142

NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant

—*continued.*

and General Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.							Number who have left the Force during the year.									Remarks.
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to total Strength of Force.	
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
208	..	177	352	25	235	148	492	587	7	20	37	23	4	2	33	29·30	2·68	5 vacancies.
189	4	90	207	7	84	41	413	279	2	12	13	10	7	..	13	0·6	1·75	2 do.
50	..	76	268	..	46	66	350	393	1	..	13	18	10	7	15	45·03	1·84	6 do.
29	1	56	158	23	177	28	171	215	1	5	5	5	2	1	15	36·29	3·61	2 do.
42	9	105	271	10	80	55	283	311	3	4	17	8	4	4	13	33·	2·	3 do.
..	..	90	175	..	165	99	374	318	1	12	49	6	10	..	20	32·8	2·4	16 do.
2	..	40	110	10	58	18	123	164	1	1	3	9	1	..	4	·181	1·31	
520	11	634	1,631	75	845	455	2,206	2,267	16	54	137	79	38	14	113		2·27	34 vacancies.
17	..	156	351	..	71	60	627	1,019	2	7	7	14	11	2	31	15·	1·80	
7	22	110	255	..	62	79	389	276	1	1	14	25	6	3	24	33·	3·22	
47	6	87	205	6	25	28	181	411	..	1	5	6	..	..	16	7·	2·58	
..	..	84	90	1	31	114	358	617	16	10	13	38	2	..	29	40·	2·66	
25	5	68	175	..	..	40	135	364	1	6	4	10	..	..	19	21·	3·89	
37	7	131	270	..	112	78	207	682	14	3	..	24	21	..	21	17·	2·17	
133	40	636	1,346	7	301	399	1,897	3,369	34	28	43	117	40	5	140	22·	2·46	17 vacancies.
99	..	46	196	1	96	86	228	344	5	10	18	42	..	..	22	23·80	3·29	10 vacancies.
16	..	82	198	13	115	87	294	363	5	7	18	34	5	..	23	43·41	3·09	5 do.
..	2	44	75	9	90	71	252	300	2	9	8	22	12	..	19	56·1	3·04	1 do.
73	19	88	223	5	103	39	287	351	1	2	19	25	..	..	24	16·	3·	20 do.
33	78	76	290	6	139	16	163	563	10	6	3	5	..	..	9	15·9	1·2	
220	99	336	982	34	543	299	1,224	1,921	23	34	66	128	17	..	97	31·	2·78	36 vacancies.
70	5	93	213	..	48	235	783	384	3	8	58	37	38	3	30	33·45	20·10	
76	1	57	165	5	30	130	432	303	..	8	64	27	36	4	8	41·84	·91	17 vacancies.
103	..	70	112	..	..	190	641	341	..	6	71	71	..	..	22	50·33	1·84	20 do.
17	7	8	42	..	..	33	414	44	..	7	5	12	..	..	9	22·60	1·83	
..	..	3	6	1	2	58	86	106	..	2	6	11	4	..	..	8·9	..	
266	13	231	538	6	80	646	2,356	1,178	3	31	234	158	78	7	69		1·62	37 vacancies.
12	..	45	250	..	197	197	533	153	..	5	36	69	3	16	13	10·2	1·8	
82	38	32	216	..	..	68	273	79	..	3	15	31	8	..	9	46·	2	11 vacancies.
94	38	77	466	..	197	265	806	232	..	8	51	100	11	16	22	..	1·97	Bombay City Police show 59 dismissals.
1,233	201	1,914	4,963	122	1,966	2,064	8,489	8,967	76	155	531	582	184	42	441	..	2·26	
1,415	134	1,877	4,593	150	1,887	1,640	8,658	8,992	88	181	411	432	98	22	365	..		

District Superintendents or officers of higher rank.

B.—POLICE

COGNIZABLE

(3.)—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations

District.	Cases.							Number arrested.				
	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of Cases in columns 4 to 6 in which Conviction was obtained.	Number of Cases in columns 4 to 6 remaining at close of the year.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year	
			By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.						By Police.	By order of Magistrate. (see columns 5 and 6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Northern Division.												
Ahmedabad	3,096	61	3,128	19	10	1,756	27	115	72	187	4,951	45
Kaira	2,411	61	2,262	114	96	1,632	41	80	19	99	2,741	260
Panch Mahals	2,227	43	1,780	12	2	1,652	44	61	92	153	3,031	19
Broach	1,399	11	1,358	22	30	667	21	31	..	31	1,991	65
Surat	1,725	27	1,567	185	..	948	70	188	..	188	2,519	265
Thána	4,903	174	2,017	3,004	56	2,091	23	43	..	43	3,022	6,204
Kolába	950	20	738	232	..	684	10	22	..	22	1,121	504
Total	16,711	397	12,850	3,588	194	9,380	236	540	183	723	19,376	7,362
Central Division.												
Khándesh	3,458	58	2,898	262	1	1,848	33	112	1	113	4,361	444
Násik	2,755	15	1,600	1,167	3	1,505	8	17	..	17	2,175	2,344
Ahmednagar	4,205	36	3,086	1,050	2	3,174	24	35	32	67	3,760	1,924
Poona	4,636	24	3,748	912	..	2,446	27	38	..	38	4,624	1,881
Sholápur	2,654	22	2,572	98	6	1,909	20	30	..	30	4,142	180
Sátára	3,782	177	3,820	133	6	2,107	16	60	..	60	5,076	248
Total	21,490	332	17,724	3,622	18	12,989	128	292	33	325	24,138	7,021
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	2,682	59	2,290	415	36	1,365	28	36	..	36	1,951	1,203
Dhárwár	3,657	93	2,858	280	15	1,234	32	180	2	182	3,271	651
Kaládgi	2,642	132	2,208	101	2	1,288	27	162	..	162	3,397	239
Kánara	2,195	29	1,961	263	..	797	35	50	..	50	1,312	507
Ratnágiri	3,253	236	2,986	180	95	727	11	16	..	16	1,396	649
Total	14,429	549	12,303	1,239	148	5,411	133	444	2	446	11,327	3,149
Sind.												
Kurrachee	2,975	17	2,963	23	6	2,023	23	38	2	40	3,539	42
Thar and Párkar	643	18	635	25	1	389	51	27	..	27	783	59
Hyderabad	3,327	94	3,395	26	..	2,079	115	115	..	115	4,166	50
Shikárpur	3,292	102	3,262	127	5	1,851	112	166	..	166	3,623	350
Upper Sind Frontier	440	21	437	18	6	167	19	31	5	36	416	73
Total	10,677	252	10,692	219	18	6,509	320	377	7	384	12,527	565
Railway.												
G. I. P. Railway	636	17	653	..	..	434	..	62	4	66	1,115	..
B. B. & C. I. Railway	221	5	224	2	..	152	10	8	..	8	280	3
Total	857	22	877	2	..	586	10	70	4	74	1,395	3
Grand Total	64,164	1,552	54,446	8,670	378	34,825	827	1,723	229	1,952	68,763	18,100
Grand Total for 1877	66,091	1,079	57,527	8,291	222	38,121	761	1,613	305	1,926	86,920	16,589

—*continued.*

CRIME.

in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen.

PERSONS.											PROPERTY.			
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of Cases in which Property was stolen.	Number of Cases in which Property was recovered.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
							In custody of Police.	On bail.						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
													Rs.	Rs.
5	2,031	3,082	256	60	2,765	1	3	..	51	11	1,588	1,280	89,868	55,857
6	584	2,438	62	62	2,324	..	10	18	40	4	1,482	1,109	51,904	17,855
17	205	2,873	59	20	2,790	4	5	28	67	8	1,805	1,302	23,291	9,394
4	206	1,834	764	6	1,064	..	1	7	33	2	774	514	30,531	11,852
..	126	2,696	1,197	22	1,476	1	..	47	99	4	815	584	56,914	18,745
8	5,141	4,071	442	37	3,692	..	..	..	43	6	1,635	1,203	50,674	17,112
1	498	1,135	71	2	1,062	..	..	..	11	2	427	323	13,244	6,232
41	8,791	18,129	2,851	199	15,073	6	19	100	344	37	8,526	6,315	3,16,426	1,37,047
6	509	4,232	1,264	42	2,926	..	..	27	24	120	1,990	1,509	1,40,469	58,297
2	16	4,605	2,242	10	2,273	1	..	11	1	..	1,044	884	43,516	20,296
7	881	5,303	1,158	38	4,107	..	..	7	38	15	1,437	1,196	53,728	21,445
3	2,493	3,993	516	40	3,437	..	1	11	41	1	2,391	1,821	1,27,058	59,755
5	241	4,039	964	37	3,037	1	6	..	59	2	1,787	1,585	95,409	50,033
2	392	4,961	1,847	30	3,083	1	2	4	16	7	1,899	1,485	67,673	30,403
25	4,032	27,033	7,971	197	18,863	3	9	60	179	145	10,438	8,480	5,28,753	2,40,169
7	685	2,447	416	19	2,012	..	..	8	32	11	1,017	937	54,500	42,933
17	1,423	2,508	208	149	2,150	1	..	6	46	4	1,597	1,084	67,416	30,074
3	219	3,492	1,009	63	2,395	25	2	3	27	52	1,454	1,191	78,115	33,560
..	465	1,332	177	8	1,147	..	1	11	60	..	721	496	62,420	42,037
..	77	1,966	1,001	3	962	..	4	8	6	..	718	590	26,598	15,832
27	2,869	11,745	2,811	242	8,666	26	7	36	171	67	5,507	4,288	2,89,049	1,64,426
4	727	2,842	267	8	2,564	3	..	..	38	10	1,638	1,444	46,184	32,412
7	120	649	87	5	556	1	11	..	78	..	526	435	26,090	19,559
9	145	3,948	1,042	15	2,888	3	9	..	217	3	1,871	1,325	56,046	32,146
12	994	2,952	483	19	2,450	..	..	..	153	23	1,747	1,349	76,443	40,798
18	145	333	38	6	288	1	1	2	26	..	260	157	8,967	3,967
50	2,131	10,724	1,917	53	8,746	8	21	2	512	36	6,042	4,710	2,13,730	1,28,882
5	138	1,035	313	11	711	..	..	2	1	..	565	439	34,515	9,778
5	3	273	79	1	193	..	6	1	3	..	196	161	4,290	3,248
10	141	1,308	392	12	904	..	6	3	4	..	761	600	38,805	13,021
153	17,964	68,939	15,942	703	52,252	43	62	201	1,210	285	31,274	24,393	13,86,763	6,83,545
227	21,186	82,380	17,998	1,534	62,212	120	83	171	1,228	265	35,657	27,800	11,62,052	5,54,056

B.—POLICE

NON-COGNIZ

(4..)—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police of Crime and Recovery

DISTRICT.	POLICE.						
	Number of Cases in which Police were employed.	Number of Persons arrested or summoned, including Number of Persons pending at end of 1877.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted, including Persons ordered to find Security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of Persons pending at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Division.							
Ahmedabad ..	15	45	19	24	579	423	2
Kaira ..	51	87	20	62	533	253	5
Panch Maháls	21	34	...	33	147	58	1
Broach	16	38	15	23	174	14	..
Surat ..	18	35	11	24	113	63	..
Thána	35	45	14	30	617	383	1
Kolába	21	44	18	26	220	13	..
Total ..	177	328	97	222	2,383	1,207	9
Central Division.							
Násik ..	118	183	26	151	1,176	1,106	4
Khándesh	97	134	20	113	417	338	1
Ahmednagar	397	684	356	320	..	..	9
Poona ..	67	94	67	27	..	..	..
Sholápur	102	209	79	124	19	17	6
Sátára	48	86	43	43	..	..	..
Total ..	829	1,390	590	778	1,612	1,461	20
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	61	77	27	50	..	..	5
Dhárwár	138	196	64	129	381	381	3
Kaládgi	83	105	33	71	145	157	1
Kánara	31	110	13	97	..	..	..
Ratnágiri	247	471	373	88	..	..	10
Total ..	560	959	510	435	526	538	19
Sind.							
Karrachee	93	169	116	50	41	28	3
Thar and Párkar	73	115	51	54	2,771	2,256	10
Hyderabad ..	60	77	24	50	859	771	3
Shikárpur	692	1,308	1,041	255	2,202	1,228	12
Upper Sind Frontier	41	54	25	28	529	519	1
Total ..	959	1,723	1,257	437	6,402	4,802	29
Railway.							
G. I. P. Railway	141	166	24	142	4	4	..
B. B. & C. I. Railway	126	195	17	174	12	10	4
Total ..	267	361	41	316	16	14	4
Grand Total ..	2,792	4,761	2,495	2,188	10,939	8,022	81
Grand Total for 1877 ..	3,862	7,312	3,910	3,326	17,405	6,916	76

—continued.

ABLE CRIME.

and Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Property stolen.

MAGISTERIAL.							
Number of Cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of Persons arrested or summoned, including Number of Persons pending at end of 1877.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted, including Persons ordered to find Security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of Persons pending at end of the year.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,772	2,227	564	1,660	2,598	786	3	
663	1,403	918	479	539	328	6	
352	601	214	370	3,908	2,861	8	
268	522	388	127	596	460	7	
330	1,546	1,105	441	8,178	2,122	..	
1,135	2,045	1,404	608	545	84	33	
525	741	492	249	172	11	..	
5,545	9,085	5,085	3,948	16,631	6,652	57	
309	1,085	408	624	175	135	2	
1,303	1,442	573	864	451	407	6	
102	113	19	91	..	..	3	
3,737	4,398	1,208	3,182	..	..	13	
160	196	52	144	..	..	..	
530	917	357	556	..	..	4	
6,051	8,101	2,612	5,461	626	542	27	
211	295	119	174	30	..	2	
438	715	231	484	..	..	..	
233	298	123	175	6	6	..	
402	560	262	294	..	..	4	
98	201	147	54	..	..	..	
1,382	2,069	882	1,181	36	6	6	
2,804	4,227	2,034	2,159	843	662	84	
104	189	121	65	320	160	3	
1,793	3,602	2,163	1,310	308	298	129	
957	2,216	1,808	397	2,059	1,255	11	
37	73	46	20	221	171	7	
5,695	10,357	6,172	3,951	3,749	2,555	234	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19,273	29,812	14,751	14,536	21,042	9,755	324	
16,733	28,649	16,376	11,963	37,868	9,212	311	

B.—POLICE

(5.)—Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Districts.	Total Number of Cases investigated during the year, columns 4, 5, and 6 of Statement III.		Percentage of Cases in which Conviction was obtained to Cases decided.		Number and Percentage of					
					Number of Persons arrested.		Number of Persons received by transfer in	Total.	Number of Persons brought to trial.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern Division.										
Ahmedabad	2,387	3,157	94·35	95·33	5,055	4,996	72	5,068	3,027	3,082
Kaira	1,414	2,472	98·48	98·19	2,216	3,001	19	3,020	1,981	2,438
Panch Mahâls	898	1,794	98·30	98·62	1,493	3,050	92	3,142	1,322	2,873
Brouch	1,133	1,410	63·27	68·76	1,759	2,056	..	2,056	1,690	1,834
Surat	2,010	1,752	67·22	67·4	3,233	2,784	..	2,784	3,021	2,096
Thâna	4,612	5,077	91·22	91·87	9,118	9,226	..	9,226	3,967	4,071
Kolâba	1,140	970	97·28	95·26	2,098	1,625	..	1,625	1,198	1,135
Total	13,594	16,632	87·16	87·91	24,972	26,738	183	26,921	16,206	18,129
Central Division.										
Khándesh	3,203	3,161	79·	58·	5,572	4,805	1	4,805	5,016	4,232
Násik	2,885	2,770	56.	59·	5,597	4,519	..	4,519	5,572	4,505
Ahmednágar	3,527	4,138	80·	87·	6,197	5,684	32	5,716	5,840	5,303
Poona	5,499	4,660	91·	90·	7,368	6,505	..	6,505	4,640	3,993
Sholápur	3,695	2,676	88·	82·	5,964	4,322	..	4,322	5,895	4,039
Sátára	5,494	3,959	73·	70·	7,772	5,324	..	5,324	7,094	4,961
Total	24,303	21,364	77·83	74·33	38,470	31,159	33	31,191	33,557	27,033
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	3,376	2,741	90·	72·	5,864	3,154	..	3,154	4,685	2,447
Dhárwár	6,226	3,153	96·	92.	9,302	3,822	2	3,824	6,287	2,508
Kaládgi	4,278	2,311	84·	75·	7,282	3,636	..	3,636	6,811	3,492
Kánara	1,910	2,224	92·	89·	2,827	1,819	..	1,819	2,166	1,332
Ratnágiri	2,271	3,261	62·	65·	2,206	2,045	..	2,045	2,106	1,966
Total	18,061	13,690	84·8	78·6	27,481	14,476	2	14,478	22,045	11,745
Sind.										
Kurrachee	2,657	2,992	83·55	83·18	3,228	3,581	2	3,583	2,608	2,842
Thar and Párkar	331	661	72·28	79·22	445	833	..	833	325	649
Hyderabad	2,602	3,421	78·54	80·86	2,953	4,216	..	4,216	2,863	3,918
Shikárpur	3,139	3,394	79·74	78·06	3,662	3,973	..	3,973	2,841	2,952
Upper Sind Frontier	417	461	41·76	68·44	440	489	5	494	237	333
Total	9,146	10,929	71·17	77·95	10,728	13,092	7	13,099	8,874	10,724
Railway.										
G. I. P. Railway	750	653	57·	66·	1,686	1,115	4	1,119	1,483	1,035
B. B. & C. I. Railway	161	226	82·	79·	218	283	..	283	215	273
Total	911	879	69·50	72·5	1,904	1,398	4	1,402	1,698	1,308
Grand Total	66,015	63,494	78·09	78·25	1,03,555	86,863	229	87,091	82,380	68,939

—continued.

Crime with Result of Police Operations.

Persons arrested and brought to Trial.				Amount of Property stolen.		Amount and Percentage of Property recovered.			
Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons arrested.		Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons brought to Trial.				Amount.		Percentage of Property recovered to Property stolen.	
1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
51·36	54·55	86·58	89·71	34,888	89,868	22,598	55,857	64·77	62·15
86·04	76·95	97·07	95·33	16,261	51,904	11,453	17,655	70·43	34·40
80·89	88·79	95·46	97·11	15,337	23,291	5,833	9,394	38 03	40·33
46·62	51·75	48·52	58·01	19,607	30,531	6,873	11,852	35·05	38·81
53·76	53·0	57·53	54·7	64,689	56,914	34,741	18,745	53·70	32·90
38·30	48·92	88·05	88·23	49,008	50,674	14,555	17,112	29·70	33·76
54·67	65 35	95·74	93·56	14,247	13,244	6,610	6,232	46·39	47·05
58·80	62·75	81·27	82·37	2,14,035	3,16,426	1,02,663	1,37,047	48·29	41·34
66·	59·	73·	69·	78,394	1,40,469	37,080	58,397	47·	41·
47·	50·	48·	51·	46,068	43,516	23,502	20,236	51·	47·
66·	71·	70·	77·	54,598	53,728	18,520	21,445	34·	40·
58·	52·	85·	86·	1,29,291	1,27,958	37,990	59,755	29·	47·
73.	70·	81·	75·	32,506	95,409	21,072	50,033	65·	52·
62·	57·	68·	62·	95,589	67,673	41,833	30,403	44·	45·
61·16	59·83	70·83	70·	4,36,536	5,28,753	1,79,997	2,40,269	45·	45·38
69·	64·	86·	82·	63,776	54,500	45,195	42,923	71·	79·
61·	55·	89·	86·	1,11,400	67,416	50,828	30,074	46·	45·
70·	65·	75·	69·	68,808	78,115	31,765	33,560	50·	43·
66·	64·	86·	86·	40,690	62,420	20,138	42,037	49·	67·
48·	47·	50·	49·	30,908	26,598	15,777	15,852	51·	60·
62·8	59·	77·2	74·4	3,10,582	2,89,049	1,63,703	1,64,426	53·4	58·8
73·95	71·70	91·67	90·31	37,412	46,184	22,091	32,412	59·04	70·18
55·95	66·74	76·61	85·67	10,220	28,090	7,771	19,559	76·03	74·96
68·65	70·40	71·74	73·15	35,854	56,046	18,777	32,146	52·37	57·36
65·42	61·56	84·33	82·99	60,743	76,441	33,743	40,795	55·55	53·36
39·64	58·44	75·95	63·46	10,333	8,967	5,748	3,967	55·63	44·24
60·72	65·78	80·06	80·11	1,54,562	2,13,708	88,130	1,28,879	59·72	60·02
62·	60·	70·	68·	40,701	34,515	14,691	9,773	36·	28·
75·	68·	76·	70·	5,636	4,290	4,872	3,248	86·	76·
68·5	64·	73·	69·	46,337	38,805	19,563	13,021	61·	52·
62·39	62·27	76·47	75·17	11,62,052	13,86,741	5,54,056	6,83,642	53·48	51·49

B.—POLICE

(5 a.)—Statement of some of the Principal Cognizable

Division.	District.	Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity.		Murder.		Other Serious Offences against the Person.		Dacoity.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
		Reported.	In which Conviction was obtained.	Reported.	In which Coniction was obtained.	Reported.	In which Conviction was obtained.	Reported.	In which Conviction was obtained.
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	63	40	25	5	114	54	12	7
	Kaira...	21	16	20	7	139	99	2	1
	Panch Mahals	17	13	10	2	48	30	59	21
	Broach	7	3	12	5	44	19	2	...
	Surat	21	13	2	1	57	18	11	7
	Thána	17	11	24	12	198	39	33	19
	Kolábá	9	8	...	...	21	12	2	1
	Total N. D. ...	155	104	93	32	621	271	121	56
Central Division.	Khándesh	42	28	17	10	98	43	6	1
	Násik	21	14	4	4	52	28	5	3
	Ahmednagar	28	21	13	5	49	20	11	7
	Poona	40	21	11	4	81	36	9	4
	Sholápur	33	23	8	1	74	33	14	5
	Sátára	43	24	12	7	72	42	15	4
	Total C. D. ...	207	131	65	31	426	202	60	24
Southern Division.	Belgaum	23	13	16	8	111	33	11	3
	Dhárwár	58	33	31	13	186	49	37	18
	Kaládgi	66	38	14	5	102	20	40	14
	Kánara	9	8	5	...	57	18	1	1
	Ratnágiri	20	9	5	3	39	14	1	...
	Total S. D. ...	176	101	71	29	495	134	90	36
Sind.	Kurrachee	29	22	10	6	78	50	...	...
	Hyderabad	40	24	14	8	65	41	...	...
	Thar and Párkar	19	13	4	3	16	10	...	...
	Shikárpur	61	30	17	8	75	34	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	15	5	4	1	28	10	1	...
	Total Sind ...	164	94	49	26	262	145	1	...
	Total Presidency ...	702	430	278	118	1,804	752	272	116

—*concluded.*

Offences, with the Result of Police Operations, for 1878.

Cattle Theft.		Ordinary Theft.		House Trespass and House-breaking with intent to commit offence.		Vagrancy and Bad Character		Public and Local Nuisance.	
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
Reported.	In which Conviction was obtained.	Reported.	In which Conviction was obtained.	Reported.	In which Conviction was obtained.	Reported.	In which Conviction was obtained.	Reported.	In which Conviction was obtained.
138	70	1,243	644	125	98	14	9	262	235
162	98	942	670	434	177	4	3	199	196
213	151	767	664	702	425	...	...	18	18
36	10	539	303	225	57	...	...	96	90
19	13	625	335	108	29	...	...	132	108
50	35	1,219	759	298	114	1	...	226	203
14	9	380	223	11	6	...	...	36	30
632	386	5,715	3,598	1,903	906	19	12	969	880
105	67	1,667	905	245	101	4	2	136	121
73	41	802	563	184	115	2	2	344	295
221	180	1,169	767	114	98	...	...	1,763	1,722
257	158	1,944	1,132	328	140	...	...	257	243
308	250	1,225	970	227	117	1	1	160	146
248	169	1,664	944	149	103	...	...	258	241
1,212	865	8,471	5,281	1,247	674	7	5	2,918	2,768
156	79	863	414	31	3	...	...	308	275
190	90	1,623	627	164	30	6	1	165	128
241	145	1,123	622	377	178	...	...	24	10
47	26	930	306	31	11	1	...	72	58
31	7	1,265	346	165	50	2	2	50	40
665	347	5,804	2,315	768	272	9	3	619	511
396	204	943	641	346	154	9	9	641	590
604	363	883	527	649	238	27	15	458	398
338	184	127	79	44	22	...	...	...	...
440	241	766	427	449	132	153	118	391	356
123	27	97	33	41	13	5	5	3	2
1,901	1,019	2,816	1,707	1,529	559	194	147	1,493	1,346
4,410	2,617	22,806	12,901	5,447	2,411	229	167	5,999	5,505

C.—JUDICIAL

(I.)—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,

Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village Officers	20,107	3	647	20,189	One Patel ..	Powers as defined in Bombay Act VIII of 1867.	None ..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only. Paid.	171	958	125,269	173	One Judge ..	Powers of Second and Third Class Magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Prescribed examination.
Do. do. Unpaid ..	24	712	43,435	24	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and revenue powers. Paid.	240	785	125,006	278	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..
Do. do. Unpaid ..	1	2,000	14,524	1	Do. ..	Third Class Magistrate's powers ..	Do. ..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers. Paid.	4	1,855	28,837	4	Do. ..	Three exercise Second Class Magistrate's powers and civil powers to Rs. 50, and one exercises Third Class Magisterial powers.	Do. ..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal, revenue and civil powers. Paid.	8	3,182	45,190	8	Do. ..	All exercise Second Class Magisterial powers, 7 are empowered to try suits in value not exceeding Rs. 200 and one to try suits in value not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Do. ..
Mofussil Small Cause Courts ..	6	1,230	138,907	7	Do. ..	Small Cause Court suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.	Do. ..
Subordinate Judges exercising only civil powers. Paid.	100	1,422	206,962	102	Do. ..	Powers as defined in Act XIV of 1869.	Do. ..
Unpaid local Tribunals exercising civil powers only.	5	27	3,748	5	Do. ..	Powers as defined in Act XIV of 1869. These are Jágírdárs.	None ..
District and First Class Magistrates exercising criminal powers only. Paid.	17	686	105,756	..	Do. ..	Powers of First Class Magistrates.	Prescribed examination.
Do. do. Unpaid ..	4	952	168,231	4	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..
District and First Class Magistrates exercising also revenue powers. Paid.	103	1,691	237,767	106	Do. ..	Powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Do. ..
Do. do. Unpaid. ..	2	..	..	2	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..
District and First Class Magistrates also exercising revenue and civil powers.	4	6,365	93,637	4	Do. ..	Powers as prescribed by law ..	Do. ..
First Class Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers. Paid.	1	..	..	1	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..

STATEMENTS.

existing in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1878.

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Total Cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Vakils attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year.			
European.														
Covenaned.	Military Commissioned Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.						Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
..	..	..	18,984	....	22	2,20,942	....	Revenue Patel..	30	..	680	..	..	..
..	1	3	169	....	347	59,475	4,558	Those of Mámlatdárs' Head Kárkúns.	127	..	16,853	..	81	..
..	..	..	24	....	....	629	144	None	83	..	1,975	..	..	..
3	1	1	273	2,332	906	2,64,339	14,582	Revenue duties.	159	..	31,802	..	7,127	..
..	..	..	1	....	....	72	5	Muktiarkár's functions during ⅓ of the year under report.	9	..	14	..	2	..
..	..	..	4	.....	221	1,486	203	Revenue duties.	35	..	136	64	..	—
..	..	..	8	....	521	13,159	1,341	Revenue duties.	32	..	268	116	22	—
..	..	1	4	12,000	10,002	92,049	1,24,032	None except the Small Cause Court Judge of Kurrachee who holds the appointments of Superintendent of Kurrachee Jail and Sindhi Translator to Government.	195	27	..	16,945	..	..
..	..	..	102	....	3,649	9,73,786	13,55,775	None ..	224	8	..	1,18,667	..	216
..	..	..	5	....	....	....	1,225	None ..	55	4	49	138	..	..
3	9	5	2	4,812	2,478	71,060	2,833	None ..	112	..	6,546	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	....	....	....	65	None ..	62	6	94	..	..	..
62	5	15	30	5,983	2,387	6,13,125	5,834	None ..	121	..	8,002	191	512	1,532
..	..	..	2	....	....	....	....	None ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	..	1	10,315	3,808	50,817	6,604	None ..	160	..	2,883	1,644	45	20
..	..	..	1	..	..	629	31	None ..	155	..	94	..	..	..

C.—JUDICIAL

(1.)—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,

Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District Judges and Sessions Judges inclusive of Joint Judges and Assistant Judges and Agent to the Governor, Panch Mahâls.	21	5,763	716,144	25	One Judge ..	Powers as prescribed by law.	Prescribed examination.
High Court, Original Side ..	1	No data in Prothonotary's office.	Do.	Three Courts of Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction—One Appellate and one Criminal Court during Sessions, one Insolvent Debtors' Court and Pársi Chief Matrimonial Court.	One Judge in all the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction except on rare occasions; two Judges in appeal, one Judge and Jury in Criminal Court, and one Civilian Judge and delegates in Pársi Matrimonial Court, and one Judge in the Insolvent Debtors' Court.	Those contained in the Supreme and High Court Charters.	The Chief Justice and the three Judges should be Barristers-at-Law of not less than 5 years' standing. (See Charter.)
High Court, Appellate Side ..	1	76,493	127,78,750	1	Two Division Courts generally sit for hearing regular, special and second appeals from decrees and orders in civil cases where such are allowed by law, and for considering civil matters belonging to the Extraordinary Jurisdiction.	.....	....
There are no unpaid Judges ..	..	Sind and Panch Mahâls are not included in column 3 or 4.			Also in appeals, revision and reference in criminal cases according to the Criminal Procedure and other special and local laws. In each Division Court two Judges usually sit. In Full-Bench cases three or more. Juries and Assessors are never employed.	According to 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 104. The Letters Patent and the several Statutes conferring and regulating jurisdiction.	According to 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 104, section 2.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind exercising Matrimonial Jurisdiction under the Indian Divorce Act.	1	Conterminous with the area of the Province.	..	1	1	Power under the Indian Divorce Act.	....
Sadar Court of the Province of Sind.	1		..	1	1	Highest Court of Civil and Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction in the Province.	....

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

existing in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1878.

Total Number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge. European.	Native.	Total Cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipt from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Vakils attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Criminal	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
One (who presides in Pársi Matrimonial Court.) 23	2	..	2	20,545	8,100	6,23,423 0 0	1,04,926 0 0	None.	207	25	1,004	319	..	4,196
	None.	Chief Justice and three Judges.	None.	Chief Justice .. Rs. 60,000 } Each Puisne Judge Rs. 45,000 } Per annum.	None.	4,79,199 5 9	2,87,344 4 0	Do.	One or more Judges sat on 235 days during the year.	37	44	2,163	..	45
4	The Chief Justice and Judges, who were practising Barristers before their appointment as Judges, are not included, although one or more sit at the Appellate Side of the High Court from time to time, as there may be occasion. Similarly the Covenanted Judges from time to time sit on the Original Side.		..	..	..	2,74,317 14 3	28,581 15 0	Do.	201	Barristers occasionally practising as Advocates .. 14 } Vakils practising in the High Court .. 36	No original criminal cases.	No original civil cases.	No original revenue cases.	Civil 610. Criminal 285. Besides the above, reviews of criminal cases called for by the High Court, 174. Criminal cases referred for opinion of the High Court under Section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 188. Cases referred for confirmation of sentence of death, 58. Applications for extraordinary Criminal Jurisdiction, 84.
..	1	..	..	Rs. 45,000 is the pay of Puisne Judge.			4⅛ 0 0	Is also Judge of the Sadar Court of Sind.	3	Those Advocates and Vakils who do not, in fact, practise on the Appellate Side are not included.	..	2	..	
..	1	..	..	27,600	..	37,453 0 0	3,087 0 0	Is also Judicial Commissioner	84	10	309	..	..	Cri. 44. Civil 30

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1878.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.						
Relating to Coins, Stamps, Weights and Measures.						
Fraudulently or dishonestly diminishing the weight, or altering the composition of a coin (sections 246 to 249)	13	14	6	8	...	...
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin (sections 239 to 243 and 250 to 254) ...	91	110	49	54	2	4
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures (sections 264 to 267)	169	178	64	114	...	...
Counterfeiting coin (sections 231 to 238) ...	4	3	...	3	...	...
Counterfeiting stamps, or selling same (sections 255 to 259)	2	2	...	1	1	...
Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering same (sections 260 to 263)...	25	28	13	13	...	2
	304	335	132	193	3	6
Offences relating to the Army and Navy.						
Abetment of assaults on superior officers, and insubordination by officers, soldiers and sailors and harbouring deserters (sections 133 to 138)	1	2	...	2	...	...
	1	2	...	2	...	...
Offences against Public Justice.						
Abetment of offences, sections 115, 117 to 119	17	39	15	15	7	2
Omitting to give information of offences, or giving false information, sections 176, 177, 181, 182, 202, 203	189	281	126	145	3	7
Causing disappearance of evidence, sections 201 to 204	35	70	36	29	...	3
Resisting, obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant, sections 183 to 187, 189, 190.	297	520	277	338	1	...
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury, section 188	141	191	40	148	...	3
Harbouring offenders, sections 212, 216	20	40	18	19	3	...
Taking gift to screen offenders, sections 213 to 215	51	61	35	22	3	1
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue or escape from lawful custody or transportation, sections 224 to 226	332	457	111	329	...	14

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I—*continued.*						
Offences against Public Justice—continued.						
Absconding from, avoiding or disobeying summons or order to attend or produce, or refusing to answer or sign, sections 172 to 175 and 178 to 180	140	189	40	146	1	2
Personating public servant or soldier, sections 140 170, and 171...	31	37	10	26	1	...
Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceedings, section 228	28	31	6	25	...	...
Concealing design to commit offences, sections 118 to 120	1	1	...	1	...	...
	1,282	1,917	714	1,243	19	32
Offences by Public Servants.						
Taking valuable thing by, or to influence public servants, sections 161 to 165 ...	87	129	87	38	1	3
Public servant disobeying a direction of law and framing an incorrect record with intent to save person from punishment and property from forfeiture, sections 217 and 218	24	23	10	11	...	2
Public servant negligently suffering escape, sections 129 and 223...	105	156	48	101	...	7
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person, sections 166 and 167	9	16	6	7	...	3
Public servant intentionally omitting to apprehend, or permitting to escape, sections 128, 130, 221 and 222	30	37	10	24	1	2
Breach of Police Act by Police Officers, section 26 of Act VII of 1867	21	24	3	21	...	...
Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law, sections 219 and and 220	3	2	1	...	1	...
	279	387	165	202	3	17
False Evidence, false Complaints or Claims, and Forgery.						
Giving or fabricating false evidence, sections 193 to 196	258	334	131	159	17	27
False claim in a Court of Justice, sections 209 and 210	19	20	9	11	...	...
False charge of offence, section 211	56	77	41	29	2	5

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted, or discharged	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I—*continued.*						
False Evidence, false Complaints or Claims, and Forgery—continued.						
Forgery, or fraudulently using a forged document, sections 465 to 469, 471 and 474	75	139	98	25	5	9
Fraudulent cancellation or destruction of will or valuable security, section 477	2	2	1	1	...	...
Frivolous or vexatious complaint, section 209, C. P. Code	31	40	15	25	...	...
Fraudulent claim to or concealment of property, or suffering of decree, sections 206 to 208 and 421 to 424	12	57	34	6	17	...
Making, issuing or using false statement or certificate, sections 197 to 200	2	2	1	1	...	...
	455	671	330	257	41	41
Public Nuisance.						
Public nuisance under the Penal Code, sections 269 to 294	1,825	2,506	310	2,174	1	31
Nuisances under Police or Municipal or Local Acts	4,454	5,373	679	4,684	...	10
Bombay Acts, III and VII of 1867	1,033	1,224	100	1,122	2	...
Bombay Act, VIII of 1867	54	73	5	68	...	...
Bombay Act, VI of 1873	1,305	1,392	61	1,331	...	...
	8,671	10,568	1,155	9,379	3	41
Relating to the Public Peace.						
Rioting or unlawful assembly, sections 143 to 153, 157 and 158	190	1,534	1,033	450	27	24
Offences relating to religion, sections 295 to 298	14	27	18	7	...	2
Affray, section 160	116	354	55	288	1	10
Public nuisance, sections 278 and 279 ...	4	2	...	2	...	...
	324	1,917	1,106	747	28	36
CLASS II.						
Offences against the Person.						
Murder from dacoities, sections 302 and 303.	4	14	5	4	...	5
Murder by poison from other motives, sections 302 and 303	55	97	39	37	28	3
Attempt to murder, section 307	61	130	59	35	32	4
Culpable homicide, section 304	175	317	172	88	21	26

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted, or dischagred	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class II—*continued.*						
Offences against the Person—continued.						
Attempt to commit suicide, section 309 ...	172	161	61	95	4	1
Grievous hurt, sections 325, 326 and 335 ...	286	602	259	287	39	23
Hurt, sections 323, 324 and 334	12,658	24,886	16,688	7,937	66	195
Administering stupefying drugs, section 328	22	26	12	11	2	1
Causing hurt to extort property or confession, or to deter public servant from his duty, sections 327, 330 and 332	94	238	161	67	3	7
Wrongful restraint, section 341	223	366	313	52	...	1
Wrongful confinement, sections 342 to 346...	59	112	64	44	3	1
Assault or use of criminal force, sections 124, 352, 353, and 355 to 358	2,902	5,403	4,295	1,086	7	15
Assault or use of criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty, section 354	47	59	34	22	1	2
Criminal intimidation or insult, sections 504 to 509	2,493	4,864	3,677	4,422	3	63
Kidnapping or abduction, sections 363 to 365, 367 to 369	57	106	58	34	...	14
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement, section 366	12	34	27	5	...	2
Selling and buying of minors for purposes of prostitution, sections 372 and 373 ...	18	39	35	4	...	...
Enticing or taking away a married woman, section 498	348	662	539	96	2	25
Fraudulent and unlawful marriages, sections 493 to 496	44	131	94	21	9	7
Adultery, section 497	77	118	91	18	7	2
Rape, section 376	67	82	57	18	4	3
Defamation, sections 500 to 502	90	189	164	21	...	4
Murder by poison for sake of robbery ...	5	8	5	3	...	...
Other murders from motives connected with women	72	119	42	50	13	14
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth, sections 317 and 318	44	54	22	26	4	2
Causing grievous hurt to extort property or confession, or to deter public servant from his duty, sections 329, 331, 333	23	43	19	16	5	3
Act dangerous to life or safety, sections 336 to 338	23	31	19	12	...	...
Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession, sections 347 and 348 ...	4	8	7	1	...	...
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication, section 510	26	44	11	33	...	...
Causing miscarriage, sections 312 to 316 ...	18	30	17	5	1	7
Abetment of suicide, sections 305 and 306 ...	1		2	...	...	...
Other murders from other motives	124	304	168	92	21	23
Causing death by rash or negligent act, Section 304 A.	1	1	1	...	...	...

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted, or discharged	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II—*continued.*						
Offences against the Person—continued.						
Unlawful compulsion of labour, section 374...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Attempt to commit rape, sections 396 and 511	1	...	...	...	...	...
Murder by robbers, sections 302 and 303 ...	24	58	25	27	...	6
Unnatural offences, section 377	11	11	4	3	3	1
	20,343	39,351	27,248	14,672	278	460
CLASS III.						
Offences against Property with Violence.						
Dacoity, sections 395, 397 and 398	232	1,752	723	803	89	137
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon, sections 394, 397 and 398. By poison or stupefying drugs	28	32	15	13	...	4
Robbery, sections 392 and 393	99	218	114	92	5	7
House-breaking or lurking house-trespass, sections 453 and 456...	211	140	67	72	...	1
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft, sections 451, 454 and 457 ...	3,204	4,502	1,100	3,224	87	91
Robbery in dwelling-house, sections 392 and 393	41	93	39	52	1	1
Robbery on the highway, sections 392 and 393	112	246	119	110	11	6
Robbery elsewhere, sections 392 and 393 ...	68	171	80	64	7	20
Dacoity with murder, section 396	6	25	19	1	5	...
Extortion, sections 384 to 389	67	151	118	30	1	2
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft, sections 449, 450, 451, 454 and 457 ...	133	242	62	177	2	1
House-breaking or house-trespass with preparation for, or attempt at hurt, sections 452, 455, 458, 459 and 460	24	39	17	19	2	1
	4,225	7,611	2,473	4,657	210	271
Offences against Property without Violence.						
Theft of cattle, sections 379 and 380 ...	5,608	7,968	2,266	5,212	53	137
Theft, ordinary, sections 381 and 382 ...	16,344	25,867	6,959	17,972	153	263
Dishonestly receiving stolen property, sections 411 to 414	2,031	3,833	1,351	2,363	40	69
Dishonest misappropriation of property, sections 403 and 404	1,261	2,009	762	1,200	4	43

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class III—*continued.*						
Offences against Property without Violence—continued.						
Criminal breach of trust, sections 406 to 409.	968	1,063	591	433	10	29
Cheating, sections 417 to 420	413	554	370	148	12	24
Theft under Police Act, section 15 of Act VIII of 1867	31	37	2	35	...	...
	26,656	41,331	12,301	27,363	272	565
Malicious Offences.						
Mischief ordinary, sections 426, 427, 430 to 433 and 440	2,612	5,478	3,914	1,454	11	89
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle, sections 428 and 429	461	1,059	365	683	4	
Mischief by fire, sections 435, 436 and 438...	98	113	85	20	2	4
Criminal trespass or house trespass, sections 447 and 448	1,658	2,839	2,076	745	15	23
Mischief by destroying land marks, section 434	20	34	20	14	...	...
Breaking closed receptacle, sections 461 and 462	28	19	6	6	7	...
Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, section 430	4	7	2	1	...	4
	4,881	9,549	6,468	2,923	39	127
Class IV.						
Not included in the above classes.						
Criminal breach of contract of service, sections 490 and 492	16	35	25	6	...	4
Attempt to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation, if not punishable under special law, section 511	135	210	47	151	1	1
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood, section 504, C. P. Code ...	32	46	15	29	...	2
Breaches of recognizance of accused and sureties, sections 396, 397 and 399, C. P. Code	14	16	...	16	...	...
Aiding and abetting an offence, section 369.	2	1	...	1	...	...
Attempt to commit theft, sections 379, 511.	5	6	2	4	...	...
Non-compliance with order to give bond to keep the peace, section 497, C. P. Code ...	5	23	4	19	...	...
Bad habit and repute, sections 505 and 506, C. P. Code	18	48	13	35	...	...
Orders for maintenance of wives and children, section 536, C. P. Code	2	2	...	2	...	...

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS IV—*continued.*						
Of security for keeping the peace, sections 489 and 490, C. P. Code	3	4	...	4	...	...
Of security for good behaviour, section 504, C. P. Code	1	4	...	4	...	...
	233	395	106	271	1	7
Breaches of special Laws for the protection of Revenue, &c.						
Opium—Regulation 21 of 1827, and Act I of 1878	139	191	37	153	...	1
Boundary Marks (Act III of 1846)	622	1,223	26	1,197	..	...
Excise on Spirits and Drugs (Act III of 1852).	556	874	156	693	17	8
Railway Acts (XVIII of 1854 and XXV of 1871)	199	283	51	224	6	2
Contract Act (XIII of 1859)	43	67	14	52	1	...
Indian Arms Act (XXXI of 1860)	17	16	2	14	...	...
Public Conveyance Act (VI of 1863), Bombay.	256	298	43	253	...	...
Gaming and Lotteries Act (III of 1866), Bombay	132	596	173	418	...	9
Poisonous Substance Act (VIII of 1866) ...	6	6	2	4	...	...
Post Office Act (XIV of 1866)	31	33	7	23	...	3
Cantonment Act (III of 1867)	3,564	3,756	294	3,462	...	...
District Police Act (VII of 1867), Bombay...	667	798	66	731	...	1
Village Police Act (VIII of 1867), Bombay...	404	587	321	266	...	...
Stamp Act (XVIII of 1869)	44	82	16	66	...	...
Cattle Trespass Act (I of 1871)	682	1,727	1,260	443	21	22
Municipalities Act (VI of 1873), Bombay ...	1,781	1,887	140	1,747	...	...
Salt and Saltpetre Act (VII of 1873), Bombay	714	1,277	163	1,046	54	14
Prisons Act (II of 1874), Bombay	21	25	4	21	...	...
Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), India ...	2	6	...	6	...	...
Mutiny Act, Article 85	9	10	2	8	...	...
Civil Act (X of 1877)	6	8	5	3	...	...
Registration Act (III of 1877)	8	17	2	14	1	...
Sea and Land Customs Act (XIX of 1838) ...	12	14	6	8	...	...
Ferries (Bombay) Act (II of 1878)	55	86	45	40	...	1
Civil Procedure Code, section 651	8	17	3	12	...	...
Contracts of service	1	1	1	...	...	...
Village Accountants Regulation XVI of 1827, section 27	2	2	1	...	1	..
Shipping Act (XIX of 1838)	11	12	3	9	...	...
Contempts of Courts, section 435, C. P. Code.	6	6	1	5	...	...
Refusing or neglecting to serve on the investigation in cases of unnatural or sudden deaths, Act VIII of 1867 (Bombay), section 11, clause 2	4	7	...	7	...	...
A'bkári Act (III of 1852)	321	462	115	338	9	...

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—concluded.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Regulation XII of 1827, section 19 ...	4	5	...	5	...	...
Forest Act (VII of 1878)	4	10	4	6	...	...
Bombay Act (VIII of 1867), section 14 ...	140	180	115	65	...	...
Indian Ports Act (XII of 1875), India ...	2	2	1	1	...	...
Act XXIII of 1876, section [illegible]	...	1	1	...	...	...
Printing Presses and Newspapers Act (XXV of 1867)	2	2	1	1	...	..
Cotton Fraud (Bombay) Act (IX of 1863) ...	6	7	5	2	...	...
Arms and Ammunition Act (XI of 1878) ...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Act III of 1865...	1	2	2	...	...	...
Act XXXI of 1868	1	1	...	1	...	...
	10,484	14,585	3,088	11,345	110	61
Grand Total ..	78,138	128,619	55,286	73,254	1,007	1,664

ABSTRACT.

Class I.						
Relating to coins, stamps, weights and measures	304	335	132	193	3	6
Offences relating to the army and navy ...	1	2	...	2	...	...
Offences against public justice	1,282	1,917	714	1,243	19	32
Offences by public servants	279	387	165	202	3	17
False evidence, false complaints or claims, and forgery	455	671	330	257	41	41
Public nuisance...	8,671	10,568	1,155	9,379	3	41
Relating to the public peace	324	1,917	1,106	747	28	36
Class II.						
Offences against the person	20,343	39,351	27,248	14,672	278	460
Class III.						
Offences against property with violence ...	4,225	7,611	2,473	4,657	210	271
Offences against property without violence.	26,656	41,331	12,301	27,363	272	565
Malicious offences	4,881	9,549	6,468	2,923	39	127
Class IV.						
Not included in the above classes	233	395	106	271	1	7
Breaches of special laws for the protection of revenue, &c.	10,484	14,585	3,088	11,345	110	61
Total ...	78,138	128,619	55,286	73,254	1,007	1,664
Result in 1877 ...	83,839	151,256	66,901	81,060	1,369	1,926

C.—JUDICIAL

(3.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal of Bombay in

Class of Tribunals.	Number of Persons dealt with.						
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to Trial during present year.				Received by Transfer.	Total.
		Under Arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village Officers	2	687	...	184	58	...	929
Unpaid Magistrates	8	635	129	1,986	19	46	2,823
Local and Subordinate Paid Magistrates	953	55,112	5,496	27,947	2,820	1,110	93,438
First Class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District	698	15,148	2,204	9,157	472	1,846	29,524
District Magistrates	11	334	34	17	10	449	855
Total Magistracy ...	1,672	71,916	7,863	39,291	3,379	3,451	1,27,569
Sessions Courts	259	323	115	...	7	1,896	2,600
High Court	4	...	...	...	...	50	54
Grand Total ...	1,935	72,239	7,978	39,291	3,386	5,397	1,30,223
Result in 1877 ...	1,671	88,979	8,013	42,364	3,869	7,523	1,52,419

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Presidency the year 1878.

Persons disposed of.					Remaining at end of year.	Average Number of Days during which each Case lasted.	Number of Witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
297	154	478	...	...	...	15	1,567	The totals in this statement differ somewhat from those in Statement 2, by reason of the cases and persons remaining over from previous years not having been entered in the latter. Transfers of accused, also, have, in some instances, not been accurately registered.
362	203	2,218	10	1	29	11	4,227	
27,919	13,783	48,268	2,171	365	932	120	92,320	
7,407	10,606	15,552	2,312	150	497	99	68,815	
39	100	648	29	3	36	64	830	
36,024	24,846	67,164	4,522	519	1,494	62	1,67,759	
32	852	1,578	222	35	189	54	10,686	
...	14	37	...	...	3	$5\frac{3}{11}$	469	
36,056	25,712	68,779	4,744	554	1,686	40	1,78,914	
39,968	25,987	78,144	5,449	840	1,952	3	2,81,368	

C.—JUDICIAL

(4.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to											Persons ordered to find or give					
	Death.	Transportation.		Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of Property.	Fine.		Whipping.		Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.			
		For Life.	For a Term.		Rigorous.		Simple.		With Imprisonment.	Without Imprisonment.	In addition to other Punishment.	In lieu of other Punishment.				Rs. 10 and under.	,, 50 ,,	,, 100 ,,
					With Solitary Confinement.	Without Solitary Confinement.												
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	..	2	234	..	..	..	..	..	236	..	..
Unpaid Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	262	6	..	50	1,838	..	13	..	..	..	1,852	32	2
Local and Subordinate Paid Magistrates	..	..	..	..	26	19,529	888	..	4,906	23,005	181	2,639	..	2	2	12,687	4,827	333
Divisional and First Class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District..	..	..	..	..	43	4,580	186	..	916	8,807	82	700	112	47	214	8,249	918	316
District Magistrates	..	..	..	..	8	396	18	..	86	66	41	103	1	..	13	20	71	26
Total ..	..	..	..	..	77	24,767	1,342	..	5,960	33,950	304	3,455	113	49	229	23,044	5,848	677
Sessions Courts	107	98	86	..	7	1,216	4	..	78	17	14	18	..	..	..	..	26	40
High Court	1	2	8	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	108	100	94	..	84	26,009	1,346	..	6,038	33,967	318	3,473	113	49	229	23,044	5,874	717
Result in 1877	85	116	181	1	136	34,050	2,108	2	6,365	33,306	388	6,198	116	82	149	33,145	5,588	601

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

various Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1878.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.

Fine.						Imprisonment.										Whipped.			
						15 days.		6 months.		2 years		7 years.		Above 7 years.					
„ 500	„ 1,000	Above Rs. 1,000	Total Amount of Fine.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Above 30 stripes.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.														
..	..	..	209 11 0	172 15 0	....	..	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	3,720 3 0	3,598 5 4	138 0 0	64	6	191	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	2
64	..	..	2,29,461 1 6	1,66,206 9 6	16,553 12 9	6,878	734	14,667	180	51	..	..	..	..	..	730	1,112	620	285
214	25	1	1,52,458 3 10	67,428 13 8	8,492 3 6	556	118	2,843	66	2,458	28	11	1	..	..	124	264	193	135
31	5	1	18,693 5 8	3,846 8 11	407 3 0	5	17	179	3	253	1	..	..	..	..	16	41	48	89
311	30	2	4,04,542 9 0	2,41,253 4 5	25,591 3 3	7,503	1,119	17,880	249	2,781	29	11	1	..	..	870	1,424	865	511
26	2	1	17,206 0 0	4,438 4 9	300 13 8	2	1	241	2	368	8	611	..	32	..	8	8	10	8
1	..	2	5,836 14 0	....	....	..	..	6	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
338	32	5	4,27,585 7 0	2,45,691 9 2	25,892 0 11	7,505	1,120	18,127	251	3,169	37	622	1	32	..	873	1,432	875	519
314	16	9	5,12,304 13 1	2,47,305 10 7	22,468 15	10 077	1,830	21,395	352	3,325	15	1,017	1	25	..	1,502	2,331	1,812	939

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(5.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1878.

Tribunal.	Number of Appellants or Persons applying for revision under Sec. 404, Cr. P. C.	Number of Persons.								Remarks.
		Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
First Class Magistrates	832	31	462	76	197	54	17	..	11	
Divisional Magistrates	278	16	138	50	66	4	1	..	1	
District Magistrates	1,119	48	564	145	238	25	19	155	24	
Total Magistracy ..	2,229	95	1,164	271	501	83	37	155	36	
Sessions Courts	1,687	508	758	110	244	4	9	13	45	
Total ..	3,916	603	1,922	381	745	87	46	168	81	
Result in 1877 ..	4,210	500	2,115	538	848	71	41	155	88	
High Court.										
Number of appellants	526	*301	132	*69	*24	..	..	..	..	* This number includes the sentences reduced, enhanced and remitted, as well as those passed by the High Court under section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code and on Government appeals under section 272.
Number of persons applying for revision	82	68	7	4	1	2	..	..	..	
Number of persons in cases referred to the High Court under section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	8	
Total ..	893	369	139	73	25	2	..	188	8	
Sadar Court in Sind.										
Number of appellants	104	18	41	29	13	..	..	..	3	
Number of cases called for under section 294 of the Criminal Procedure Code...	334	..	229	44	35	..	7	..	19	
Number of cases referred to Sadar Court under section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code	178	..	76	22	74	..	1	..	5	
Total ..	616	18	346	95	122	..	8	..	27	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(6.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing Use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1878.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average Number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Number of Cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.		Assessors' Trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the Verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the Verdict.	Number of Cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of Cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Chief Courts of Districts, inclusive of Joint Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges.	Two assessors were employed. Jurors were employed in the Sessions Division of Poona only.	30	833	28	2	557	218	Original criminal cases. Jurors were employed in the Poona Division to try offences punishable with imprisonment for ten or more years.	
Result in 1877	.....	57	890	54	3	643	181	.....	

D.—PRI

(1.)—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts

Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1877.		Imprisoned during the year 1878.		Total.		Received from other Jails. A. To undergo sentence.		Received from other Jails. B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails.		Total Population.			Transferred to other Jails. A. To undergo sentence.		Transferred to other Jails. B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yeranda	1,518	..	38	..	1,556	..	1,437	..	60	..	3,053	..	3,053	649	..	31	..
2	Common Jail	322	9	2,108	197	2,430	206	6	..	..	..	2,486	206	2,642	112	26	11	1
3	House of Correction. Europeans.	17	..	459	..	476	..	11	..	1	..	488	..	488	7	..	..	..
	House of Correction. Natives.	422	..	415	..	837	..	65	..	..	..	902	..	902	108	..	2	..
4	Poona	403	54	1,913	359	2,316	413	15	..	..	2	2,331	415	2,746	365	..	7	..
5	Nira Gang	1,245	..	..	..	1,245	..	..	..	..	..	1,245	..	1,245	913	..	..	..
6	Ahmednagar	500	41	1,239	175	1,739	216	..	..	..	..	1,739	216	1,955	235	..	..	..
7	Dhulia	570	18	1,643	145	2,213	163	..	..	..	..	2,213	163	2,376	281	..	1	..
8	Sholápur	287	26	1,547	248	1,834	274	10	..	..	..	1,844	274	2,118	399	..	3	..
9	Ashti Gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,404	..	..	..	1,404	..	1,404	17	..	..	..
10	Sátára	251	43	1,060	180	1,311	223	77	..	1	..	1,389	223	1,612	289	..	3	2
11	Belgaum	132	20	691	80	823	100	47	..	..	..	870	100	970	143	..	3	..
12	Gokák Gang	898	..	34	..	932	..	1,261	..	..	..	2,193	..	2,193	47	..	..	..
13	Kaládgi	248	56	1,349	185	1,597	241	..	..	..	..	1,597	241	1,838	389	..	..	..
14	Dhárwár	461	61	1,305	152	1,766	213	..	..	..	..	1,766	213	1,979	292	2	..	..
15	Kárwár	370	8	276	27	646	35	..	..	..	..	646	35	681	100	..	..	..
16	Ratnágirl	180	18	194	23	374	41	125	..	..	..	499	41	540	..	..	..	..
17	Thána	657	85	2,155	105	2,812	190	1	26	153	11	2,966	227	3,193	264	..	..	..
18	Ahmedabad	425	23	1,665	101	2,090	124	97	13	20	..	2,207	137	2,344	293	..	20	5
19	Dhuliakot	489	..	..	..	489	..	718	..	..	..	1,207	..	1,207	36	..	..	..
20	Kaira	105	1	1,313	68	1,418	69	5	..	..	..	1,423	69	1,492	246	13	..	..
21	Surat	300	11	1,328	75	1,628	86	..	..	..	..	1,628	86	1,714	150	..	17	2
22	Dohad	263	10	1,518	88	1,781	98	..	..	..	..	1,781	98	1,879	65	..	6	1
23	Rájkot	67	4	191	5	258	9	..	..	..	..	258	9	267	42	..	5	..
24	Kurrachee	341	7	951	36	1,292	43	..	..	30	..	1,322	43	1,365	6	..	36	..
25	Hyderabad	479	13	1,606	43	2,085	56	..	..	..	..	2,085	56	2,141	87	..	10	..
26	Shikárpur	537	12	1,270	41	1,807	53	8	..	..	..	1,815	53	1,868	131	..	20	..
27	Nára	415	..	238	..	653	..	175	..	..	..	823	..	823	..	..	..	..
28	Aden	72	..	139	23	211	23	..	..	..	..	211	23	234	..	..	1	..
	Total Central and District Jails	11,974	520	26,645	2,356	38,619	2,876	5,462	39	265	13	44,346	2,928	47,274	5,666	41	176	11
	Subordinate Jails	326	34	5,181	678	5,507	712	26	..	..	..	5,533	712	6,245	..	..	..	..
	Total	12,300	554	31,826	3,034	44,126	3,588	5,488	39	265	13	49,879	3,640	53,519	5,666	41	176	11
1877	Total Central and District Jails.	8,845	354	30,481	2,220	39,326	2,574	5,272	67	386	10	44,084	2,651	47,635	5,513	65	191	10
	Subordinate Jails.	213	14	7,070	957	7,283	971	54	..	..	..	7,337	971	8,808	59	2	..	..
	Total	9,058	368	37,551	3,177	46,609	3,545	5,326	67	386	10	52,321	3,622	55,948	5,572	67	191	10

SONS.

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878.

9										10		11		12		13		14		15			16			17
Released during the year.																										
A.		B.		C.		D.														Remaining on the 31st December 1878.			Daily Average Number.			
						By order of Government.																				
						(a.)		(b.)																		
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.								Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
3	..	810	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	128	..	1,356	...	1,356	1,605	..	1,605	1
1	..	1,941	152	73	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	288	24	312	354	22	376	2
1	..	451	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25	40	..	40	3
1	..	391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	388	..	388	343	..	343	
22	1	1,592	348	11	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	39	4	292	60	352	426	60	486	4
..	..	46	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243	..	..	..	..	104	..	104	5
28	..	1,161	172	27	2	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	108	2	170	38	208	397	40	437	6
39	3	1,349	128	123	13	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	19	1	379	18	397	565	24	589	7
18	3	1,207	226	6	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	3	188	41	229	279	37	316	8
6	..	185	..	1	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	28	..	1,093	..	1,093	493	..	493	9
10	1	732	174	113	5	..	..	13	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	27	1	199	39	238	257	38	295	10
7	..	517	84	15	1	..	..	28	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	89	2	61	10	71	152	14	166	11
3	..	976	..	3	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	294	..	772	..	772	733	..	733	12
23	..	958	204	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	16	3	203	34	813	309	44	353	13
20	1	945	161	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	42	5	431	41	472	420	41	461	14
11	..	302	24	75	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	147	8	156	195	5	200	15
13	1	241	29	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	239	8	247	234	14	248	16
41	..	1,692	120	35	..	..	..	1	5	105	2	1	..	1	..	7	2	102	2	717	96	813	753	93	846	17
50	5	1,218	93	68	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	32	1	514	28	542	561	33	594	18
5	..	530	..	91	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	19	..	572	..	572	551	..	551	19
17	1	815	49	146	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	..	175	1	176	166	5	171	20
18	..	1,118	73	28	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	2	284	8	292	276	10	286	21
6	..	996	63	207	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	109	10	391	16	407	398	18	416	22
5	..	121	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	79	4	83	88	3	91	23
41	1	716	29	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	33	1	457	10	467	438	10	446	24
39	1	863	29	267	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	58	..	752	21	773	610	14	624	25
46	1	814	38	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	51	..	740	14	754	634	14	648	26
1	..	372	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	12	..	432	..	432	486	..	486	27
..	..	165	18	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	30	2	32	44	4	48	28
480	19	23,194	2219	1,381	59	75	..	323	13	105	2	10	1	35	..	59	5	1528	37	11,314	521	11,835	11,909	543	12,452	
47	1	4,831	669	395	17	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	29	4	228	18	246	273	27	300	
527	20	28,025	2888	1,776	76	75	..	324	15	105	2	10	2	37	..	59	5	1557	41	11,542	539	12,081	12,182	570	12,752	
521	20	24,013	1900	1,081	30	3	..	769	68	213	8	9	1	28	..	55	6	614	23	11,974	520	12,494	10,530	479	11,009	
38	2	6,315	901	467	19	..	..	79	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1	352	42	394	371	31	402	
559	22	30,328	2801	1,548	49	3	..	848	72	213	8	9	1	28	..	55	6	641	24	12,326	562	12,888	10,901	510	11,411	

D.—PRISONS

(2.)—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of

Serial Number.	Jails.	1	2	3																	
		Religion.																		A.	
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.							
		Christians.																			
		a.		b.		c.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Budhists and Jains.		All other Classes.						Under 16.	
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.															
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.
1	Yerauda	23	..	5	..	3	..	122	..	1,325	..	74	..	4	..					..	..
2	Common Jail	34	..	9	..	149	20	824	31	1,342	155	11	..	61	..					67	7
3	House of Correction. { Europeans. / Natives ..	464	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
		..	..	..	..	53	..	317	..	446	..	6	..	15	..					..	..
4	Poona	9	..	..	..	46	8	155	17	2,103	388	3	..	..	..					169	32
5	Nira Gang	..	..	..	..	1	..	76	..	1,165	..	..	..	3	..					8	..
6	Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	2	..	93	8	1,642	208	2	..	..	..					32	7
7	Dhulia	..	..	2	..	5	1	380	18	1,818	144	7	..	1	..					24	5
8	Sholápur	..	..	..	..	3	..	165	30	1,664	244	2	..	..	..					51	9
9	Ashti Gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
10	Sátára	..	..	1	..	3	..	44	11	1,255	211	5	1	3	..					51	6
11	Belgaum	..	..	..	..	8	1	121	13	683	80	11	6	..	..					7	7
12	Gokák Gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	817	..	2	..	..	..					..	..
13	Kaládgi	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	38	1,391	203	1	..	1	..					60	23
14	Dhárwár	..	..	..	..	3	..	390	50	1,371	162	2	1	..	..					57	10
15	Kárwár	..	..	..	..	41	9	78	2	526	24	1	..	..	..					12	3
16	Ratnágiri	..	..	..	..	5	..	39	4	329	37	..	..	1	..					2	1
17	Thána	1	..	..	..	66	6	198	19	2,524	164	13	1	10	..					27	4
18	Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	2	..	290	25	1,761	99	33	..	4	..					34	8
19	Dhuliakot	..	..	..	..	1	..	45	..	441	..	2	..	..	..					..	..
20	Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	6	1,307	63	4	..	..	..					36	4
21	Surat	..	..	..	..	2	..	241	6	1,373	80	1	..	11	..					24	3
22	Dohad	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	3	1,741	95	..	..	1	..					36	6
23	Rájkot	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	210	9	..	..	..	..					6	..
24	Kurrachee	6	..	..	..	8	1	1,126	40	152	2	..	..	..	..					33	2
25	Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	3	..	1,938	51	144	5	..	..	..	..					50	2
26	Shikárpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,726	48	81	5	..	..	..	..					40	1
27	Nára	..	..	..	..	..	..	520	..	133	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
28	Aden	17	..	..	..	3	..	172	21	14	1	..	..	5	1					6	1
	Total ..	554	..	29	..	407	46	9,571	441	27,758	2,379	180	9	120	1					832	141
	1877 ..	439	3	28	..	336	21	8,863	395	29,257	2,137	249	14	164	4					690	97

—*continued.*

the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878.

4						5									6			7
Age.						Previous Occupation.												
B.		C.		D.		Males.						Females.			Total.			
16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.				
						Of independent property.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Domestic Servants.	Government Servants.	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Prostitutes.				Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.	Total.	
1,366	..	183	..	7	..	..	668	716	92	45	35	..	..	..	1,556	..	1,556	1
2,102	165	248	34	13	..	2	82	2,039	175	13	169	120	73	13	2,430	206	2,636	2
428	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	424	..	51	1	..	..	..	476	..	476	3
781	..	54	..	2	..	..	19	545	111	32	130	..	..	..	837	..	837	
1,930	359	211	22	6	..	..	482	1,722	65	24	23	348	17	48	2,316	413	2,729	4
1,218	..	19	..	..	..	..	416	709	117	3	..	..	..	..	1,245	..	1,245	5
1,452	168	245	40	10	1	..	191	1,516	20	12	..	209	..	7	1,739	216	1,955	6
1,859	123	302	32	28	3	..	585	1,234	152	155	87	151	7	5	2,213	163	2,376	7
1,623	254	152	11	8	..	..	221	1,519	31	63	..	269	2	3	1,834	274	2,108	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
1,126	194	121	22	13	1	4	453	797	2	14	41	215	6	2	1,311	223	1,534	10
759	85	56	7	1	1	..	248	541	7	27	..	82	7	11	823	100	923	11
899	..	33	..	..	..	..	392	532	..	8	..	..	..	..	932	..	932	12
1,359	170	171	42	7	6	..	881	1,099	24	28	65	199	16	26	1,597	241	1,838	13
1,556	175	145	27	8	1	..	126	1,522	11	60	47	193	8	12	1,766	213	1,979	14
575	30	57	2	2	..	..	149	455	14	24	4	28	3	4	646	35	681	15
302	22	69	17	1	1	..	218	110	25	4	17	40	..	1	374	41	415	16
2,529	160	246	26	10	..	..	1,101	1,539	59	58	55	177	5	8	2,812	190	3,002	17
1,681	102	171	12	4	2	1	841	1,138	66	43	1	121	1	2	2,090	124	2,214	18
444	..	44	..	1	..	2	349	101	21	12	4	..	..	..	489	..	489	19
1,272	54	107	10	3	1	13	1,196	151	13	16	29	68	..	1	1,418	69	1,487	20
1,321	55	271	28	12	..	..	484	942	89	58	55	82	4	..	1,628	86	1,714	21
1,615	82	125	10	5	..	..	1,204	499	25	19	34	69	29	..	1,781	98	1,879	22
239	7	13	2	..	..	8	72	133	36	2	7	9	..	..	258	9	267	23
1,124	30	121	3	14	..	..	390	776	52	26	48	32	8	3	1,292	43	1,335	24
1,725	34	296	18	14	2	..	1,174	776	6	39	90	49	1	6	2,085	56	2,141	25
1,008	45	154	7	5	..	..	1,132	492	33	43	107	47	2	4	1,807	53	1,860	26
618	..	33	..	2	..	..	418	217	1	17	..	..	..	..	653	..	653	27
177	18	28	4	..	..	2	..	169	13	19	8	17	..	6	211	23	234	28
33,888	2,340	3,723	376	176	19	32	12,942	22,413	1,260	915	1,057	2,525	189	162	38,619	2,876	41,495	
34,478	2,157	3,964	310	194	10	34	13,210	22,799	1,360	972	951	2,271	180	123	39,326	2,574	41,900	

D.—PRISONS

(3.)—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency

1	2	3											
		Classes according to Length of											
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yerauda	...	...	92	...	194	...	345	...	224	...	390	...
2	Common Jail ...	1,022	101	1,229	93	95	8	55	3	8	...	5	...
3	House of Correction { Europeans	337	...	124	...	7	...	5	...	2	...	1	...
	{ Natives ...	28	...	240	...	203	...	324	...	20	...	18	...
4	Poona	1,214	264	653	124	158	11	223	4	4	...	14	7
5	Nira Gang	...	...	163	...	262	...	614	...	119	...	83	...
6	Ahmednagar ...	539	102	823	87	134	11	186	6	25	4	21	2
7	Dhulia	637	87	653	47	461	16	322	12	42	...	56	...
8	Sholápur	712	146	790	108	100	8	169	10	47	1	3	...
9	Ashti Gang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sátára	497	108	504	83	124	16	52	8	91	3	19	1
11	Belgaum	320	61	341	26	68	8	59	4	5	...	1	...
12	Gokák Gang... ...	1	...	622	...	128	...	157	...	22	...	2	...
13	Kaládgi	303	76	915	105	215	50	132	8	9	...	5	...
14	Dhárwár	498	76	826	114	60	6	128	8	149	...	49	1
15	Kárwár	108	16	206	15	110	2	153	2	54	...	14	...
16	Ratnágiri	68	9	132	13	44	5	44	9	19	1	57	2
17	Thána	799	53	1,047	46	305	23	361	29	118	11	74	9
18	Ahmedabad ...	654	52	771	42	147	7	224	8	87	4	150	2
19	Dhuliakot	...	...	81	...	142	...	224	...	33	...	9	...
20	Kaira	524	34	740	28	93	4	37	3	10	...	14	...
21	Surat...	680	52	630	26	107	...	91	4	42	1	46	...
22	Dohad	371	31	951	49	172	7	178	3	36	3	64	4
23	Rájkot	40	1	52	5	61	2	65	1	19	...	11	...
24	Kurrachee	143	10	559	23	259	5	195	1	100	3	21	...
25	Hyderabad	317	14	701	27	442	7	531	5	23	...	36	1
26	Shikárpur	93	6	569	31	518	12	478	3	68	...	37	1
27	Nára...	...	...	79	...	169	...	343	...	32	...	27	...
28	Aden...	76	14	69	7	41	2	19	...	2	...	2	...
	Total ...	9,981	1,313	14,562	1,099	4,819	210	5,714	131	1,410	31	1,229	30
	1877	11,842	1,184	15,077	954	3,841	139	4,865	153	1,394	46	1,290	41

—continued.

for the year 1878, according to the nature and length of Sentence.

								4				5			6
SENTENCE.								NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.							
G.		H.				I.		A.		B.		TOTAL.			
Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to Death.		Simple Imprisonment.		Rigorous Imprisonment.					Serial Number.
		For Life.		For a Term.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
67	...	126	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	1,556	...	1,556	...	1,556	1
1	...	1	1	13	...	1	...	32	3	2,398	203	2,430	206	2,636	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	473	...	476	...	476	3
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	836	...	837	...	837	
6	...	19	...	22	3	3	...	32	25	2,284	388	2,316	413	2,729	4
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,245	...	1,245	...	1,245	5
...	1	4	...	4	2	3	1	19	9	1,720	207	1,739	216	1,955	6
12	...	18	1	1	...	11	...	24	7	2,189	156	2,213	163	2,376	7
...	...	4	1	9	...	...	...	24	14	1,810	260	1,834	274	2,108	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	8	4	11	...	5	...	14	8	1,297	215	1,311	223	1,534	10
...	...	7	...	13	...	9	1	37	8	786	92	823	100	923	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	...	932	...	932	12
...	...	6	1	8	1	4	...	16	1	1,581	240	1,597	241	1,838	13
8	...	20	6	12	...	16	2	67	10	1,699	203	1,766	213	1,979	14
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	632	30	646	35	681	15
4	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	12	5	362	36	374	41	415	16
17	1	49	11	35	5	7	2	48	13	2,764	177	2,812	190	3,002	17
9	...	29	8	13	1	6	...	61	21	2,029	103	2,090	124	2,214	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	489	...	489	...	489	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	14	1,394	55	1,418	69	1,487	20
10	...	9	2	6	...	7	1	52	24	1,576	62	1,628	86	1,714	21
1	...	6	1	...	...	2	...	17	7	1,764	91	1,781	98	1,879	22
...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	256	9	258	9	267	23
1	...	4	1	5	...	5	...	25	5	1,267	38	1,292	43	1,335	24
4	1	14	1	10	...	7	...	24	1	2,061	55	2,085	56	2,141	25
4	...	21	...	8	...	11	...	8	3	1,799	50	1,807	53	1,860	26
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	...	653	...	653	27
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	207	23	211	23	234	28
153	3	357	39	296	12	98	7	560	183	38,059	2,693	38,619	2,876	41,495	
148	2	366	33	429	13	74	9	654	224	38,672	2,350	39,326	2,574	41,900	

D.—PRISONS

(4.)—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay

1	2	3			4					
					Number previously					
		Total.			A.		B.		C.	
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yerauda	1,556	...	1,556	75	...	25	...	39	...
2	Common Jail	2,430	206	2,636	245	17	80	6	140	7
3	House of Correction { Europeans	476	...	476	85	...	20	...	3	...
	{ Natives	837	...	837	151	...	60	...	111	...
4	Poona	2,316	413	2,729	145	15	31	4	21	2
5	Nira Gang	1,245	...	1,245	72	...	22	...	26	...
6	Ahmednagar	1,739	216	1,955	95	6	21	1	6	...
7	Dhulia	2,213	163	2,376	333	6	75	6	33	2
8	Sholápur	1,834	274	2,108	204	5	43	2	17	...
9	Ashti Gang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sátára	1,311	223	1,534	133	11	22	3	30	1
11	Belgaum	823	100	923	46	2	12	1	14	1
12	Gokák Gang	932	...	932	20	...	2	...	...	...
13	Kaládgi	1,597	241	1,838	84	7	3	2	2	...
14	Dhárwár	1,766	213	1,979	135	6	20	1	14	1
15	Kárwár	646	35	681	37	2	24	1	18	...
16	Ratnágiri	374	41	415	58	...	15	1	8	...
17	Thána	2,812	190	3,002	157	5	35	3	49	...
18	Ahmedabad	2,090	124	2,214	116	7	31	1	33	...
19	Duliakot	489	...	489	50	...	11	...	14	...
20	Kaira	1,418	69	1,487	133	1	17	2	13	...
21	Surat	1,628	86	1,714	37	1	7	...	15	...
22	Dohad	1,781	98	1,879	54	1	13	...	9	...
23	Rájkot	258	9	267	9	1	1	...	...	...
24	Kurrachee	1,292	43	1,335	156	1	38	...	47	...
25	Hyderabad	2,085	56	2,141	160	...	41	2	20	...
26	Shikárpur	1,807	53	1,860	109	2	36	...	31	1
27	Nára	653	...	653	63	...	27	...	25	...
28	Aden	211	23	234	6	...	4	...	1	2
	Total ...	38,619	2,877	41,495	2,968	96	736	36	739	17
	1877 ...	39,326	2,574	41,900	2,495	59	713	19	726	17

—continued.

Presidency during the year 1878, who had been previously convicted.

convicted.			5			6				7
						Juvenile Prisoners (under 16 years of age, Section 318, Criminal Procedure Code.)				
D.			Ratio of Column 4 D. to Column 3.			A.		B.		
Total.						Number imprisoned.		Number previously convicted.		Serial Number.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
139	...	139	8·9	...	8·9	...	...	...	...	1
465	30	495	19·1	14·5	18·8	67	7	7	...	2
108	...	108	22·7	...	22·7	...	...	...	...	3
322	...	322	38·5	...	38·5	...	...	...	...	
197	21	218	8·5	5·1	8·0	169	32	6	...	4
120	...	120	9·6	...	9·6	8	...	...	...	5
122	7	129	7·01	3·2	6·6	32	7	2	...	6
441	14	455	19·9	8·5	19·1	24	5	1	...	7
264	7	271	14·4	2·6	12·9	51	9	4	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
185	15	200	14·1	6·7	13·04	51	6	3	...	10
72	4	76	8·8	4	8·2	7	7	...	...	11
22	...	22	2·4	...	2·4	...	...	...	...	12
89	9	98	5·6	3·7	5·3	60	23	2	...	13
169	8	177	9·6	3·7	8·9	57	10	1	...	14
79	3	82	12·2	8·6	12·04	12	3	...	...	15
81	1	82	21·6	2·4	19·7	2	1	...	...	16
241	8	249	8·6	4·2	8·3	27	4	...	...	17
180	8	188	8·6	6·4	8·5	34	8	1	1	18
75	...	75	15·3	...	15·3	...	...	...	...	19
163	3	166	11·5	4·3	11·2	36	4	...	...	20
59	1	60	3·6	1·1	3·5	24	3	3	...	21
76	1	77	4·3	1·0	4·1	36	6	...	...	22
10	1	11	3·9	11·1	4:1	6	...	...	...	23
241	1	242	18·7	2·3	18·1	33	2	1	...	24
221	2	223	10·6	3·6	10·4	50	2	5	...	25
176	3	179	9·7	5·6	9·6	40	1	7	...	26
115	...	115	17·6	...	17·6	...	...	...	...	27
11	2	13	5·2	8·7	5·6	6	1	1	...	28
4,443	149	4,592	11·5	5·2	11·06	832	141	44	1	
3,934	95	4,029	10·0	3·7	9·6	690	97	36	3	

D.—PRISONS

(5.)—Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average Number sentenced to Labour.		Average Number not sentenced to Labour.		Average Number of Effectives.*	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yerauda	1,605	..	..	..	1,440	..
2	Common Jail	350	22	4	..	336	22
3	House of Correction	383	..	..	..	323	..
4	Poona	421	59	5	1	403	57
5	Nira Gang	104	..	..	..	71	..
6	Ahmednagar	395	38	2	2	355	38
7	Dhulia	561	24	4	..	551	23
8	Sholápur	274	36	5	1	259	34
9	Ashti Gang	493	..	..	..	466	..
10	Sátára	252	38	5	..	215	35
11	Belgaum	149	14	3	..	107	10
12	Gokák Gang	733	..	..	..	627	..
13	Kaládgi	307	43	2	1	272	40
14	Dhárwár	413	39	7	2	371	36
15	Kárwár	194	5	1	..	185	5
16	Ratnágiri	233	13	1	1	219	11
17	Thána	740	89	13	4	656	80
18	Ahmedabad	553	31	8	2	523	28
19	Dhuliakot	551	..	..	..	518	..
20	Kaira	159	4	7	1	140	4
21	Surat	265	8	11	2	242	7
22	Dohad	397	17	1	1	358	17
23	Rájkot	87	3	1	..	82	3
24	Kurrachee	434	10	2	..	418	10
25	Hyderabad	605	13	5	1	589	13
26	Shikárpur	632	14	2	..	622	13
27	Nára	486	..	..	..	466	..
28	Aden	44	4	..	..	41	4
	Total ..	11,820	524	89	19	10,855	490
	1877 ..	10,436	462	94	27	9,688	415

(* i.e., excluding the infirm.

—continued.

the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878.

6							7			8
	Employment.						Ratio per Cent on column 5 of those employed.			
Number of Prisoners on tread mill and short drill.	A. Prison Officers.	B. Prison Servants.	C. Building and repairing Jail.	D. On Jail Garden.	E. On Manufactures.	F. Extra-mural.	As Prison Officers.	As Prison Servants.	On Manufactures.	Serial Number.
..	66	116	141	126	588	403	4·5	8·05	40·8	1
157	3	24	5	..	169	..	0·8	6·7	44·4	2
157	3	23	3	..	137	..	0·9	7·1	42·4	3
..	5	51	4	12	388	..	1·1	11·1	84·3	4
..	4	6	1	..	6	54	5·6	8·4	8·4	5
..	3	35	4	20	240	91	0·8	8·9	61·1	6
..	15	54	84	92	303	26	2·6	9·4	52·8	7
..	6	30	63	100	94	0·25	2·04	10·2	32·1	8
..	23	27	160	..	19	237	4·9	5·8	4·1	9
..	5	27	32	38	119	29	2	10·8	47·6	10
..	..	16	2	9	13	77	....	13·6	11·1	11
..	13	53	102	..	45	414	2·0	8·4	7·2	12
..	3	33	139	37	95	5	0·9	10·5	30·4	13
..	18	46	16	101	221	5	4·4	11·3	54·3	14
..	6	16	7	34	91	36	3·1	8·4	47·8	15
6	6	24	9	42	106	37	2·6	10·4	46·1	16
..	27	58	352	30	255	14	3·7	7·9	34·6	17
..	16	40	2	63	266	164	2·9	7·3	48·3	18
..	..	37	2	75	227	177	....	7·1	43·8	19
..	4	15	6	20	81	18	2·7	10·4	56·2	20
59	5	28	3	11	142	1	2·0	11·3	57·02	21
..	4	39	51	43	190	48	1·1	10·4	50·7	22
..	3	9	1	34	8	30	3·6	10·6	9·4	23
..	10	33	14	..	371	..	2·3	7·7	86·7	24
..	15	40	1	25	453	68	2·5	6·6	75·2	25
..	17	48	6	24	469	71	2·6	7·6	73·8	26
..	19	48	53	..	28	318	4·1	10·3	6·	27
..	..	9	..	..	34	2	....	20·0	75·6	28
379	299	985	1,263	936	5,158	2,325	2·6	8·7	45·5	
262	245	973	1,545	926	4,424	1,728	2·4	9·6	43·8	

sick or convalescent.)

D.—PRISONS—

(6.)—Statement showing the Results of the Employment of the Convicts

1	2	3					
		Credits.					
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cash received for Labour or Articles sold during the year.	Value of Manufactured Goods supplied for Government purposes.	Value of Manufactured Goods remaining in Store.	Value of Raw Material in Store.	Value of Plant and Machinery.	Total Credits.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Yerauda	42,435	1,278	2,334	8,246	8,913	58,206
2	Common Jail	4,278	....	1,298	483	465	6,524
3	House of Correction	11,479	....	3,867	115	941	16,382
4	Poona	3,707	....	874	547	3,426	8,554
5	Nira Gang	2,477	....	....	....	....	2,477
6	Ahmednagar	12,324	....	624	94	188	13,230
7	Dhulia	8,769	....	1,187	368	665	10,989
8	Sholápur	3,302	....	214	92	230	3,838
9	Ashti Gang	11,917	....	....	....	....	11,917
10	Sátára	3,926	....	385	252	175	4,738
11	Belgaum	3,260	....	....	....	970	4,230
12	Gokák Gang	26,323	....	....	....	....	26,323
13	Kaládgi	1,069	....	438	333	307	2,147
14	Dhárwár	8,571	....	1,529	644	1,020	11,764
15	Kárwár	5,256	....	1,061	410	477	7,204
16	Ratnágiri	5,911	....	863	752	304	7,830
17	Thána	13,812	....	2,461	235	627	17,135
18	Ahmedabad	21,811	....	3,464	980	1,944	28,199
19	Dhuliakot	5,353	....	1,330	169	904	7,756
20	Kaira	1,832	....	477	220	179	2,708
21	Surat	10,802	....	2,428	228	414	13,872
22	Dohad	5,722	....	992	1,343	501	8,558
23	Rájkot	548	....	....	....	80	628
24	Kurrachee	17,458	....	832	297	162	18,749
25	Hyderabad	15,259	....	741	530	1,074	17,604
26	Shikárpur	13,974	....	2,723	1,179	639	18,525
27	Nára	23,085	....	....	....	....	23,085
28	Aden	3,707	....	858	....	4,314	8,879
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	2,88,367	1,278	30,970	12,517	28,919	3,62,051
	Subordinate Jails	2,241	....	....	....	....	2,241
	Grand Total ..	2,90,608	1,278	30,970	12,517	28,919	3,64,292
1877..	Total, Central and District Jails ..	2,37,317	1,528	34,306	14,462	30,025	3,17,648
	Subordinate Jails	2,477	....	....	....	....	2,477
	Grand Total ..	2,39,794	1,528	34,306	14,462	30,025	3,20,125

—continued.

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878.

4					5			6			7	8
Debits.					A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.		
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.								
Value of Manufactured Goods in Store on 1st January.	Value of Raw Material in Store on 1st January.	Value of Plant and Machinery in Store on 1st January.	Cash expended on Raw Material, Plant, &c., during the year.	Total Debits.	Excess of Credits, or Profit.	Average Profit per head of Effectives.	Excess of Debits, or Loss.	Excess of 3A over 4D, or Cash Profit.	Average Cash Profit per head of Effectives.	Excess of 4D over 3A, or Cash Loss.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due to Jails.	Serial Number.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,205	2,666	8,570	24,424	40,865	17,341	12	..	18,011	12	..	4,517	1
1,360	907	425	1,759	4,451	2,073	6	..	2,519	7	..	208	2
1,837	583	690	5,378	8,488	7,894	24	..	6,101	19	..	1,201	3
3,170	694	3,530	1,420	8,814	..	..	260	2,287	5	..	802	4
..	..	..	..	..	2,477	35	..	2,477	35	..	..	5
952	62	176	2,195	3,385	9,845	25	..	10,129	26	..	407	6
1,776	176	823	4,491	7,266	3,723	6	..	4,278	7	..	703	7
275	140	122	1,869	2,406	1,432	5	..	1,433	5	..	226	8
..	..	..	..	..	11,917	26	..	11,917	26	..	..	9
873	226	136	1,643	2,878	1,860	7	..	2,283	9	..	621	10
..	..	970	277	1,247	2,983	25	..	2,983	25	..	80	11
..	..	..	..	..	26,323	42	..	26,323	42	..	..	12
331	450	807	1,024	2,112	35	..	..	45	...	..	689	13
1,555	414	1,186	6,232	9,387	2,377	6	..	2,339	6	..	950	14
1,489	472	300	1,690	3,951	3,253	17	..	3,566	19	..	437	15
539	1,404	284	2,892	5,119	2,711	12	..	3,019	13	..	1,532	16
1,270	125	53	7,828	9,276	7,859	11	..	5,984	8	..	1,077	17
5,928	1,369	1,904	11,047	20,248	7,951	14	..	10,764	20	..	2,028	18
171	306	861	2,753	4,091	3,665	7	..	2,600	5	..	485	19
304	180	174	932	1,590	1,118	3	..	900	6	..	19	20
3,355	490	406	5,998	10,249	3,623	15	..	4,804	19	..	1,768	21
692	1,278	400	6,285	8,655	...	..	97	..	..	563	1,325	22
..	..	80	115	195	433	5	..	433	5	..	..	23
1,001	803	156	9,878	11 838	6,911	16	..	7,580	18	..	919	24
570	390	1,086	6,989	9,035	8,569	14	..	8,270	14	..	1,830	25
1,260	1,327	581	6,921	10.089	8,436	13	..	7,053	11	...	1,603	26
..	..	..	606	606	22,479	48	..	22,479	48	..	..	27
953	..	4,314	2,245	7,512	1,367	30	..	1,462	32	..	42	28
84,866	14,412	27,534	1,16,891	1,93,753	1,68 655	15	357	1,72,039	15	563	23,419	
..	..	..	..	..	2,241	..	..	2,241	..	..	..	
84,866	14,412	27,534	1,16,891	1,93,753	1,70,896	15	357	1,74,280	15	563	23,419	
35,043	13,423	28,680	1,24,749	2,01,895	1,15,753	11	..	1,12,568	11	..	30,121	
..	..	..	..	..	2,477	..	..	2,477	..	..	..	
35,043	13,423	28,680	1,24,749	2,01,895	1,18,230	11	..	1,15,045	11	..	30,121	

D.—PRISONS

(7.)—Statement showing the Expenditure on the Construction of New Jails, Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay

1	2	3		4	5
		On Jail Buildings.			
Serial Number.	Jails.	A.	B.	On maintaining and guarding the Prisoners.	Total Expenditure (columns 3 and 4).
		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Yerauda	...	8,026	1,07,577	1,15,603
2	Common Jail	...	566	33,548	34,114
3	House of Correction	...	3,274	44,161	47,435
4	Poona	...	200	32,709	32,909
5	Nára Gang	...	1,850	12,138	13,988
6	Ahmednagar	...	587	27,118	27,705
7	Dhulia	...	763	30,773	31,536
8	Sholápur	...	945	19,231	20,176
9	Ashti Gang	...	6,121	45,646	51,767
10	Sátára	...	1,679	18,527	20,206
11	Belgaum	...	1,700	16,747	18,447
12	Gokák Gang	...	1,742	69,707	71,449
13	Kaládgi	...	219	24,329	24,548
14	Dhárwár	...	449	30,898	31,347
15	Kárwár	...	255	17,365	17,620
16	Ratnágiri	...	1,207	19,613	20.820
17	Thána	...	31,238	99,787	1,31,025
18	Ahmedabad...	...	1,637	37,159	38,796
19	Dhuliakot	...	940	40,655	41,595
20	Kaira	...	1,227	14,448	15,675
21	Surat...	...	730	19,899	20,629
22	Dohad	...	223	26,693	26,916
23	Rájkot	...	83	8,840	8,923
24	Kurrachee	...	352	31,208	31,560
25	Hyderabad	...	2,698	39,047	41,745
26	Shikárpur	...	693	37,146	37,839
27	Nára...	..	.....	64,327	64,327
28	Aden...	...	282	17,230	17,512
	Total, Central and District Jails...	...	69,686	9,86,526	10,56,212
	Add cost of Inspector-General's Office, travelling on inspections, &c. ...	...	.....	.....	33,121
					10,89,333
	Subordinate Jails	...	.....	.....	26,343
	Grand Total ...	...	.....	.....	11,15,676
1877...	Total, Central and District Jails ...	...	75,945	9,81,116	10,57,061
	Add cost of Inspector-General's Office, travelling on inspections, &c. ...	...	.....	.....	37,386
					10,94,447
	Subordinate Jails	...	.....	.....	32,739
	Grand Total ...	...	.....	.....	11,27,186

—*continued.*

and on additions, alterations and repairs, with the gross and net Cost of the Presidency during the year 1878.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Expenditure on Manufactures (column 4 D of Statement XIII).	Gross Expenditure (columns 5 and 6).	Cash Receipts from manufactures (column 8 A of Statement XIII).	Net Cost of column 7 *minus* column 8.	Total Expenditure (column 5) per head of average Strength.	Net Cost per head of average Strength.	Serial Number.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,424	14,00,227	42,435	97,592	72	61	1
1,759	35,873	4,278	31,595	86	80	2
5,378	52,813	11,479	41,334	124	108	3
1,420	34,329	3,707	30,622	67	62	4
.....	13,988	2,477	11,511	134	111	5
2,195	29,900	12,324	17,576	62	56	6
4,491	36,027	8,769	27,258	53	46	7
1,869	22,045	3,302	18,743	62	58	8
.....	51,767	11,917	39,850	111	81	9
1,643	21,849	3,926	17,923	67	59	10
277	18,724	3,260	15,464	109	91	11
.....	71,449	26,323	45,126	97	62	12
1,024	25,572	1,069	24,503	66	66	13
6,232	37,579	8,571	29,008	64	59	14
1,690	19,310	5,256	14,054	88	70	15
2,892	23,712	5,911	17,801	84	71	16
7,828	1,38,853	13,812	1,25,041	153	146	17
11,047	49,843	21,811	28,032	63	46	18
2,753	44,348	5,353	38,995	75	71	19
932	16,607	1,832	14,775	91	86	20
5,998	26,627	10,802	15,825	70	53	21
6,285	33,201	5,722	27,479	62	64	22
115	9,038	548	8,490	94	89	23
9,878	41,438	17,458	23,980	70	53	24
6,989	48,734	15,259	33,475	65	52	25
6,921	44,760	13,974	30,786	58	47	26
606	64,933	23,085	41,848	132	86	27
2,245	19,757	3,707	16,050	365	334	28
1,16,891	12,06,224	2,88,367	9,17,857	86	72	
.....	26,343	2,241	24,102	88	80	
1,16,891	12,32,567	2,90,608	9,41,959	86	73	
1,24,749	12,19,196	2,37,317	9,81,879	97	87	
.....	32,739	2,477	30,262	81	75	
1,24,749	12,51,935	2,39,794	10,12,141	96	86	

D.—PRISONS

(8.)—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts

1	2	3			4			5			6			7		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 648 feet per head			Average daily Strength.			Maximum Population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily Average Number of Sick.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Yeravda	1,404	..	1,404	1,605	..	1,605	2,190	..	2,190	3,007	..	3,007	119·8	..	119·8
2	Common Jail	300	18	318	373	24	397	423	25	448	186	8	194	8·0	0·3	8·3
3	House of Correction. Europeans.	50	..	50	41	..	41	116	..	116	48	..	48	3·7	..	3·7
	House of Correction. Natives ..	267	..	267	343	..	343	421	..	421	152	..	152	10·5	..	10·5
4	Poona	295	27	322	431	60	491	569	86	655	399	15	414	12·6	0·7	13·3
5	Nira Gang	..	..	..	104	..	104	1,246	..	1,246	980	..	980	19·5	..	19 5
6	Ahmednagar	150	15	165	401	41	442	523	32	555	575	10	585	16·8	0·2	17·03
7	Dhulia	186	15	201	571	24	595	684	35	719	253	22	275	7·0	0·2	7·2
8	Sholápur	112	21	133	286	37	323	449	43	492	144	24	168	4	0·5	4·5
9	Ashti Gang	..	..	..	493	..	493	1,110	..	1,110	741	..	741	16·5	..	16·5
10	Sátára	131	20	151	263	38	301	360	40	400	326	17	343	13·2	0·7	13·9
11	Belgaum	134	7	141	155	14	169	265	27	292	594	45	639	26·8	1·7	28·5
12	Gokák Gang	..	..	..	753	..	733	981	..	981	2,429	..	2,429	82	..	82
13	Kaládgi	154	27	181	325	45	370	627	49	676	522	12	534	33	0·5	33·5
14	Dhárwár	340	30	370	448	42	490	637	54	691	414	66	480	9·8	1·5	11·3
15	Kárwár	139	16	155	196	5	201	375	9	384	190	1	191	7·9	0·05	7·9
16	Ratnágiri	164	22	186	235	14	249	278	17	295	90	18	108	2·9	0·3	3·2
17	Thána	521	73	594	765	93	858	928	101	1,029	1,175	101	1,276	29·0	3·7	32·7
18	Ahmedabad	343	50	393	578	35	613	702	43	745	347	11	358	16·7	1·1	17·8
19	Dhuliakot	360	..	360	551	..	551	651	..	651	529	..	529	15·9	..	15·9
20	Kaira	111	10	121	167	5	172	223	13	286	236	5	241	6	..	6
21	Surat	129	10	139	285	11	296	361	13	374	185	7	192	4·5	0·1	4·6
22	Dohad	239	9	248	413	19	432	603	35	638	567	22	589	12·9	·9	13·8
23	Rájkot	83	..	83	92	3	95	114	7	121	163	1	164	4·7	0·02	4.7
24	Kurrachee	744	20	764	441	10	451	487	14	501	563	6	569	13·6	0·5	14·1
25	Hyderabad	510	13	523	626	15	641	814	19	833	400	5	405	15·2	0·2	15·4
26	Shikárpur	577	33	610	642	14	656	765	11	776	470	..	470	9·5	..	9·5
27	Nára	..	..	..	486	..	486	541	..	541	470	..	470	11	..	11
28	Aden	96	5	101	4	4	48	71	2	73	34	..	34	2·06	..	2·06
	Total ..	7,539	441	7,980	12,093	553	1,2646	17 514	675	18,189	16,189	396	16,585	535	13·1	5.8·1
	1377 ..	7,496	452	7,948	10,825	491	11,316	18,017	799	18,816	10,204	507	10,711	305·4	18·4	323·8

Under-trial prisoners are included in this statement and

—continued.

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878.

8			9															10
			Ratio per Cent of Average Strength.															
Number of Deaths in and out of Hospital.			A. Of Admissions into Hospital.			B. Of daily Average Number of Sick.			C. Of Deaths from Cholera.			D. Of Deaths from all other Causes both in and out of Hospital.			E. Of Deaths from all Causes, both in and out of Hospital.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
128	..	128	187·4	..	187·4	7·5	..	7·5	0·2	..	0·2	7·8	..	7·8	8·0	..	8·0	1
5	..	5	49·8	33·3	48·8	2·1	1·1	2·1	..	..	..	1·3	..	1·3	1·3	..	1·3	2
..	..	..	117·1	..	[illegible]·1	9·1	....	9·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
9	..	9	44·3	..	[illegible]·3	3·06	..	3·06	..	..	..	2·6	..	2·6	2·6	..	2·6	
39	4	43	92·6	2·5	84·3	2·9	1·1	2·7	0·7	..	0·6	8·3	6·6	8·1	9·0	6·6	8·7	4
243	..	243	942·3	..	942·3	18·7	..	18·7	..	..	..	233·6	..	233·6	233·6	..	233·6	5
108	2	110	143·3	24·4	132·3	4·2	0·5	3·8	0·7	..	0·7	26·2	5·0	24·2	28·9	5·0	24·9	6
19	1	20	44·3	91·7	46·2	1·2	0·8	1·2	0·3	4.2	0·5	3·0	..	2·9	3·3	4·2	3·4	7
19	3	22	50·3	64·9	52·0	1·4	1·3	1·4	..	2·7	0·8	6·6	5·4	6·5	6·6	8·1	6·8	8
23	..	23	150·5	..	150·5	3·3	..	3·3	2·03	..	2·03	2·6	..	2·6	4·6	..	4·6	9
27	1	28	124	44·7	113·9	5	1·8	4·6	0·4	..	0·3	9·9	2·6	8·9	10·3	2·6	9·3	10
89	2	91	383·2	321·4	378·1	17·3	11·9	16·8	1·9	..	1·7	55·5	14·2	52·1	57·4	14·2	53·8	11
294	..	294	331·4	..	331·4	11·1	..	11·1	3·1	..	3·1	36·1	..	36·1	40·1	..	40·1	12
16	3	19	160·6	26·7	144·3	10·2	1·1	9·1	..	..	..	4·9	6·6	5·1	4·9	6·6	5·1	13
43	5	48	92·4	157·1	97·9	2·3	3·5	2·3	..	..	..	9·6	11·9	9·8	9·6	11·9	9·8	14
10	..	10	96·9	20	95·02	4·03	1·	3·9	..	..	..	5·1	..	5·0	5·1	..	5·0	15
4	..	4	38 3	128·5	43·3	1·2	2·1	1·3	..	..	..	1·7	..	1·6	1·7	..	1·6	16
102	2	104	153·6	108·6	148·7	3·8	3·9	3·8	..	..	..	13·3	2·1	12·1	13·3	2·1	12·1	17
32	2	34	60·0	31·4	58·4	2·9	3·1	2·9	1·5	2·8	1·6	4·0	2·9	3·9	5·5	5·7	5·5	18
19	..	19	96·0	..	96·0	2·9	..	2·9	..	..	..	3·4	..	3·4	3·4	..	3·4	19
22	..	22	141·3	100·	140·1	3·6	..	3·5	4·2	..	4·1	9·0	..	8·7	13·2	..	12 8	20
10	2	12	61·9	68·6	64·8	1·5	0·9	1·6	1·7	..	1·7	1·7	18·1	2·4	3·5	18·2	4·05	21
109	10	119	137·3	115·8	136·3	3·1	4·8	3·2	1·7	5·8	1·8	24·7	47·4	25·7	26·4	52·6	27·5	22
3	..	3	177·1	33·3	172·6	5·1	0·6	4·9	..	..	..	3·3	..	3·2	3·3	..	3·2	23
33	1	34	127·7	60	126·2	3·1	5.	3·1	..	..	..	7·5	10·0	7·5	7·5	10·0	7·5	24
58	.	58	63·9	33·3	63·2	2·4	1·3	2·4	..	..	..	9·3	..	9·0	9·3	..	9·0	25
52	..	52	73·2	..	71·7	1·5	..	1·4	..	..	..	8·1	..	7·9	8·1	..	7·9	26
12	..	12	96·7	..	96.7	2·3	..	2·3	..	..	..	2·5	..	2·5	2·5	..	2·5	27
3	..	3	77·3	..	70·8	4·7	..	4·3	..	..	..	6·8	..	6·2	6·8	..	6·2	28
1,531	38	1,569	133·8	71·6	131·1	4·4	2·4	4·3	0·7	0·7	0·7	12·0	6·1	11·7	12.7	6·8	12·4	
63	23	654	94·3	103·3	94·7	2·8	3·7	2·9	..	0·	0·3	5·5	4·3	5·5	5·8	4·7	5·8	

In others of the Vital Series along with the convicts.

D.—PRISONS

(9.)—Statement showing Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners

Serial Number.	Jails.	3 Number remained at close of previous year.		4 Number received during the year.		5 Total Population.		6 Average daily Number.		7 Released during the year.		8 Escaped.		9 Transferred.		10 Died.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yerauda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Common Jail..	47	4	1,105	119	1,152	123	53	4	1,108	119	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	House of Correction .. Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	House of Correction .. Natives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Poona	12	2	199	29	211	31	20	2	194	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Nira Gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ahmednagar	5	..	42	1	47	1	2·6	·05	44	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
7	Dhulia..	20	2	204	30	224	32	19	1	196	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Sholápur	3	..	72	13	75	13	4	1	71	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Ashti Gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Sátára	8	1	67	6	75	7	5	1	71	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Belgaum	12	1	117	32	129	33	13	2	126	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Gokák Gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kaládgi	..	..	19	2	19	2	3·5	0·06	10	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
14	Dhárwár	4	1	10	1	14	2	1	1	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Kárwár	..	..	19	..	19	..	1·5	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Ratnágiri	1	..	43	..	44	..	4	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Thána	19	3	142	14	161	17	18	1	141	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Ahmedabad	21	2	185	10	206	12	21	2	175	11	..	..	..	..	2	..
19	Dhuliakot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Surat	22	5	111	7	133	12	17	..	104	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Dohad	..	..	28	1	28	1	0·8	0·01	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Godhra	..	..	3	..	3	..	0·2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Rájkot..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Kurrachee	2	..	42	23	44	23	3	1	43	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Hyderabad	5	1	47	4	52	5	4·2	0·3	48	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Shikárpur	8	..	38	2	40	2	0·12	..	46	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Nára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Aden	1	..	36	2	37	2	1	..	36	2	..	..	..	..	4	1
	Total ..	190	22	2,529	296	2,719	318	188·9	16·3	2,513	305	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1877 ..	165	15	2,677	230	2,742	245	184	11	2,549	223	1	..	..	..	2	..

—*concluded.*

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878.

11		12		13		14		15								16		17
								Hospital.								Cost.		
								A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.	
Remaining on 31st December.		Capacity of Barracks at 86 superficial feet per head.		Average Number of Prisoners above capacity.		Average Number of Prisoners below capacity.		Admissions.		Daily average Sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of Deaths per Cent of average Strength.		Total Charges.	Average Cost per Prisoner.	Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1
44	4	200	8	..	..	147	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,436 11 6	77 13 5	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	
17	1	81·6	47·4	..	..	61·6	45·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,11 11 6	50 11 5	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	5
3	..	31	12	..	..	28	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192 11 9	96 5 10	6
27	3	32	5·6	..	..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174 0 0	8 11 2	7
4	..	6	9	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178 4 0	35 10 5	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	9
4	1	40	6	..	..	35	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228 0 0	38 0 0	10
3	..	36	3	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176 0 0	11 11 9	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	12
8	..	3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111 7 9	37 2 7	13
1	..	19	4	..	..	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178 8 0	89 4 0	14
4	..	7	4	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	15
3	..	10	3	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280 8 3	70 2 1	16
20	1	32	32	..	..	14	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315 12 2	16 9 11	17
29	1	23	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262 4 0	11 6 5	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	20
29	..	43	3	..	..	26	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268 14 0	15 13 0	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	23
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188 0 0	47 0 0	24
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268 0 0	67 0 0	25
..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203 0 0	....	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	27
1	..	21	5	..	..	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	485 15 3	485 15 3	28
202	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,063 12 2	44 3 5	
190	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,337 5 7	53 5 1	

E.—JUDICIAL

(1.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits

SUITS FOR MONEY, DISTINGUISHING SUITS UP TO RS. 500, COGNIZABLE BY SMALL CAUSE COURTS FROM "OTHER

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	On written obligation.		On unwritten.		On account stated.		Money had and received.		Goods sold.		Breach of Contract not mentioned above.		Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	
	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.
Mofussil Small Cause Courts	9,878	..	940	..	2,556	..	386	..	3,152	..	131	..	487	..
Unpaid Local Tribunals..	75	2	15	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ..	69,789	1,401	4,554	158	8,159	386	667	69	2,558	57	587	77	3,085	43
Do. exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction	13,935	..	600	..	1,897	..	135	..	168	..	27	..	164	..
Chief Courts of Districts, inclusive of Joint Judges and Assistant Judges.	29	32	11	8	..	7	..	1	..	2	5	..	4	..
Cantonment Magistrates	572	..	260	..	156	..	155	..	368	..	17	..	108	..
Total ..	94,278	1,435	6,380	166	12,772	393	1,343	70	6,246	59	767	77	3,849	43
Result in 1877 ..	90,400	1,315	8,128	189	12,938	375	1,516	41	5,640	15	715	38	4,583	29
Revenue Courts. Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1 a.)—Statement showing the Number and Description Civil Courts of the Presidency

Chief Courts of Districts, including those of Joint and Assistant Judges	6	2	3	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Result in 1877 ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	1	..

STATEMENTS.

instituted in the Civil Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1878.

Cases."				Suits under the Rent Law.								Other Suits.												Remarks.
Movable property or value thereof.		Damages.		Arrears of Rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of Lease.	Enhancement or abatement of Rent.	Relating to Distraint.	Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For Pottahs or Kuboolents.	For ejectment or recovery of Possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from Agents.	All other Suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for Immovable Property.	Suits for specific performance of Contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to Real Property, including Pre-emption, Foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish Personal Rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to Religious Endowments.	Suits to set aside Judgments, Contracts, or Obligations on the ground of Fraud.	Suits for Dissolution of Marriage.	Suits for Enforcement of Matrimonial Rights.	Suits for Partition.	Suits relating to Shipping.	Suits relating to Religion and Caste.	
Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.																					
103	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,378	60	444	71	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	3	7,443	231	1,279	81	64	7	14	7	107	98	2	16	
270	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	3	1	6	11	1	30	1	11	2	1	..	
4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,763	62	582	72	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	3	7,467	234	1,282	87	75	8	44	8	118	100	3	16	
2,078	38	651	72	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	1	7,418	208	1,257	117	81	15	28	13	178	129	2	23	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,221	..	4,327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
								Result in 1877			..	1,379	..	5,296										

of Civil Suits instituted against the Government in the of Bombay in the year 1878.

1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	3	16	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	Total 64 suits.
..	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total 49 suits.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Civil)—Statement showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Bombay Presidency in the year 1878.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total Value of Suits.	Remarks.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Subordinate Judges' and other Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In Civil Courts.						Rs. a. p.	
Rs.							
Not exceeding 5	.....	1,382	4,015	9	.....	19,712 11 10	
,, ,, ... 20	.....	5,418	26,525	28	.....	4,46,635 7 6	
,, ,, ... 100	.....	7,741	65,167	63	.....	37,65,304 10 5	
,, ,, ... 500	.....	2,400	21,348	90	2	47,81,556 6 4	
,, ,, ... 1,000	.....	.....	1,891	39	.....	13,60,416 10 5	
,, ,, ... 5,000	.....	.....	892	30	.....	17,34,633 7 9	
,, ,, ... 10,000	.....	.....	43	12	.....	3,73,946 15 10	
,, ,, ... 1,00,000	.....	.....	32	13	.....	11,35,517 13 3	
Exceeding 1,00,000	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6,08,165 2 2	
Total ...	.....	16,941	119,016	284	2	1,42,25,889 5 6	
In Revenue Courts.							
Rs.							
Not exceeding 5	.....	.....	1,083	.....	.....	3,362 4 3	
,, ,, ... 20	.....	.....	1,216	.....	.....	16,106 1 1	
,, ,, ... 100	.....	.....	2,263	.....	.....	1,16,899 3 9	
,, ,, ... 500	.....	.....	1,139	.....	.....	1,92,101 10 10	
,, ,, ... 1,000	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	52,528 9 10	
,, ,, ... 5,000	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	43,141 11 9	
,, ,, ... 10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
,, ,, ... 1,00,000	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	17,456 8 2	
Exceeding 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total in Revenue Courts ...	.....	.....	5,794	.....	.....	41,596 1 8	
Grand Total ...	.....	16,941	125,710	284	2	1,43,67,485 7 2	
Result in 1877	.....	2	124,607	222	.....	1,54,22,500 8 4	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

E.—JUDICIAL

(3.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the

Class of Court.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1878.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts, Mofussil ...	1,442	17,792	...	19,234	5	25	1,155	174	2,661	3,143
Unpaid Local Tribunals	76	133	...	209	2	...	8	1	9	21
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	27,773	107,319	706	1,35,798	1,019	221	8,333	645	12,430	9,652
Do. exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction (*a*, 1.) ...	2,325	12,755	191	15,271	182	29	321	34	1,046	1,156
District Courts other than chief Courts of Districts	44	16	85	145	18	1	7	5	11	1
Courts of Districts ...	1,174	223	23	1,420	89	47	7	7	22	32
ent Magistrates ...	81	1,646	...	1,727	...	2	117	55	76	99
erior Courts of General risdiction	799	c 687	...	1,486	...	...	*d* 228	6	76	22
Extraordinary Jurisdiction...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction ... Admiralty ...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Testamentary .	9	7	...	16	...	...	...	2	...	...
Matrimonial ...	2	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pársi Matrimonial	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insolvent ...	1,145	565	...	1,710	...	...	13	8	...	...
Total ...	34,877	141,148	1,006	177,031	1,315	325	10,190	937	16,331	14,126
Revenue Courts.										
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	222	6,412	59	6,693	51	383	696	1,040	314	460
Courts of Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	222	6,417	59	6,698	51	383	696	1,040	314	462
Grand Total ...	35,099	147,565	1,065	183,729	1,366	708	10,886	1,977	16,645	14,588
Result in 1877 ...	39,943	145,892	2,843	188,678	2,715	689	11,986	2,540	16,348	16,165

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1878.

Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	Contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	Average Duration of Suits.		Referred to Arbitration.	Remarks.
		Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	
6,968	261	2,118	387	16,941	2,289	283	176	75	48	7	
64	...	31	2	138	71	4	42	171	100	...	
51,089	2,285	17,775	3,373	*a* 107,290	29,048	7,842	10,133	256	150	403	*a* The number of suits disposed of by the sub-divisional tribunals of Kolába and Násik include suits disposed of by Subordinate Judges in their capacity of Small Causes' Court Judges.
7,769	280	1,116	173	12,120	3,151	769	318	77	67	...	
4	...	24	20	91	54	10	38	307	164	3	*a*. 1. The Judge of Thána has not supplied figures, suits disposed of by the Subordinate Judges of that district in their Small Cause Court Jurisdiction being included by him under paid sub-divisional tribunals.
27	2	54	31	329	1,090	50	1,058	408	184	11	
1,198	46	33	16	1,642	85	1	2	22	12	...	
108	7	80	40	*b* 617	869	59	786	213	135	9	*b* Includes 13 suits dismissed by Judge's order in chamber, 23 cases referred to Commissioner, 4 to arbitration by Judge's order in chamber, and 1 suit stayed.
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	144	...	...	
...	...	...	5	5	2	...	2	331	...	...	*c* This includes 21 suits restored to Board in 1878.
...	...	2	1	5	11	2	1	128	65	...	*d* Most of these are compromised out of Court without any official intimation being given.
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	76	...	
...	...	2	1	3	1	1	...	92	...	...	
311	1,159	24	16	1,531	179	54	79	...	...	...	
67,538	4,040	21,260	4,065	140,714	36,852	9,075	12,637	185	100	433	
1	...	1	...	4	1	...	1	60	20	...	
301	167	2,108	953	6,463	222	256	103	34	24	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
302	167	2,109	953	6,467	223	256	104	47	22	...	
67,840	4,207	23,369	5,018	*e* 147,181	37,075	9,331	12,741	165	87	433	*e* Includes suits transferred to dormant file and otherwise disposed of.
68,600	3,125	24,665	5,958	153,179	35,823	10,340	14,859	202	145	481	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(4.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1878.

Class of Court.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default or under 5 and 6, Act XXIII of 1861.	Heard ex parte.			Contested.				Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 4 months.	Objections under Section 348, Act VIII of 1859.	Objections allowed.	Remarks.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
Civil Appellate Court other than chief Court of District	723	139	1,143	2,005	705	21	28	16	15	326	85	101	36	1,349	654	485	10	7	
Collector's Appellate Court	..	99	..	99	..	..	80	..	18	1	..	..	..	99	..	..	..	..	
Chief Appellate Court of District — Civil appeals	2,614	2,861	509	5,984	936	85	176	17	27	1,300	260	309	139	3,198	2,685	1,707	58	18	
Chief Appellate Court of District — Revenue appeals	3,337	3,099	1,652	8,088	1,641	106	284	33	60	1,627	345	410	171	4,646	3,339	2,192	68	25	
Superior Appellate Courts other than chief Courts of Province, each class of Courts being specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chief Court of Province — Regular appeal from Judge or Bench in Original Jurisdiction	22	36	..	58	..	4	..	..	..	11	7	13	1	36	22	11	..	..	
Chief Court of Province — From District Courts	75	48	..	123	..	..	6	..	..	41	15	8	4	74	42	30	14	3	
Chief Court of Province — Special appeals	191	449	..	640	..	..	186	..	3	178	27	41	33	468	160	83	15	3	One suit was instituted and was pending at the end of the year.
Chief Court of Province — Miscellaneous appeals	30	42	..	72	..	..	8	..	..	11	2	3	4	28	23	9	1	..	
Sadar Court in Sind	17	31	..	48	..	6	1	..	..	15	1	5	2	30	18	12	..	..	
Total	7,009	6,804	3,304	17,117	3,282	222	769	66	123	3,510	742	890	386	9,928	6,943	4,529	166	56	
Result in 1877*	3,055	4,324	1,135	8,514	1,130	147	308	45	60	1,980	356	473	242	4,788	3,677	2,431	107	43	* Revenue appeals not included.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(5.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1878.

Class of Court.	Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees completely executed	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of 1878.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.					
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by Transfer	Total.					Imprisonment of Person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		Orders under Section 243, Code of Procedure.
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
Mofussil Small Cause Courts	5,236	24,468	...	29,704	2,923	11,608	6,977	...	305	3,006	616	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	78	337	...	415	30	65	184	4	...	13	7	23	19	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	50,758	1,73,784	1,526	2,26,068	23,720	33,369	62,069	2,703	3,422	9,642	3,647	18,749	11,094	215
Do. exercising Small Cause Courts' Jurisdiction... ...	899	5,753	...	6,652	743	708	1,607	...	67	511	214	...	...	...
District Courts other than chief Courts of Districts ...	31	61	2	94	35	22	13	2	2	6	...	14	3	...
Chief Courts of Districts ...	103	388	14	505	66	152	100	7	8	109	2	30	15	...
Cantonment Magistrates ...	212	1,912	...	2,124	269	1,587	268	6	24	74	26	29	8	...
Total ...	57,317	2,06,703	1,542	2,65,562	27,786	47,511	71,218	2,722	3,828	13,361	4,512	18,845	11,139	215
Result in 1877 ...	55,785	2,26,155	461	2,82,401	25,066	59,402	57,916	2,734	3,612	13,577	5,113	22,725	15,971	202
Revenue Courts Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	...	1	...	...	...	...
Result in 1877 ...	1	58	...	59	49	4	3	230	41	12	1	...	...	...

F.—REGIS

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay

Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations						
		Compulsory.						
		Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause *a*).	Instruments of Sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b* and *c*.	Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All Leases (other than Perpetual Leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division.	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Do. do. 2nd do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. 3rd do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
Bombay	4	29	982	694	456	39	365	2,565
Gujarát ... ... Ahmedabad	8	47	1,794	2,526	446	239	180	5,232
Broach	7	20	904	1,289	258	194	64	2,729
Kaira	9	40	2,036	3,607	639	167	245	6,734
Panch Mahals	6	4	197	197	24	11	15	448
Surat	9	43	1,364	900	87	623	281	32,98
Konkan ... ... Kolába	6	7	719	1,154	19	4	80	1,983
Ratnágiri	11	7	679	2,047	109	65	202	3,109
Thána	14	17	1,404	1,279	38	229	251	3,218
Deccan ... ... Ahmednagar	12	34	724	1,401	40	32	498	2,729
Khándesh	17	64	2,244	3,465	36	76	294	6,179
Násik	13	35	880	1,684	53	353	331	3,336
Poona	13	67	1,421	3,381	124	243	577	5,813
Sátára	12	73	1,373	3,886	94	194	1,148	6,768
Sholápur	8	19	1,429	1,874	80	3	294	3,699
Southern Marátha Country ... Belgaum	10	35	902	1,930	138	32	539	3,576
Dhárwár	12	17	1,135	1,116	117	14	500	2,899
Kaládgi	9	24	557	630	40	12	213	1,476
North Kánara ... Kánara	11	42	684	848	308	1,173	249	3,304
Settlement of Aden Aden	2	1	72	72	58	...	12	215
Total ...	197	625	21,500	33,980	3,164	3,703	6,338	69,310
Sind ... ... Office of Branch Inspector-General of Registration ...	1	...	573	565	...	...	...	...
Kurrachee	14	3	716	1,105	44	1	37	1,223
Hyderabad	14	9	1,346	1,854	33	2	64	1,929
Shikárpur	18	19	29	117	59	...	17	3,295
Upper Sind Frontier	4	...	14	65	24	...	...	170
Thar and Párkar	8	...	...	...	2	2	....	83
Total ...	59	31	2,678	3,706	162	5	118	6,700
Grand Total ...	256	656	24,178	37,686	3,326	3,708	6,456	76,010

TRATION.

Presidency, including Sind and Settlement of Aden, for the year 1878-79.

AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.—BOOK I.

Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of Sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other Instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.	Leases for one year or less, (Section 18, Clause *c*) and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17, Clause *d*.	Awards (Section 17, Clause *i*).	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified Copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Total Value of Immoveable Property transferred.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. a. p.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
19,082 4 0	30	7	23	4	3	16	3	86	225 8	1,46,63,228 0 2
11,894 8 0	381	367	29	140	...	...	3	920	383 4	27,09,901 0 9
6,063 12 0	789	505	55	5	...	256	1	1,611	620 12	13,79,000 4 3
13,215 0 0	584	513	115	88	11	4	3	1,318	562 12	26,73,657 5 5
832 12 0	50	40	2	6	...	...	...	98	42 4	1,62,394 4 5
6,496 0 0	453	174	1	45	...	...	8	681	320 8	17,79,254 4 11
3,928 12 0	238	193	1	1	...	...	...	437	180 4	8,75,551 1 5
6,078 8 0	391	280	25	15	...	...	1	712	281 8	12,42,836 5 7
5,661 8 0	650	371	11	58	1	10	9	1,110	529 0	16,91,868 9 0
4,153 12 0	352	502	11	68	...	10	1	944	398 12	8,84,655 3 4
9,669 8 0	512	612	26	235	...	2	...	1,387	575 8	20,50,279 6 9
5,067 0 0	295	445	11	93	...	...	2	846	337 12	9,85,577 12 2
10,809 0 0	329	495	31	74	3	4	...	936	414 0	24,11,147 4 9
9,503 8 0	604	564	29	19	...	...	2	1,218	488 8	18,41,295 15 1
5,885 4 0	561	560	18	26	...	1	...	1,166	497 12	12,45,097 2 7
6,228 12 0	310	311	5	93	...	...	2	721	302 12	11,80,724 11 6
4,563 0 0	459	209	1	16	...	...	...	685	267 12	8,97,297 6 11
2,430 4 0	300	107	4	5	1	1	...	418	180 12	5,24,385 11 6
5,271 8 0	390	194	18	46	...	5	...	653	248 12	10,50,339 3 7
935 0 0	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	6 0	3,45,961 9 9
1,37,769 8 0	7,679	6,450	416	1,042	19	309	35	15,950	6,864 0	4,05,94,452 11 10
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3,366 3 0	172	80	5	18	...	13	2	290	266 12½	7,04,912 10 8
4,103 12 6	274	119	7	2	...	2	10	414	217 11½	7,42,276 5 6
6,861 4 0	374	210	10	5	3	1	4	607	494 4	16,44,979 14 1
821 8 0	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	12	4 8	2,11,798 15 10
144 8 0	5	60	1	...	...	...	...	66	24 8	19,127 8 0
15,297 3 6	828	472	29	25	3	16	16	1,339	1,007 12	33,23,095 6 1
1,53,066 11 6	8,507	6,922	445	1,067	22	325	51	17,339	7,871 12	4,39,17,548 1 11

F.—REGISTRA

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency,

OFFICE.		Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting Moveable Property.—Book IV.					Number of Sealed Covers deposited, Book V.
			Instruments of Sale, &c., of Moveable Property (Clause *d*, Section 18)	Obligations for the payment of Money (Section 18, Clause *f*).	All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.	
1		2	21	22	23	24	25	26
							Rs. a.	
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps		1	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division		1	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Do. do. 2nd do.		1	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Do. do. 3rd do.		1	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Bombay		4	29	120	76	225	1,040 12	12
Gujarát	Ahmedabad	8	29	31	27	87	186 12	...
	Broach	7	31	5	36	72	100 4	...
	Kaira	9	25	14	71	110	126 12	...
	Panch Maháls	6	5	1	6	12	8 8	...
	Surat	9	27	21	62	110	378 12	...
Konkan	Kolába	6	7	1	13	21	31 0	...
	Ratnágiri	11	11	15	35	61	132 4	...
	Thána	14	39	6	76	121	287 0	...
Deccan	Ahmednagar	12	72	4	84	160	189 12	...
	Khándesh	17	214	...	91	305	357 0	...
	Násik	13	93	23	65	181	156 4	...
	Poona	13	39	16	89	144	247 0	...
	Sátára	12	10	10	28	48	80 4	...
	Sholápur	8	28	18	40	86	150 0	...
Southern Marátha Country	Belgaum	10	8	9	66	83	161 0	...
	Dhárwár	12	7	10	26	43	78 12	...
	Kaládgi	9	3	6	57	66	114 4	...
North Kánara	Kánara	11	29	246	640	915	1,962 12	...
Settlement of Aden	Aden	2	3	6	21	30	75 8	...
	Total	197	709	562	1,609	2,880	5,864 8	12
Sind	Office of Branch Inspector-General of Registration	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	Kurrachee	14	19	51	36	106	296 12	1
	Hyderabad	14	107	103	66	276	440 4	1
	Shikárpur	18	20	95	77	192	408 0	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	4	1	11	2	14	48 0	...
	Thar and Párkar	8	3	28	...	31	22 0	...
	Total	59	150	288	181	619	1,215 0	2
	Grand Total	256	859	850	1,790	3,499	7,079 8	14

TION—*continued.*

including Sind and Settlement of Aden, for the year 1878-79—continued.

Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of Written Authorities to Adopt, other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of Refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of Searches and Applications for copies.	Receipts. Total Ordinary Fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total Fees paid for Registration under columns 28 and 29.	Receipts. Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	Total Expenditure.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
							Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	27 12 5	28,449 14 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,414 4 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,914 13 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	....	3,187 14 9
29	...	12	36	24	137	365	20,464 8	14,789 6 6	24,832 0 4
121	...	10	...	6	42	205	12,948 8	8,025 2 0	10,020 5 2
37	...	18	2	8	27	100	6,932 12	5,064 12 9	7,378 15 7
74	...	7	5	22	7	71	14,200 8	8,175 11 8	11,089 3 11
6	...	1	...	3	...	8	907 8	649 11 7	1,666 14 4
77	...	4	3	16	46	181	7,503 4	5,716 3 2	7,394 8 1
4	1	1	2	2	32	81	4,160 0	2,687 11 1	5,654 4 1
19	...	8	...	7	18	116	6,568 4	5,401 3 7	8,542 1 10
21	...	5	1	7	16	163	6,561 8	6,097 0 2	9,786 4 1
18	...	3	2	2	9	91	4,814 4	4,120 2 9	7,974 1 1
13	...	5	...	31	12	84	10,654 0	6,903 7 4	12,386 14 1
20	...	11	1	12	7	118	5,641 0	4,724 6 11	8,117 4 6
98	...	11	1	18	45	148	11,862 0	8,292 9 8	13,034 13 7
24	...	6	9	51	25	140	10,168 4	8,628 2 11	12,160 4 8
36	...	4	...	8	7	110	6,677 0	4,854 12 3	7,328 11 1
25	...	5	1	21	9	79	6,792 8	3,622 12 1	7,899 12 7
36	2	4	2	20	11	101	5,061 8	2,827 14 9	7,071 13 9
5	...	...	1	7	9	28	2,745 4	1,601 12 8	4,577 1 1
14	1	2	1	9	38	178	7,551 0	5,350 7 7	8,894 5 7
1	...	2	...	...	6	15	1,020 8	422 6 3	1,609 8 0
678	4	119	67	274	503	2,382	1,53,234 0	1,07,983 10 1	2,16,386 3 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,821 7 3
10	...	2	1	5	42	76	3,969 11½	2,369 12 6	5,821 13 3
4	1	6	...	2	30	88	4,781 12	3,927 10 3	5,248 1 8
14	...	6	2	7	37	133	7,819 8	5,170 6 1	8,101 10 10
...	...	1	...	2	3	14	874 0	448 11 6	1,232 0 5
...	...	1	...	...	10	...	191 0	95 3 6	639 1 0
28	1	16	3	16	122	311	17,635 15½	12,011 11 10	23,863 2 5
706	5	135	70	290	625	2,693	1,70,869 15½	1,19,995 5 11	2,40,249 6 3

G.—MILITARY.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Army attached to the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1878-79.*

	Arm of Service.	Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.						Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.
		Remaining at the end of last year.	a Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, Deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.				
				In Action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	
European.	Cavalry	462	5	...	8	8	80	33	346	1	...	24	...	47	275	Rs. a. p. 51,78,353 14 10
	Sappers	47	16	...	1	1	7	2	53	1	...	8	...	45	...	
	Artillery	2,484	749	...	63	63	173	423	b 2,574	20	c 79	117	...	352	2,105	
	Infantry	7,665	2,811	...	144	144	286	2,577	7,469	9	...	260	...	665	6,544	
Native.	Cavalry	3,661	215	d 6	44	50	154	60	3,612	9	...	53	137	495	2,927	71,36,528 9 1
	Sappers	464	69	...	6	6	61	1	465	1	...	10	10	60	385	
	Artillery	140	22	..	1	1	8	12	141	2	8	6	4	20	111	
	Infantry	20,981	2,196	....	449	449	1,126	1,356	20,246	30	...	226	472	2,394	17,154	
																Rs. a. p.
																e 1,23,14,882 7 11
Other Grants, Effective Services, as per detailed statement attached																f 1,33,30,117 6 6
Do. Non-Effective Services, Pensions, &c., as per do. do.																g 11,70,337 4 10
																Total cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1878-79...Rs. 2,68,15,337 8 3

a. Includes all increase from whatever cause.
b. Exclusive of 64 artificers.
c. The heavy ordnance on the Bombay, Kurrachee and Aden Defences not included.
d. One officer and 5 rank and file of the 3rd Sind Horse killed in action of Khuski-na-khud (Afghánistán) on the 26th February 1879.
e. Showing the actual cost under Grant 3, Regimental Pay and Allowances.
f. Under Grants 1 and 2 and from 4 to 15, Effective Services.
g. Under Grants 16 to 20, Non-Effective Services, on account of Pensions, Retired Officers, &c. *Vide* detailed heads attached.

Note.—This return shows the effective fighting strength of the army, and the figures, therefore, will not bear comparison with those in previous years' returns, in which officers and men in civil and departmental employ were included.

G.—MILITARY—*continued.*

(2.)—Statement showing the actual Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1878-79 under the various Budget Grants.

Detail of Grant 3—Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Detail of Grant 3—Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.
European Army,	Rs. a. p.	*Native Army.*	Rs. a. p.
Cavalry	3,07,104 5 3	Artillery	68,176 8 4
Do. General List	18,110 13 1	Cavalry	19,02,156 0 4
Sappers (Royal Engineers) ...	3,368 6 0	Sappers and Miners	1,90,813 12 8
Artillery	16,40,664 4 8	Infantry	48,07,784 1 1
Infantry	29,31,257 13 10	Hutting money	21,321 11 1
Do. General List	57,621 15 8	Marching batta	17,624 14 7
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	16,468 8 6	Miscellaneous	75,721 9 0
Staff Corps	77,632 1 1	Annual Grant-in-aid of half mounting	52,930 0 0
Unattached Officers	5,862 2 3		71,36,528 9 1
General Officers, unemployed ...	6,433 3 6		
Colonel's allowance	48,902 12 5		
Bounty money	17,045 14 11		
Marching batta	3,344 5 9	Other Grants, Effective Services, as per detailed statement annexed...	1,23,14,882 7 11
Miscellaneous...	44,537 3 11	Do. Non-Effective Services, Pensions, &c., as per detailed statement annexed	1,33,30,117 6 6
			11,70,337 4 10
	51,78,353 14 10	Total Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1878-79...Rs.	2,68,15,337 3 3

Grants.	Detail of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1878-79.	Grants.	Detail of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1878-79.
	Effective Services.	Rs. a. p.		*Non-Effective Services.*	Rs. a. p.
1	Army and Garrison Staff ...	12,01,488 11 6	16	Reward for military services	20,474 10 7
2	Administrative Staff ...	4,81,224 2 4	17	Retired Officers	4,529 3 7
4	Commissariat Establishment, Supplies and Services ...	38,51,928 2 9	18	Military Pensions	10,19,824 3 1
5	Remount Establishment, Supplies and Services ...	1,28,288 5 11	19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances ...	35,293 11 3
6	Clothing Establishment, Supplies and Services ...	1,59,893 10 5	20	Superannuation Pension and Gratuities	90,215 8 4
7	Barrack Establishment, Supplies and Services... ...	6,01,137 7 0			11,70,337 4 10
8	Administration of Martial Law...	66,838 1 8			
9	Medical Establishment, Services and Supplies ...	10,64,160 1 7			
10	Ordnance Establishment, Stores and Camp Equipage.	19,11,605 1 2			
11	Ecclesiastical	59,769 15 11			
12	Educational	56,473 5 6			
13	Sea Transport Charges ...	2,12,611 11 7			
14	Miscellaneous Services * ...	34,63,421 3 6			
15	Volunteer Corps.	71,277 5 8			
		1,33,30,117 6 6		Total...Rs.	1,45,00,454 11 4

* Including, on account of Kábul Expedition, Rs. 15,24,525-13-4.

H.—MARINE.

(1.)—Statement showing the Stations and Sea Complements of the I. G. Vessels of the Western Division on the 31st March 1879.

Name.	Station.	Tonnage.	Authorized Complement.									Remarks.
			Crew.					Engine-room.				
			Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Seamen.	Artificers.	Marines.	Engineers.	Stokers and Trimmers.	Servants.	Total.	
Sea-going Vessels.												
Abyssinia	Bombay Harbour.	1,854	1	2	19	2	8	2	19	10	*63	
Amberwitch	Kurrachee	597	5	2	35	1	..	3	16	9	71	
Czarewitch	Bombay	887	4	2	73	2	..	..	1	18	100	
Dagmar	Do.	472	..	..	6	..	..	1	5	2	14*	* Harbour Crew.
Dalhousie	Kurrachee	1,060	5	3	46	3	8	4	30	21	120	
Magdala	Bombay	2,107	1	2	15	2	8	2	19	9	58*	
May Frere	Do.	308	3	1	20	1	8	3	18	12	66	
Quangtung	Do.	531	4	3	32	1	..	4	34	12	90	Has Harbour Crew { 1 Tindal of lascar. 5 Lascars. 4 Stokers. } In addition to Harbour Crew. { 1 Engineer. 1 Clerk. 1 Steward.
Tenasserim	Do.	1,760	6	2	61	3	..	5	38	22	137	
River Steamers.												
Comet	Bagdad — River Euphrates.	204	2	3	20	1	..	2	7	6	41	
Jhelum	River Indus	499	1	1	20	1	..	1	12	6	42	
Small Steamers, Launches, &c.												
Carnac	Bombay	129	..	..	5	..	..	1	2	..	8	
Elephanta	Do.	125	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	
Reclaimer	Do.	125	..	..	8	..	..	1	6	2	17	
Lorelie	Do.	..	..	..	3	..	..	1†	1	..	5	† Engine-driver.
Robin	Do.		Manned by the Yard Craft Establishment.									
Snake	Do.											
Wren	Do.											
Flat.												
Mooltan	River Indus	432	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	14	
Hulks.												
Auckland	Bombay	946	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	1	17	
Semiramis	Do.	1,031	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	6	19	

CHAP. IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION

A.—AGRI

(1.)—Statement showing the Extent of each Description of Culturable Land Bombay Presidency, including Sind, and contrasting the Area under

No.	Land Measure.	Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	Total Extent of Culturable		
				Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.	Rice Irrigated from ponds and water-courses.
			1	2	3	4
		Northern Division.		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
1	Acres. gs.	Ahmedabad	Khálsa (a) 453 Tálukdári 294	10,266 3 0	559,482 18 0	24,263 3 0
2	,, ,, ..	Kaira	376 20 0	28,468 11 0	683,539 28 0	9,530 0 0
3	,, ,, ..	Panch Mahális	560	3,886 2 0	390,202 5 0	20,568 22 0
4	,, ,, ..	Broach	637	13,645 32 0	316,516 26 0	151 25 0
5	,, ,, ..	Surat	408	26,418 2 0	469,248 33 0	1,971 25 0
6	,, ,, ..	Thána	810	9,806 28 8	635,528 1 0	17,424 8 0
7	,, ,, ..	Kolába	2,114	3,287 0 8	714,944 13 2½	....
			985		334,268 25 0	....
		Total ..	6,261	96,154 19 0	4,103,730 29 2½	73,909 3 0
		Central Division.				
1	Acres. gs.	Násik, including Peint ..	1,511	47,918 8 12	2,189,182 30 9½	....
2	,, ,, ..	Khándesh	3,267	32,563 21 0	3,376,684 15 0	....
3	,, ,, ..	Ahmednagar	1,219	41,234 28 0	2,538,127 19 8	....
4	,, ,, ..	Poona	992	40,781 5 4	1,868,016 16 4	....
5	,, ,, ..	Sholápur	660	62,617 39 0	2,108,598 10 0	....
6	,, ,, ..	Sátára	959	43,269 10 0	1,390,759 24 0	20 0 0
		Total ..	8,608	268,384 32 0	13,471,368 35 5½	20 0 0
		Southern Division.				
1	Acres. gs.	Belgaum	894	7,605 1 0	1,126,986 29 6	9,903 28 0
2	,, ,, ..	Dhárwár	1,278	6,348 19 6	1,656,656 32 0	62,696 25 0
3	,, ,, ..	Kaládgi	1,009	9,651 14 0	2,156,208 28 0	907 11 0
4	,, ,, ..	Kánara	....	....	....	....
5	,, ,, ..	Ratnágiri	1,273	7,870 36 4	821,600 5 0	2,961 15 12
		Total ..	4,454	31,475 30 4	5,661,452 14 6	76,473 39 12
		Sind.				
1	Acres. gs.	Kurrachee	696	....	....	....
2	,, ,, ..	Hyderabad	984	....	....	....
3	,, ,, ..	Shikárpur	1,414	1,822 3 0	1,177,977 38 0	307,595 36 0
4	,, ,, ..	Thar and Párkar	70	....	....	....
5	,, ,, ..	Upper Sind Frontier ..	147	26 2 0	407,771 38 0	13,758 0 0
		Total ..	3,311	1,848 5 0	1,585,749 36 0	321,263 36 0
		Grand Total ..	22,634	397,863 6 4	24,822,301 34 13½	471,666 37 12

AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

bearing Assessment in the Government Villages of the several Districts of the each description of Cultivation during the official years 1878-79 and 1877-78.

LAND BEARING ASSESSMENT, KHALSA.			CULTIVATED DURING 1878-79.			
Lands.					Rice Lands.	
Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.	Total Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.	Irrigated from ponds and water-courses.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
16,874 16 0	41,137 19 0	610,886 0 0	9,258 15 0	476,935 19 0	13,532 2 0	21,009 37 0
14,054 33 0	24,484 33 0	708,401 1 0	376 20 0	683,539 28 0	7,446 0 0	17,038 33 0
43,060 3 0	63,628 25 0	482,299 1 0	26,219 9 0	296,793 23 0	18,861 26 0	38,294 35 0
10,861 2 0	11,012 27 0	331,415 15 0	3,638 10 0	153,751 0 0	143 1 0	9,305 23 0
4,085 32 0	6,057 17 0	488,952 2 0	12,457 26 0	448,383 13 0	1,807 26 0	3,956 22 0
43,342 16 0	60,766 24 0	722,712 27 0	25,505 17 12	552,514 1 0	17,197 10 0	41,731 25 0
351,642 16 13	351,642 16 13	(*b*)1,076,393 18 7½	9,761 37 4	663,159 14 0½	....	341,499 18 5½
141,230 9 8	141,230 9 8	(*d*) 478,785 35 0	3,258 39 4	328,939 38 12	....	140,119 38 4
626,051 8 5	699,960 11 5	4,899,845 19 7½	90,476 14 4	3,604,016 16 12½	58,957 25 0	613,046 31 9½
26,585 10 8½	26,585 10 8½	2,263,686 9 14	47,102 0 12	1,831,115 2 13½	....	22,311 19 0½
....	....	3,409,247 36 0	31,521 32 0	2,571,550 39 0	....	....
4,018 35 8	4,018 35 8	2,583,381 3 0	41,179 21 0	2,370,056 38 8	....	3,930 27 0
27,713 1 4	27,713 1 4	1,936,510 22 12	40,585 34 4	1,793,538 14 12	....	27,507 13 0
2,896 36 0	2,896 36 0	2,174,113 5 0	62,578 13 0	2,071,514 11 0	....	2,896 9 0
14,918 31 0	14,938 31 0	1,448,967 25 0	43,243 9 0	1,352,082 5 0	20 0 0	14,873 16 0
76,132 34 4½	76,152 34 4½	13,815,906 21 10	266,219 30 0	11,969,857 31 1½	20 0 0	71,519 4 0½
47,491 11 0	57,399 39 0	1,191,991 29 6	7,602 31 0	1,044,135 14 0	9,906 27 0	43,385 35 0
30,486 29 0	93,183 14 0	1,656,183 25 0	6,235 1 0	1,405,976 5 0	59,595 12 0	28,043 36 0
2,725 20 0	3,632 31 0	2,169,492 33 0	9,635 24 0	2,065,506 29 0	907 11 0	2,719 13 0
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
107,312 8 4	110,273 24 0	939,744 25 4	12,118 17 12	853,129 27 4	5,920 17 0	134,355 5 8
188,915 28 4	264,489 28 0	5,957,417 32 10	35,591 33 12	5,418,747 35 4	76,329 27 0	208,454 9 8
....	....	(*f*)222,658 0 0	....	....	....	....
....	....	1,740,391 34 0	....	....	....	....
....	307,505 35 0	1,487,305 36 0	2,705 15 0	628,520 16 0	264,160 25 0	....
....	....	701,822 16 0	....	....	....	....
....	13,758 0 0	421,556 0 0	26 2 0	316,419 20 0	6,311 25 0	....
....	321,263 35 0	4,573,734 6 0	2,731 17 0	944,939 36 0	270,472 10 0	....
890,199 30 13½	1,361,866 28 9½	29,246,903 39 11½	395,010 15 0	21,957,561 39 1½	405,809 22 0	893,020 5 2

A.—AGRICUL

(1.)—Statement showing the Extent of each Description of

No.	Land Measure.	Collectorate.	Cultivated during 1878-79—continued.		Cultivated	
			Rice Lands—continued. Total.	Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.
1	2	3	12	13	14	15
		Northern Division.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
1	Acres. gs.	Ahmedabad	{ 34,541 39 0	520,735 33 0	9,167 17 0	467,129 8 0
2	,, ,,	Kaira	{ 24,484 33 0	708,401 1 0	376 20 0	683,539 28 0
3	,, ,,	Panch Mahals	57,156 21 0	380,169 13 0	26,223 34 0	294,019 9 0
4	,, ,,	Broach	9,538 24 0	166,927 34 0	3,064 13 0	139,683 0 0
5	,, ,,	Surat	5,764 8 0	466,605 7 0	12,389 10 0	448,998 38 0
6	,, ,,	Thána	58,928 35 0	636,948 13 12	24,683 0 0	524,207 13 0
			341,499 18 5½	c1,014,420 29 9½	9,761 15 4	663,785 19 7
7	,, ,,	Kolába	140,119 38 4	(e)472,318 36 4	3,258 39 4	329,116 11 8
		Total ..	672,034 16 9½	4,366,527 7 9½	88,924 28 8	3,550,479 6 15
		Central Division.				
1	Acres. gs.	Násik, including Peint ..	22,311 19 0½	1,900,528 22 10	47,022 3 12	1,778,503 21 14½
2	,, ,,	Khándesh	....	2,603,072 31 0	31,428 18 0	2,517,209 13 0
3	,, ,,	Ahmednagar	3,930 27 0	2,415,167 6 8	40,853 25 0	2,356,807 5 8
4	,, ,,	Poona	27,507 13 0	1,861,631 22 0	39,587 36 4	1,801,079 15 12
5	,, ,,	Sholápur	2,896 9 0	2,136,988 33 0	62,581 18 0	2,073,310 23 0
6	,, ,,	Sátára	14,893 16 0	1,410,218 30 0	43,240 26 0	1,357,111 25 0
		Total ..	71,539 4 0½	12,327,607 25 2	264,714 7 0	11,884,021 24 2½
		Southern Division.				
1	Acres. gs.	Belgaum	53,242 22 0	1,104,980 27 0	7,601 12 0	1,051,217 11 0
2	,, ,,	Dhárwár	87,639 8 0	1,549,850 14 0	5,196 3 0	1,471,894 33 4
3	,, ,,	Kaládgi	3,626 24 0	2,078,768 37 0	9,530 32 0	2,078,616 37 8
4	,, ,,	Kánara	....	....	....	....
5	,, ,,	Ratnágiri	140,275 22 8	1,005,523 27 8	12,006 2 0	853,182 0 8
		Total ..	284,783 36 8	5,739,123 25 8	34,334 9 0	5,454,911 2 4
		Sind.				
1	Acres. gs.	Kurrachee	....	413,490 0 0	....	....
2	,, ,,	Hyderabad	....	690,445 14 0	....	....
3	,, ,,	Shikárpur	264,160 25 0	895,386 16 0	2,961 28 0	318,529 25 0
4	,, ,,	Thar and Párkar	....	355,981 38 0	....	....
5	,, ,,	Upper Sind Frontier ..	6,311 25 0	322,757 7 0	3 0 0	129,796 15 0
		Total ..	270,472 10 0	2,678,060 35 0	2,964 28 0	448,326 0 0
		Grand Total ..	1,298,829 27 2	25,111,319 13 3¾	390,937 32 8	21,337,737 33 5½

TURE—*continued.*

Culturable Land bearing Assessment, &c.—concluded.

DURING 1877-78.

Rice Lands.			Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Remarks.
Irrigated from tanks, water-courses, &c.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.		
16	17	18	19	20
A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	
19,927 7 0	13,399 12 0	33,326 19 0	509,623 4 0	(*a*) Add 83½, being the number of unsurveyed Tálukdári and Mehvási villages.
9,530 0 0	14,954 03 0	24,484 33 0	708,401 1 0	
18,799 2 0	38,395 20 0	57,194 22 0	377,437 25 0	
1 37 0	8,444 39 0	8,446 36 0	151,194 9 0	
1,807 26 0	3,965 23 0	5,773 9 0	467,161 17 0	
17,191 19 0	40,827 8 0	58,018 27 0	606,909 0 0	
....	341,714 14 8¾	341,714 14 8¾	1,015,261 9 3¾	(*b*) Add acres 7,645-38-8¾ set apart for salt-pans, of which acres (*c*) 7,276-37-1¾ are occupied.
....	140,038 7 0	140,038 7 0	472,413 17 12	(*d*) Add acres 1,544-8-8 set apart for salt-pans, which now occupy acres (*e*) 1,542-11-4.
67,257 11 0	601,739 36 8¾	668,997 7 8¾	4,308,401 2 15½	
....	22,047 8 8½	22,047 8 8½	1,847,572 34 3	
....	....	....	2,548,637 31 0	
....	3,928 25 12	3,928 25 12	2,401,589 16 4	
....	27,526 23 4	27,526 23 4	1,868,193 35 4	
....	2,896 9 0	2,896 9 0	2,138,788 10 0	
20 0 0	14,870 28 0	14,890 28 0	1,415,242 39 0	
20 0 0	71,269 14 8½	71,289 14 8½	12,220,025 5 11	
9,906 27 0	43,309 20 0	53,216 7 0	1,112,034 30 0	
60,777 31 0	27,527 23 0	88,305 14 0	1,565,396 10 4	
1,540 5 0	2,045 16 0	3,586 21 0	2,091,733 10 8	
....	....	....	....	This district is not surveyed and settled.
5,604 6 12	133,735 31 12	139,339 38 8	1,004,528 1 0	
77,828 29 12	206,618 10 12	284,447 0 8	5,773,692 11 12	
....	....	....	307,297 0 0	(*f*) Of surveyed portion only.
....	....	....	473,290 12 0	
226,345 22 0	....	226,345 22 0	547,836 35 0	
....	....	....	278,889 7 0	
2,941 31 0	....	2,941 31 0	132,741 6 0	
229,287 13 0	....	229,287 13 0	1,740,054 20 0	
374,393 13 12	879,627 21 13½	1,254,020 35 9½	24,042,173 0 6½	

A.—AGRICUL

(2.)—Statement showing the Extent to which each of the Products

District.	Class I.—Cereals.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Paddy and Rice.	Great Millet (Jowar).	Spiked Millet (Bájri).	Rági (Nágli or Náchni).
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad	181,479	17,000	43,721	183,483	167,170	1,300
Kaira	10,275	4,122	64,408	40,813	107,550	26,365
Panch Mahals	6,602	638	12,996	2,999	18,378	11,401
Broach	47,874	...	27,511	135,094	18,959	138
Surat	32,182	4	86,831	81,635	7,918	17,908
Thána	92	...	342,709	26	...	80,917
Kolába	...	...	139,244	...	...	61,327
Total ...	278,504	21,764	717,420	444,050	319,975	199,356
Central Division.						
Násik	172,252	...	27,142	85,936	801,028	86,376
Khándesh	155,084	1	34,539	587,995	700,635	9,768
Ahmednagar	92,220	46	7,131	544,487	1,034,894	21,984
Poona	55,579	270	36,360	440,210	649,238	39,523
Sholápur...	32,557	502	19,649	915,495	251,350	...
Sátára	24,230	762	19,795	270,158	406,144	47,740
Total ...	531,922	1,581	144,616	2,844,281	3,843,289	205,391
Southern Division.						
Belgaum...	28,452	578	66,937	379,058	91,040	34,644
Dhárwár...	78,139	...	85,857	497,785	4,770	39,275
Kaládgi	109,160	1,840	8,350	970,470	228,620	3
Kánara	†...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	...	...	144,639	...	...	273,144
Total ...	215,751	2,418	305,783	1,847,313	324,430	347,066
Sind.						
Kurrachee	42,876	29,039	118,089	69,297	33,637	891
Hyderabad	40,454	5,197	84,210	127,539	226,450	30
Shikárpur	233,913	18,428	264,161	226,727	9,659	...
Thar and Párkar	10,946	...	53,713	20,872	197,531	...
Upper Sind Frontier	79,210	2,191	6,312	122,579	4,274	...
Total ...	407,399	54,855	526,485	567,014	471,551	921
Grand Total ...	1,433,576	80,618	1,694,304	5,702,658	4,959,245	752,734

† This District is not yet surveyed, so the details of cultivation are available for only a small portion of the total area.

TURE—*continued.*

of the several Collectorates was cultivated during 1878-79.

		Class II.—Pulse			Class III.—Orchard.	Class IV.—Drugs and Narcotics.		Class V.	Class VI.
Kodra.	Others.	Gram.	Canjan Pea (Tur).	Others.	Garden Produce exclusive of Condiments and Spices.	Tobacco.	Others.	Condiments and Spices.	Starches.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9,846	24,708	17,406	495	46,479	2,803	854	...	1,068	...
46,495	8,244	4,474	7,929	19,673	908	13,831	250	1,244	...
7,969	32,783	21,262	1,486	4,805	162	104	...	202	...
10,438	1,358	1,558	8,353	24,443	1,629	1,738	...	279	...
47,331	2,344	2,108	24,030	55,359	1,963	467	25	781	...
15,798	26,909	5,098	6,424	30,654	4,039	...	...	766	...
31,833	47,311	2,022	1,907	10,198	2,795	...	...	...	...
169,710	143,657	53,828	50,624	191,611	14,299	16,994	275	4,340	...
...	32,347	46,652	6,881	75,938	6,243	1,778	...	6,959	...
11,483	18,379	39,155	29,627	52,786	5,194	5,572	1,301	21,756	...
90	17,790	44,997	31,167	80,304	1,915	4,362	736	5,161	8
85	81,647	25,557	11,095	69,557	12,205	1,610	154	7,928	...
...	25,840	27,307	61,786	44,591	5,600	3,364	63	6,948	...
...	113,809	29,144	28,422	78,493	4,607	8,120	232	12,142	...
11,658	289,812	212,812	168,978	401,669	35,754	24,806	2,486	60,894	8
2,731	65,149	18,045	37,552	38,371	3,211	9,267	108	9,058	...
...	87,165	19,437	43,479	56,349	4,377	1,296	...	23,462	...
...	22,181	35,150	23,017	19,637	3,472	1,115	...	2,451	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
352,867	179,658	1,579	5,379	18,370	12,115	...	...	1,333	...
355,598	354,153	74,211	109,427	132,727	23,175	11,678	108	36,304	...
...	(a) 22,054	1,179	...	16,184	(b) 6,812	394	...	...	...
...	(c) 8,676	...	...	9,724	(b) 4,278	3,014	...	...	...
...	(a)172,507	...	...	55,151	.....	2,083	...	...	...
...	(a) 7,505	...	...	...	.....	10	...	...	...
...	(a) 3,942	1,329	...	1,342	(b) 135	20	...	...	...
...	214,684	2,508	...	82,401	11,225	5,521	...	...	...
536,966	1,002,306	343,359	329,029	808,408	84,463	58,999	2,869	101,538	8

(a) Miscellaneous products. (b) Vegetables. (c) Miscellaneous and grain.

A.—AGRICUL

(2.)—Statement showing the Extent to which each of the Products

District.	Class VII.—Sugars.		Class VIII.—Oil-seed.		Class IX.—Dyes.		Class X.—
	Cane.	Others.	Seasame (Til.)	Linseed and other Oil-seeds.	Indigo.	Others.	Cotton.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Northern Division							
Ahmedabad	811	...	11,251	7,058	143	331	79,408
Kaira	214	...	2,423	1,983	296	1,069	2,870
Panch Mahâls	63	...	7,718	1,342	...	...	14
Broach	73	...	6,803	3,999	958	10	91,318
Surat	4,509	...	3,288	61,273	...	106	26,047
Thána	1,773	...	5,783	17,531	...	...	...
Kolába	21	..	4,756	209	...	...	25
Total ...	7,464	...	42,022	93,395	1,397	1,516	199,682
Central Division.							
Násik	4,325	...	58,061	68,500	...	...	9,321
Khándesh	1,420	...	118,729	49,612	4,936	3,548	590,703
Ahmednagar	3,427	...	5,020	57,255	20	84	20,421
Poona	3,676	...	31,505	39,707	...	...	2,540
Sholápur...	2,038	...	522	121,784	149	807	22,026
Sátára	7,869	...	4,536	31,509	...	...	16,582
Total ...	22,755	...	218,373	368,367	5,105	4,439	661,593
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	4,134	...	6,443	19,175	...	...	95,196
Dhárwár...	3,365	...	3,028	42,311	..	...	318,591
Kaládgi	952	...	2,703	43,685	...	...	103,560
Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	1,645	...	24,760	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,096	...	36,934	105,171	...	...	517,347
Sind.							
Kurrachee	1,583	...	..	71,265	...	...	1,339
Hyderabad	1,214	...	...	149,245	7,217	...	34,486
Shikárpur	925	...	10,493	...	1,389	...	13,501
Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	58,694	...	...	6,708
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	97,681	31	...	3,711
Total ...	3,722	...	10,493	376,885	8,637	...	59,745
Grand Total ...	44,037	...	307,822	943,818	15,139	5,955	1,438,367

TURE—*continued.*

several Collectorates was cultivated during 1878-79—concluded.

Fibres. Others. Acres.	Total Acres.	Deduct land twice cropped.	Remainder.	Add land lying fallow, or hid, or grass land.	Total.	Remarks.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
140	796,954	18,757	778,197	450,940	1,229,137	
142	365,578	17,111	348,467	22,913	371,380	
683	131,507	22,083	109,424	57,504	166,928	
7	382,540	980	381,560	85,045	466,605	
2,145	458,254	49,358	408,896	228,052	636,948	
3,676	542,195	6,655	535,540	478,880	1,014,420	
1,521	303,169	3,695	299,474	...	299,474	
8,314	2,980,197	118,639	2,861,558	1,323,334	4,184,892	
3,268	1,493,007	11,437	1,481,570	231,385	1,712,955	
1,225	2,443,448	2,902	2,440,546	...	2,440,546	
5,389	1,978,908	25,170	1,953,738	...	1,953 738	
10,637	1,519,083	27,443	1,491,640	369,991	1,861,631	
16,629	1,559,007	18,943	1,540,064	596,925	2,136,989	
3,699	1,107,993	40,852	1,067,141	343,078	1,410,219	
40,847	10,101,446	126,747	9,974,699	1,541,379	11,516,078	
1,750	910,899	70,279	840,620	266,960	1,107,580	
1,466	1,310,152	1,015	1,309,137	...	1,309,137	
970	1,577,336	481	1,576,855	501,914	2,078,769	
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
5,558	1,021,047	15,523	1,005,524	...	1,005,524	
9,744	4,819,434	87,298	4,732,136	768,874	5,501,010	
7	414,646	13,113	401,533	11,956	413,489	
12	701,746	...	701,746	...	701,746	
...	1,008,937	113,551	895,386	591,920	1,487,306	
3	355,982	...	355,982	...	355,982	
...	322,757	...	322,757	...	322,757	
22	2,804,068	126,664	2,677,404	603,876	3,281,280	
58,927	20,705,145	459,348	20,245,797	4,237,463	24,483,260	

A.—AGRICUL

(3.)—Statement of the Extent of Land under Cotton Cultivation and the Quantity of

District.	1877-78.						1878-	
	Indigenous.		Exotic.		Total.		Indigenous.	
	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad	157,321	153,034	...	...	157,321	153,034	71,071	38,125
Kaira	6,160	9,621	...	...	6,160	9,621	3,522	2,056
Surat	63,188	41,519	...	...	63,188	41,519	26,767	21,246
Broach	180,977	76,730	...	...	180,977	76,730	106,617	60,445
Khándesh	341,862	84,061	156,312	25,004	498,174	109,065	357,275	102,978
Násik	4,061	498	2,290	410	6,251	908	5,022	995
Total ...	753,569	365,463	158,602	25,414	912,171	390,877	570,274	225,845
Southern Division.								
Ahmednagar	20,168	5,018	3	1	20,171	5,019	26,880	3,599
Poona	3,352	2,420	...	...	3,352	2,420	2,520	1,593
Sátára	25,304	16,284	...	...	25,304	16,284	34,165	12,551
Sholápur	20,224	5,413	...	...	20,224	5,413	22,985	4,837
Dhárwár	298,599	103,873	150,970	79,121	449,569	182,994	233,279	75,006
Belgaum	146,701	38,919	167	22	146,868	38,941	177,374	45,488
Kaládgi	218,465	35,560	...	...	218,465	35,560	162,402	7,217
Total ...	732,813	207,487	151,140	79,144	883,953	286,631	659,605	150,291
Sind.								
Hyderabad	39,718	64,581	...	...	39,718	64,581	39,096	68,595
Kurrachee	2,419	1,411	15	33	2,434	1,444	1,758	2,236
Shikárpur	13,852	8,393	...	...	13,852	8,393	13,133	3,035
Thar and Párkar	7,102	2,676	...	...	7,102	2,676	5,665	1,728
Frontier, Upper Sind ...	2,323	3,074	...	...	2,323	3,074	3,048	1,323
Total ...	65,414	80,135	15	33	65,429	80,168	62,700	76,917
Native States.								
Baroda	198,766	106,826	...	...	198,766	106,826	161,234	1,08,181
Káthiáwár	471,767	108,844	46	4	471,813	108,848	710,928	1,98,021
Cutch	135,394	24,026	...	...	135,394	24,026	90,583	34,200
Rewa Kántha...	8,879	5,040	...	...	8,879	5,040	7,034	7,143
Mahi Kántha	1,956	1,096	...	...	1,956	1,096	1,301	707
Pálanpur	26,842	7,237	...	...	26,842	7,237	8,112	885
Akalkot	2,383	122	...	...	2,383	122	2,645	73
Kolhápur, with other States of the Southern Marátha Country	155,720	48,760	...	...	155,720	48,760	189,613	52,202
Total ...	1,001,707	301,951	46	4	1,001,753	301,955	1,171,450	401,412
Grand Total ...	2,553,503	955,036	309,803	104,595	2,863,306	1,059,631	2,464,029	854,465

TURE—*continued.*

cleaned Cotton realized in 1878-79, as compared with the figures of the preceding year.

79.				Increase in 1878-79.				Decrease in 1878-79.			
Exotic.		Total.		Indigenous.		Exotic.		Indigenous.		Exotic.	
Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.
...	...	71,071	38,125	...	...	...	...	86,249	114,908	...	...
...	...	3,522	2,056	...	...	...	...	2,638	7,565	...	...
...	...	26,767	21,246	...	...	...	...	36,421	20,273	...	...
...	...	106,617	60,445	...	...	...	...	74,360	16,285	...	...
267,112	65,707	624,387	168,685	15,413	18,917	110,800	40,703	...	...	...	...
1,836	1,822	6,858	2,817	961	497	...	1,412	...	...	454	...
268,948	67,529	839,222	293,374	16,374	19,414	110,800	42,115	199,668	159,031	454	...
...	...	26,880	3,599	6,712	...	...	...	...	1,419	3	1
...	...	2,520	1,593	..	...	...	...	832	827	...	...
...	...	34,165	12,551	8,864	...	...	...	...	3,733	...	...
...	...	22,985	4,837	2,761	...	...	...	...	576	...	...
246,210	73,317	479,489	148,323	...	...	95,240	...	65,320	28,867	...	5,804
984	88	178,358	45,576	30,673	6,569	817	66	...	...	...	...
...	...	162,402	7,217	...	...	...	...	56,063	28,343	...	...
247,194	73,405	906,799	223,696	49,010	6,569	96,057	66	122,215	63,765	3	5,805
...	...	39,096	68,595	...	4,014	...	...	622	...	...	...
25	49	1,783	2,285	...	825	10	16	661	...	...	...
...	...	13,133	3,035	...	...	...	...	719	5,358	...	...
...	...	5,665	1,728	...	...	...	...	1,437	948	...	...
...	...	3,048	1,323	725	...	...	...	...	1,751	...	...
25	49	62,725	76,966	725	4,839	10	16	3,439	8,057	...	...
...	...	161,234	108,181	...	1,355	...	...	37,532	...	...	...
...	...	710,928	198,021	239,161	89,177	...	...	...	...	46	4
...	...	90,583	34,200	...	10,174	...	...	44,811	...	...	...
...	...	7,034	7,143	...	2,103	...	...	1,845	...	...	...
...	...	1,301	707	...	...	...	...	655	389	...	...
...	...	8,112	885	...	...	...	...	18,730	6,352	...	...
...	...	2,645	73	262	...	...	...	...	49	...	...
...	...	189,613	52,202	33,893	3,442	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,171,450	401,412	273,316	106,251	..	...	103,573	6,790	46	4
5,16,167	140,983	2,980,196	995,448	339,425	137,073	296,867	42,197	428,895	237,643	503	5,809

A.—AGRICUL

(4.)—Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of the

District.	Cattle and other					
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.
			Male.	Female.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad	143,468	81,430	21,959	102,785	2,073	3,163
Kaira	136,872	44,317	12,067	160,996	895	1,397
Broach	59,880	12,803	8,076	41,974	1,029	1,410
Surat	138,737	97,238	10,730	66,339	488	422
Thána	147,139	124,019	47,710	33,279	1,039	490
Kolába	52,108	43,566	25,629	18,712	317	108
Panch Maháls	59,686	53,989	2,855	23,012	746	975
Total ...	737,890	457,362	129,026	447,097	6,587	7,965
Central Division.						
Násik	188,711	148,422	21,949	40,158	5,694	5,005
Khándesh	314,400	222,215	12,916	95,512	5,954	5,635
Ahmednagar	221,501	126,243	6,463	27,178	5,873	7,484
Poona	202,403	112,444	9,716	39,509	4,620	3,452
Sholápur	128,953	43,105	5,558	21,109	2,476	2,794
Sátára	217,484	114,817	21,402	69,183	6,294	4,443
Total ...	1,273,452	767,246	78,004	292,649	30,911	28,813
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	156,081	71,935	30,927	61,324	1,901	2,529
Dhárwár	180,251	84,201	23,349	64,624	1,942	1,560
Kaládgi	122,981	35,018	3,939	32,613	1,611	1,965
Kánara	101,253	102,420	27,546	32,658	260	159
Ratnágiri	183,132	132,136	33,514	34,748	290	77
Total ...	743,698	425,710	119,275	225,967	6,004	6,290
Sind.						
Kurrachee	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar	25,110	52,350	995	4,730	2,050	1,910
Upper Sind Frontier	28,644	48,438	11,733	1,016	650	1,330
Total ...	53,754	100,788	12,728	5,746	2,700	3,240
Grand Total ...	2,808,794	1,751,106	339,033	971,459	46,202	46,308
Total for 1877-78 ...	2,810,293	1,844,918	387,010	1,003,482	45,545	36,002

TURE—*concluded.*

Bombay Presidency during the year 1878-79.

Quadrupeds.			Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
Foals.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying loads.	
8	9.	10	11	12	13	14	15
993	...	73,825	60,782	786	927	20,896	One elephant; 110 camels.
523	6,383	50,798	58,245	.....	904	26,247	
465	1,551	30,181	26,940	.....	2,722	16,343	
161	140	83,347	48,398	1,052	7,504	27,086	
141	...	43,927	85,340	.....	4,283	22,430	
35	19	16,304	30,855	3	539	2,362	
349	1,569	26,042	27,990	.....	125	7,660	
2,667	9,662	324,424	338,550	1,841	17,004	123,024	
2,106	4,061	187,076	46,501	20,987	12,329	13,288	
2,498	7,852	198,623	81,923	13,846	25,418	42,445	
2,411	7,100	388,438	21,092	34,251	8,518	13,746	
1,236	6,021	236,370	24,166	21,966	2,396	17,370	
963	2,740	242,451	2,367	6,296	1,399	7,689	5,042 ploughs with 8 bullocks, and 2,144 ploughs with 10 bullocks.
1,329	...	338,439	23,218	21,047	742	14,985	
10,543	27,774	1,591,399	199,267	118,393	51,102	109,523	
600	2,358	186,095	48,360	104,020	408	19,815	
656	4,650	119,934	66,621	8,879	2,404	31,981	
608	2,769	236,212	26,485	10,560	509	5,663	
133	151	6,669	46,569	.....	72	4,471	
3	6	46,475	96,494	.....	64	573	
2,000	9,934	595,385	284,529	123,459	3,457	62,503	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	No village establishment by which an annual census can be taken.
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
766	18,125	152,100	11,460	.....	...	288	5,400 ploughs with 2 camels, 800 ploughs with 2 asses, 8,250 camels, and 2 mules.
520	...	65,558	10,100	.....	9	2,100	
1,286	18,125	217,658	21,560	.....	9	2,388	
16,496	65,495	2,728,866	843,906	243,793	71,572	297,438	
19,270	84,615	2,627,532	849,443	142,199	71,152	298,171	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(1.)—Table showing the Values of the Principal Meteorological Elements at Bombay for each month and for the whole year :— (1) for the typical year, (2) for the year 1878, and also the excess of the mean values for 1878 over the normal values.

Month	Barometric Pressure.			Pressure of Vapour.			Additional Capacity of the Air.			Temperature of Air.			Total Fall of Rain.			Number of rainy days.	Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour.					
																	North or South Component.			East or West Component.		
	Normal.	1878.	Excess of 1878.	Normal.	1878.	Excess of 1878.	Normal.	1878.	Excess of 1878.	Normal.	1878.	Excess of 1878.	Normal.	1878.	Excess of 1878.		Normal.	1878.	Excess of 1878.	Normal.	1878.	Excess of 1878.
	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	o	o	o	Inches.	Inches	Inches.							
January ..	29·938	29·952	+·014	0·587	0.574	—·013	0·243	0·234	—·009	73·6	73·0	—0·6	0·12	0·03	—·009	2	7·9 N.	7·6 N.	0·3 S.	1·7 W.	1·9 W.	0·2 W.
February ..	·907	·952	+·045	·595	·647	+·052	·259	·272	+·013	74·4	76·7	+2·3	0·01	..	—·001	..	7·4 N.	8·4 N.	1·0 N	3·0 W.	3·6 W.	0·6 W.
March ..	·860	·901	+·041	·707	·771	+·064	·252	·238	—·014	77·9	79·5	+1·6	..	..	..	..	6·3 N.	5·6 N.	0·7 S.	5·3 W.	5·1 W.	0·2 E.
April ..	·798	·817	+·019	·811	·836	+·025	·263	·281	+·018	81·4	82·7	+1·3	0·04	0·02	—·002	1	4·5 N.	6·4 N.	1·9 N.	6·6 W.	6·8 W.	0·2 W.
May ..	·753	·781	+·028	·874	·902	+·028	·296	·319	+·023	84·2	85·4	+1·2	0·53	0·03	—·050	2	0·5 N.	1·9 N.	1·4 N.	7·9 W.	8·5 W.	0·6 W.
June ..	·651	·680	+·029	·931	·941	+·010	·211	·241	+·030	83·3	84·2	+0·9	20:45	20·49	+·004	16	7·2 S.	5·6 S.	1·6 N.	10·0 W.	7·1 W.	2·9 E.
July ..	·649	·652	+·003	·904	·954	+·050	·133	·089	—·044	80·4	80·6	+0·2	24·12	47·64	+23·52	30	6·4 S.	5·6 S.	0·8 N.	17·5 W.	10·9W	6·6 E.
August ..	·712	·664	—·048	·882	·955	+·073	·129	·076	—·053	79·6	80·2	+0·6	12·83	20·02	+7·19	26	3·2 S.	3·0 S.	0·2 N.	15·2 W.	11·1W	4·1 E
September..	·770	·686	—·084	·869	·955	+·086	·145	·090	—·055	79·7	80·6	+0·9	9·65	16·90	+7·25	26	0·4 S.	5·9 S.	5·5 S.	7·6 W.	4·2 W.	3·4 E.
October ..	·829	·778	—·051	·847	·922	+·075	·194	·191	—·003	80·5	82·6	+2·1	2·02	4·17	+2·15	7	4·5 N.	2·4 N.	2·1 S.	1·4 W.	0·8 E.	2·2 E.
November .	·902	·834	—·068	·692	·804	+·112	·284	·213	—·071	78·6	79.8	+1·2	0·49	2·63	+2·14	3	5·3 N.	4·7 N.	0·6 S.	1·4 E.	0·6 W.	2·0 W.
December ..	·934	·883	—·051	·644	·607	—·037	·266	·249	—·017	76·4	74·6	—1·8	0·05	0·00	—0·05	0	6·0 N.	6·6 N.	0·6 N.	0·2 E.	0·8 E.	0·6 E.
Year ..	29·808	29·798	—·010	0·779	0·822	+·043	0·223	0·208	—·015.	79·2	80·0	+0·8	70·30	111·93	+41·63	113	2·1 N.	2·0 N.	0·1 S.	6·2 W.	4·8 W.	1·4 E.

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(2.)—Table showing for the year 1878 the Maximum and Minimum Values of the principal Meteorological Elements at Bombay in each month and in the whole year.

Month.	Barometric Pressure.		Pressure of Vapour.		Additional Capacity of the Air.		Temperature of Air.		Fall of Rain.	Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour.			
										Maximum.		Minimum.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Daily.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum in one day.	North or South Component.	East or West Component.	North or South Component.	East or West Component.
					Maximum.	Minimum.							
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	o	o	Inches.				
January	30·076	29·773	0·770	0·259	0·425	0·176	82·5	62·3	0·02	24·9 N.	10·3 W.	0·9 N.	0·4 W.
February	·102	·828	·878	·228	·462	·184	88·4	64·6	...	20·5 N.	20·5 W.	...	...
March	·084	·699	·964	·508	·499	·178	90·2	69·5	...	25·9 N.	10·7 W.	...	...
April	29·976	·692	1·007	·456	·537	·226	91·2	75·3	0·02	19·8 N.	19·8 W.	...	...
May	·870	·697	1·023	·746	·408	·272	92·8	78·9	0·02	10·3 N.	24·9 W.	...	...
June	·862	·545	1·061	·804	·419	·047	93·2	75·5	4·27	43·4 S.	18·0 E.	...	2·0 W.
July	·794	·497	1·067	·854	·187	·024	87·8	75·9	5·55	13·8 S.	33·3 W.	...	1·0 W.
August	·802	·471	1·051	·884	·178	·021	86·9	75·9	2·99	17·2 S.	41·6 W.	...	...
September	·850	·477	1.164	·871	·203	·008	89·1	76·7	3·02	38·8 S.	16·1 E.	...	...
October	·934	·582	1·083	·475	·496	·114	91·4	75·1	1·84	10·3 S.	24·9 E.	0·4 N.	0·9 W.
November	·964	·653	1·065	·546	·386	·141	90·4	71·8	1·54	22·2 N.	9·2 W.	...	...
December	30·038	·759	0·797	·347	·443	·155	87·2	66·3	...	23·1 N.	9·6 W.	2·0 N.	...
Year ...	30·102	29·471	1·164	0·228	0·537	0·008	93·2	62·3	5·55	43·4 S.	18·0 E.	...	...

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement showing the Climate during 1878.

Places at which Observations taken, and the year for which taken. 1878.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average Temperature in the Shade.												Cloud Proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September	October to December.	Total.	Mean of Max. Readings.	Mean of Min. Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of Max. Readings.	Mean of Min. Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of Max. Readings.	Mean of Min. Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Jacobabad	0·81	10·63	..	11·44	107·8	78·1	115·8	65·3	108·2	85·6	119·5	77·8	74·4	38·8	80·3	32·9	3·53	3·19	0·36	
Bickaneer	..	12·88	0·16	..	103·7	79·0	112·4	66·8	103·8	85·4	113·1	73·9	74·3	45·3	70·3	36·0	..	5·36	0·79	No returns from the 7th March to the 15th April 1878.
Hyderabad	0·34	13·18	..	13·52	106·6	78·9	115·0	72·8	101·5	82·7	108·4	74·9	75·8	47·9	81·8	39·5	2·45	3·26	0·20	
Kurrachee	0·68	23·23	1·42	25·33	93·8	79·6	103·6	74·4	92·6	82·0	100·7	77·1	78·3	51·2	82·8	43·3	3·14	6·00	0·82	
Bhúj	0·06	37·83	..	37·89	100·4	77·5	103·9	72·3	90·5	79·4	98·2	75·5	78·6	51·9	85·1	45·0	0·93	4·47	0·43	
Deesa	1·40	29·89	..	31·29	103·2	79·8	106·4	68·6	93·8	80·5	103·0	75·8	82·3	48·8	88·2	39·5	1·62	5·85	0·67	
Mount Abu	1·53	68·78	..	70·31	87·3	70·6	91·7	63·0	78·0	68·4	85·1	65·6	68·2	49·1	74·5	40·9	3·05	7·72	1·27	
Neemuch	0·44	43·27	..	43·71	102·8	75·5	107·8	68·2	89·5	75·1	103·3	69·8	75·9	47·3	84·1	39·5	2·67	6·43	0·79	
Indore	..	46·55	0·57	47·12	102·2	76·2	104·7	70·8	85·9	73·8	93·5	71·5	..	47·8	..	36·7	2·23	7·13	1·06	Maximum thermometer out of order in December 1878.
Rájkot	0·09	47·12	0·57	47·78	101·4	76·2	109·1	70·1	89·7	77·2	98·1	74·0	82·7	49·0	88·3	36·3	1·89	6·98	1·81	
Surat	0·06	84·60	0·95	85·61	96·6	76·3	101·5	66·9	89·7	78·4	99·3	75·5	86·1	56·5	90·7	49·6	1·13	7·18	1·87	
Akola	1·01	35·22	6·84	43·07	106·9	82·0	110·2	77·2	88·3	75·7	96·7	72·7	..	49·2	..	36·7	1·10	7·41	1·82	Ditto.
Amraoti	1·49	36·81	4·37	42·67	106·0	78·4	110·1	67·4	88·8	74·7	96·7	71·8	81·9	54·5	80·8	46·4	2·27	7·61	2·92	
Chikalda	2·18	66·85	8·62	77·65	92·7	72·4	95·6	60·8	75·1	67·4	81·9	62·1	70·8	54·4	76·8	44·7	1·95	7·76	2·08	
Buldána	0·92	35·02	6·45	42·39	99·0	78·2	101·5	74·6	83·2	72·0	88·6	69·3	77·4	58·2	82·4	50·0	2·65	7·60	3·42	
Málegaon	..	32·51	2·52	35·03	104·7	74·7	108·3	66·1	87·4	74·1	93·7	73·1	82·8	48·7	87·9	39·4	1·71	5·41	1·75	
Bombay	0·08	105·05	6·80	111·93	91·0	81·6	93·4	78·5	84·3	77·5	88·4	74·3	82·9	68·8	87·2	64·6	1·52	8·56	2·97	
Poona	0·63	25·79	7·16	33·58	94·3	75·9	98·1	72·0	81·1	73·5	85·6	71·1	78·9	62·3	82·8	56·1	2·64	8·80	3·62	
Sholápur	1·61	53·25	13·27	68·13	104·6	76·0	107·7	72·6	88·9	72·6	94·3	70·0	85·4	57·3	88·3	49·1	3·59	8·65	5·31	
Ratnágiri	0·08	156·13	9·32	165·53	93·0	80·9	93·9	77·8	84·6	76·3	89·0	72·9	87·5	66·7	93·2	62·4	0·80	7·23	2·10	
Belgaum	3·83	38·13	12·01	53·97	96·1	68·1	102·2	64·7	79·3	67·9	87·3	64·0	83·6	58·7	88·1	51·9	2·04	8·32	4·37	

B 385—16 dp

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(4.)—Table showing the Barometric Pressure at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa and Kurrachee for each month of the year.

Month.	Belgaum.				Poona.				Deesa.				Kurrachee.			
	1878.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1878.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference	1878.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1878.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.
January	27·432	+·106	+·082	+·024	27·956	+·127	+·107	+·020	29·548	+·22[illegible]	+·191	+·035	30·057	+·277	+·236	+·041
February ...	·462	+·136	+·067	+·069	·956	+·127	+·083	+·044	·526	+·204	+·146	+·058	·011	+·231	+·191	+·040
March	·408	+·082	+·031	+·051	·901	+·072	+·048	+·024	·437	+·105	+·080	+·035	29·914	+·134	+·086	+·048
April	·332	+·006	—·011	+·017	·830	+·001	—·008	+·009	·337	+·015	—·024	+·039	·801	+·021	+·007	+·014
May	·299	—·027	—·048	+·021	·790	—·039	—·057	+·018	·229	—·093	—·115	+·022	·655	—·125	—·128	+·003
June	·243	—·083	—·102	+·019	·711	—·118	—·139	+·021	·126	—·196	—·231	+·035	·551	—·229	—·279	+·050
July	·231	—·095	—·098	+·003	·704	—·125	—·148	+·023	·075	—·247	—·253	+·006	·492	—·288	—·307	+·019
August	·233	—·093	—·061	—·032	·716	—·113	—·095	—·018	·123	—·199	—·168	—·031	·543	—·237	—·195	—·042
September ...	·255	—·071	—·027	—·044	·749	—·080	—·050	—·030	·200	—·122	—·073	—·049	·629	—·151	—·113	—·038
October	·305	—·021	+·913	—·034	·845	+·016	+·030	—·014	·344	+·022	+·059	—·037	·801	+·021	+·055	—·034
November ..	·344	+·018	+·066	—·048	·883	+·054	+·097	—·043	·429	+·107	+·175	—·068	·914	+·134	+·201	—·067
December ...	·367	+·041	+·091	—·050	·911	+·082	+·132	—·050	·494	+·172	+·208	—·036	·990	+·210	+·252	—·042

(5.)—Table showing the Temperature of Air at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa and Kurrachee for each month of the year.

Month.	Belgaum.				Poona.				Deesa.				Kurrachee.			
	1878.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1878.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1878.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1878.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.
January	71·4	—4·1	—2·9	—1·2	72·9	—5·2	—5·4	+0·2	63·0	—17·1	—14·2	—2·9	62·5	—15·1	—12·7	—2·4
February ...	77·4	+1·9	+0·4	+1·5	79·2	+1·1	—1·8	+2·9	71·5	— 8·6	— 8·9	+0·3	66·5	—11·1	— 9·3	—1·8
March	81·4	+5·9	+3·8	+2·1	83·9	+5·8	+3·4	+2·4	82·7	+ 2·6	— 1·7	+4·3	76·3	— 1·3	— 2·3	+1·0
April	81·4	+5.9	+6·4	— 0·5	84·8	+6·7	+7·8	—1·1	87·1	+ 7·0	+ 8·9	—1·9	79·8	+ 2·2	+ 3·5	—1·3
May	82·0	+6·5	+4·7	+1·8	84·2	+6·1	+6·9	—0·8	91·0	+10·9	+12·7	—1·8	84·8	+ 7·2	+ 6·7	+0·5
June	77·7	+2·2	+0·4	+1·8	82·0	+3·9	+2·1	+1·8	92·6	+12·5	+11·2	+1·3	87·8	+10·2	+ 9·7	+0·5
July	73·3	—2·2	—2·4	+0·2	75·8	—2·3	—1·3	—1·0	86·4	+ 6·3	+ 5·9	+0·4	86·9	+ 9·3	+ 8·4	+0·9
August	72·0	—3·5	—3·3	—0·2	74·7	—3·4	—2·4	—1·0	81·0	+ 0·9	+ 1·8	—0·9	82·4	+ 4·8	+ 5·1	—0·3
September ...	72·0	—3·5	—2·2	—1·3	76·3	—1·8	—1·8	...	84·6	+ 3·5	+ 1·8	+1·7	85·8	+ 8·2	+ 4·8	+3·4
October	74·2	—1·3	—0·3	—1·0	76·8	—1·3	—0·2	—1·1	82·6	+ 2·5	— 0·1	+2·6	81·3	+ 3·7	+ 1·2	+2·5
November ...	72·3	—3·2	—1·5	—1·7	75·9	—2·2	—2·2	...	73·4	— 6·7	— 6·1	—0·6	72·3	— 5·3	— 4·5	—0·8
December ...	70·5	—5·0	—3·2	—1·8	70·8	—7·3	—5·1	—2·2	64·9	—15·2	—11·2	—4·0	64·9	—12·7	—10·0	—2·7

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(6.)—Table showing the Pressure of Vapour at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa and Kurrachee for each month of the year.

Month.	Belgaum.				Poona.				Deesa.				Kurrachee.			
	1878.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1878.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1878.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1878.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.
January	·503	—·111	−·116	+·005	·495	−·113	−·134	+·021	·267	−·301	−·231	−·070	·360	−·312	−·273	−·039
February ...	·460	—·154	−·112	−·042	·505	−·103	−·136	+·033	·365	−·203	−·204	+·001	·475	−·197	−·220	+·023
March	·533	—·081	−·064	−·017	·515	−·093	−·083	−·010	·405	−·163	−·155	−·008	·587	−·085	−·091	+·006
April	·612	—·002	+·007	−·009	·563	−·045	−·018	−·027	·499	−·069	−·053	−·016	·663	−·009	+·040	−·049
May	·640	+·026	+·087	−·061	·652	+·044	+·064	−·020	·698	+·130	+·089	+·041	·843	+·171	+·176	−·005
June	·711	+·097	+·108	−·011	·713	+·105	+·129	−·024	·738	+·170	+·199	−·029	·907	+·235	+·246	−·011
July	·724	+·110	+·093	+·017	·733	+·125	+·117	+·008	·875	+·307	+·249	+·058	·880	+·208	+·227	−·019
August	·721	+·107	+·076	+·031	·732	+·124	+·197	+·017	·905	+·337	+·244	+·093	·897	+·225	+·181	+·044
September ...	·718	+·104	+·068	+·036	·737	+·129	+·096	+·033	·838	+·270	+·195	+·075	·859	+·187	+·140	+·047
October	·662	+·048	+·036	+·012	·666	+·058	+·047	+·011	·541	−·027	+·021	−·048	·691	+·019	+·017	+·002
November ...	·589	—·025	−·069	+·044	·562	−·046	−·078	+·032	·383	−·185	−·146	−·039	·464	−·208	−·180	−·028
December ...	·495	—·119	−·116	−·003	·421	−·187	−·115	−·072	·305	−·263	−·211	−·052	·437	−·235	−·262	+·027

(7.)—Table showing the Rainfall at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa and Kurrachee for each month of the year.

Month.	Belgaum.			Poona.			Deesa.			Kurrachee.		
	1878.	Normal.	Difference.	1878.	Normal.	Difference.	1878.	Normal.	Difference.	1878.	Normal.	Difference.
January	...	0·10	−0·10	...	0·38	−0·38	...	0·17	− 0·17	0·29	0·81	—0·52
February ...	...	0·03	−0·03	...	0·08	−0·08	..	1·07	− 1·07	0·39	0·19	+0·20
March	...	0·37	−0·37	...	0·27	−0·27	...	0·12	− 0·12	...	0·14	—0·14
April	2·63	1·77	+0·86	0·63	0·54	+0·09	0·04	...	+ 0·04	...	...	...
May	1·20	3·14	−1·94	...	1·63	−1·63	1·36	0·09	+ 1·27	...	0·03	—0·03
June	5·60	9·82	−4·22	1·94	6·22	−4·28	0·21	2·55	− 2·34	0·07	0·26	—0·19
July	12·09	14·29	−2·20	10·43	6·75	+3·68	4·63	8·27	− 3·64	11·25	2·58	+8·67
August	14·34	9·34	+5·00	8·73	4·89	+3·84	21·79	9·04	+12·75	11·26	1·88	+9·38
September ...	6·10	2·99	+3·11	4·69	4·81	−0·12	3·26	2·20	+ 1·06	0·65	0·80	—0·15
October	6·64	4·43	+2·21	6·65	5·29	+1·36	...	0·93	− 0·93	...	0·10	—0·10
November ...	5·37	0·67	+4·70	0·51	0·56	−0·05	...	0·11	− 0·11	...	0·03	—0·03
December ...	...	0·44	−0·44	...	0·26	−0·26	...	0·02	− 0·02	...	0·21	—0·21

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(8.)—Table showing the Wind Frequency at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa and Kurrachee for each month of the year.

Month.	Belgaum.						Poona.						Deesa.						Kurrachee.					
	North or South.			East or West.			North or South.			East or West.			North or South.			East or West.			North or South.			East or West.		
	1878.	Normal.	Difference.	1878.	Normal.	Difference.	1878.	Normal.	Difference.	1878.	Normal.	Difference.	1878.	Normal.	Difference.	1878.	Normal.	Difference.	1878.	Normal.	Difference.	1878.	Normal.	Difference.
January ..	−·76	−·33	−·43	+1·09	+ ·94	+·14	− ·15	−·22	+·07	+0·10	+0·44	−·34	+0·87	+0·82	+0·05	+0·16	[illegible]	[illegible]	+·28	+·34	− ·06	+0·15	+·039	−·24
February ..	−·73	−·10	−·63	+0·48	+ ·44	+·04	+ ·48	+·30	+·18	+0·11	−0·11	+·22	+0·26	+0·68	−0·42	−0·12	−0·33	+·21	−·05	+·23	−·28	−0·66	−0·41	−·25
March ..	+·03	..	+·03	−0·51	− ·16	−·35	+ ·65	+·61	−·09	−0·31	−0·56	+·25	+0·21	+0·27	−0·06	−0·38	−0·71	+·33	−·72	+·11	− ·83	−1·41	−1·10	−·31
April ..	+·08	−·01	+·09	−0·32	− ·48	+·16	+ ·55	+·80	−·25	−0·10	−0·56	+·46	−0·23	+0·03	−0·31	−0·39	−1·07	+·18	−·93	−·04	− ·89	−1·45	−1·36	−·19
May	+·27	−·06	+·33	−1·30	−1·47	+·17	+1·12	+·77	+·35	−1·39	−1·09	−·30	−1·16	−0·89	−0·27	−1·06	−1·26	+·20	−·91	−·11	− ·83	−1·68	−1·59	−·09
June	−·25	−·51	+·26	−1·30	−1·64	+·34	+ ·39	+·05	+·34	−1·41	−1·46	+·05	−1·51	−0·95	−0·56	−0·24	−0·64	+·40	−·95	−·25	− ·70	−1·34	−1·57	+·23
July	+·11	−·62	+·73	−1·88	−1·68	−·20	− ·14	−·32	+·18	−1·69	−1·70	+·01	−1·09	−1·19	+0·10	−0·28	−0·99	+·71	−·55	..	− ·55	−1·39	−1·60	+·21
August ..	−·17	−·34	+·17	−1·80	−1·75	−·05	− ·03	−·18	+·15	−1·85	−1·66	−·19	−0·41	−1·02	+0·61	−0·82	−1·08	+·26	−·79	+·08	− ·87	−1·35	−1·59	+·24
September ..	−·36	−·17	−·19	−1·38	−1·65	+·27	− ·29	+·24	−·53	−1·39	−1·42	+·03	+0·24	−0·43	+0·57	−0·07	−0·93	+·86	−·98	+·02	−1·00	−1·37	−1·57	+·20
October ..	+·27	..	+·27	+0·15	+0·14	+·01	+ ·16	+·27	−·11	+0·05	+0·21	−·16	+0·45	+0·06	+0·39	−0·16	−0·27	+·11	−·56	−·03	−0·53	−1·36	−1·20	−·16
November ..	+·24	+·14	+·10	+1·06	+1·66	−·60	+ ·62	−·06	+·68	+1·23	+1·41	−·18	+0·41	+0·53	−0·09	+0·50	+0·35	+·15	−·07	+·27	−0·34	+0·06	−0·33	+·39
December ..	−·09	−·07	−·02	+0·99	+1·41	−·42	+ ·04	−·24	+·28	+1·52	+1·14	+·38	+0·74	+0·71	+0·03	+0·15	+0·20	−·05	+·30	+·25	+0·05	+0·19	+0·36	−·17

(9.)—Table showing the Relative Humidity at Belgaum, Poona, Bombay, Deesa and Kurrachee for each month of the year,

Month.	Belgaum.			Poona.			Bombay.			Deesa.			Kurrachee.		
	1878.	Normal.	Difference.	1878.	Normal.	Difference.	1878.	Normal	Difference.	1878.	Normal.	Difference	1878.	Normal.	Difference.
January	65	61	+4	61	56	+5	71	71	...	46	50	−4	64	58	+6
February ...	49	55	−6	50	49	+1	76	70	+6	47	45	+2	73	61	+12
March	50	54	−4	44	46	−2	77	74	+3	36	41	−5	65	63	+2
April	57	57	...	47	46	+1	78	76	+2	39	37	+2	65	64	+1
May	59	68	−9	56	54	+2	74	75	−1	48	42	+6	70	70	...
June	75	80	−5	65	69	−4	80	82	−2	48	52	−4	69	69	...
July	88	86	+2	82	76	+6	91	87	+4	70	65	+5	69	70	−1
August	92	87	+5	85	78	+7	93	87	+6	86	74	+12	81	74	+7
September ...	91	83	+8	81	75	+6	91	86	+5	71	69	+2	70	71	−1
October	78	74	+4	73	66	+7	83	81	+2	49	56	−7	65	67	−2
November ...	74	64	+10	63	56	+7	79	71	+8	47	48	−1	58	57	+1
December ...	66	62	+4	56	58	−2	71	71	...	49	48	+1	71	56	+15

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(10.)—Table showing the Cloud Proportion at Belgaum, Poona, Bombay, Deesa, and Kurrachee for each month of the year.

Month.	Belgaum.			Poona.			Bombay.			Deesa.			Kurrachee.		
	1878.	Normal.	Difference.	1878.	Normal.	Difference.	1878.	Normal.	Difference.	1878.	Normal.	Difference.	1878.	Normal	Difference.
January	2·4	2·7	−0·3	4·6	2·3	+2·3	3·5	2·3	+1·2	1·3	2·1	−0·8	2·0	4·0	−2·0
February ...	0·8	2·3	−1·5	0·7	1·3	−0·6	0·4	1·4	−1·0	3·5	1·6	+1·9	5·4	2·8	+2·6
March	1·4	3·1	−1·7	2·5	2·4	+0·1	0·6	2·0	−1·4	1·6	2·5	−0·9	3·0	4·2	−1·2
April	2·9	4·1	−1·2	3·0	2·9	+0·1	1·3	2·3	−1·0	2·0	1·8	+0·2	2·4	2·8	−0·4
May	2·7	5·2	−2·5	2·4	4·0	−1·6	1·8	4·3	−2·5	0·8	1·3	−0·5	2·9	3·7	−0·8
June	7·2	8·2	−1·0	7·6	7·9	−0·3	7·1	8·0	−0·9	3·1	4·9	−1·8	4·1	6·1	−2·0
July	8·9	8·6	+0·3	9·6	8·8	+0·8	9·4	9·3	+0·1	7·4	7·8	−0·4	7·6	8·8	−1·2
August	8·8	8·4	+0·4	9·3	8·6	+0·7	9·4	9·3	+0·1	8·6	8·1	+0·5	8·0	8·6	−0·6
September ...	8·4	7·6	+0·8	8·7	7·2	+1·5	8·3	7·8	+0·5	4·2	5·6	−1·4	4·2	5·3	−1·1
October	6·4	6·0	+0·4	6·3	4·6	+1·7	5·9	4·5	+1·4	1·4	1·9	−0·5	1·2	2·2	−1·0
November ...	4·6	4·0	+0·6	3·7	2·8	+0·9	2·1	2·7	−0·6	0·4	1·2	−0·8	0·6	2·1	−1·5
December ...	2·1	3·0	−0·9	0·8	2·1	−1·3	0·9	2·1	−1·2	0·1	1·7	−1·6	0·6	3·0	−2·4

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

B.—WEATHER

(11.)—Statement of

District.	Per Standard Maund of 40 Seers,																							
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bájri.			Jowári.			Gram.			Salt.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay	6	6	4	2	3	7	6	7	8	6	3	10	4	8	3	3	8	6	4	6	0	3	14	4
Northern Division.																								
Ahmedabad ...	4	14	6	3	0	6	7	12	3	5	13	6	4	3	7	4	0	1	5	6	9	3	0	0
Kaira	5	2	4	3	4	3	7	2	6	5	9	8	4	8	3	4	1	10	5	2	2	3	2	2
Panch Mahals ...	5	3	6	5	10	8	6	15	7	6	6	5	4	6	11	3	14	5	4	12	9	3	13	0
Broach	5	8	6	4	15	4	5	14	8	4	14	4	4	5	11	3	15	5	5	1	9	3	1	9
Surat	5	11	5	5	8	3	6	10	7	5	11	5	4	0	0	4	7	1	3	14	5	3	10	2
Thána	6	3	6	5	4	10	6	8	0	5	7	10	4	12	0	4	10	1	4	10	5	3	14	1
Kolába	6	9	3		...		6	13	3	4	13	5		...			...		5	0	6	3	13	4
Central Division.																								
Násik	4	1	7	6	6	0	6	11	1	5	1	4	3	11	8	2	5	9	4	9	7	3	8	7
Khándesh... ...	4	11	2½		...		6	7	7	5	5	1	2	15	6	2	9	6	4	1	7	3	10	8
Ahmednagar ...	5	6	2		...		6	1	2	5	7	0	3	9	5	3	13	2	5	0	0¾	3	8	10
Poona	5	12	5	5	3	5	6	0	1	5	1	8	4	1	6	3	9	11	4	5	2	3	10	0
Sholápur	6	2	5 11/12		...		5	13	8½	5	2	2¼	3	13	9 5/12	3	13	5¾	4	12	6½	4	4	8⅔
Sátára	6	8	2		...		6	7	10	5	11	3	4	11	2	4	15	1	5	9	9	3	15	4
Southern Division.																								
Belgaum	6	0	10	3	8	1	4	14	11	4	10	5	3	8	0	3	6	5	4	15	1	3	3	6
Dhárwár	7	15	7		...		6	2	3	4	7	4	3	13	0	3	11	3	6	0	0	3	15	8
Kaládgi	8	1	7		...		8	4	10	5	15	8	3	2	5	3	6	9	6	3	5	4	6	10
Kánara	6	3	11	3	0	7	6	10	7	5	4	7	3	15	6	3	15	5	5	8	9	3	14	3
Ratnágiri		...			...		5	14	11	4	4	5		...			...			...		2	11	6
Sind.																								
Kurrachee ...	5	0	0	2	10	0	5	14	0	4	13	0	4	4	0	3	13	0	3	11	0	2	14	0
Hydcrabad ...	4	10	6	3	0	3½	5	8	9	5	0	9	4	5	9	4	0	9	5	0	1	4	6	0
Shikárpur... ...	4	8	8	2	15	5	5	11	3	4	11	9	3	4	11	3	14	3	3	8	3	3	4	11
Thar and Párkar...	5	5	11		...		7	4	9	6	2	5	5	0	6	4	6	0		...		3	6	8
Upper Sind Frontier	4	8	11	3	10	7	6	8	1	5	11	0		...		3	15	4	4	4	5	4	4	9

AND CROPS—*continued.*

Prices of Products, 1878-79.

EACH EQUAL TO 80 TOLAS.				PER CANDY OF 784 lbs.	PER CUBIC FOOT.		REMARKS.
Flour.	Dall.	Ghee.	Firewood.	Cotton, cleaned.	Timber (Teak).	Timber (Jungle).	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
13 12 0	6 11 1	36 4 0	0 8 6	16 3 9	2 6 5	1 9 9	For March only.
6 0 3	5 13 6	31 3 2	0 8 0	...	2 0 0	1 4 0	
5 9 3	6 0 0	37 1 6	0 7 11⅔	...	* ...	* ...	* There is no timber mart at Kaira.
6 0 11	6 7 1	35 1 4	0 4 8	...	1 5 4	0 5 8	
6 1 3	5 13 0	40 6 11	0 5 7	...	1 2 11	0 9 4	
5 0 0	5 8 0	40 0 0	0 6 4	...	1 3 4	0 9 3	
...	7 5 8	40 13 5	0 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 2 0	
...	7 8 3	46 8 0	0 8 5	...	0 3 0	0 2 5	
7 4 2	5 7 5	33 11 2	0 4 8	...	1 14 2	0 5 4	
5 10 3	5 3 0	36 9 0	0 9 7	...	0 11 4½	0 4 11	
5 13 10	5 9 6	32 13 6	0 7 7	...	...	...	
6 9 9	6 0 3	34 10 10	0 8 11	...	2 0 0	1 0 0	
6 6 2 7/13	6 10 0	38 8 2	0 6 7¼	...	2 15 11 1/6	2 5 7 3/4	
6 15 11	6 7 3	34 1 5	0 5 8	...	3 8 0	...	
6 11 8	6 3 2	31 0 7	0 4 9	...	2 0 4	1 7 0	
7 5 4	6 15 11	33 10 0	0 6 9	...	2 0 0	1 8 0	
9 11 1	6 5 4	40 0 0	0 6 9	...	...	...	
7 4 3	6 9 8	44 3 0	0 3 6	...	...	...	
...	6 8 2	36 5 5	...†	...	3 4 0	1 4 0	† 8 7/12 bundles per rupee.
5 10 0	7 2 0	32 7 0	0 6 4	...	3 7 0	2 0 0	
5 12 11	7 1 14‡	31 8 5	0 4 2½	...	...	...	‡ Mung.
5 1 10	6 2 2	29 13 11	0 4 3	...	3 0 0	0 8 0	
...	6 5 8§	32 10 11	0 2 11	...	...	...	§ Mung.
5 2 7	8 0 3	31 5 10	0 5 4	...	...	...	

B.—WEATHER AND

(12.)—Prices

District.	Wages per Diem.				Cart per Diem.	
	Skilled.		Unskilled.			
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	1 8 0	1 8 0
Kaira	6 as. to 8 as.	6 as. to 8 as.	3 as. to 4 as.	3 as. to 4 as.	1 4 0	1 0 0
Panch Mahals	0 6 10	0 7 3	0 2 5	0 2 4	1 1 2	1 1 2
Broach	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 3	0 3 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Surat	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Thána	8 as. to Re. 1-8	8 as. to Re. 1-8.	2 as. to 5 as.	2 as. to 5 as.	8 as. to Rs. 2	8 as. to Rs. 2
Kolába	8 as. to Rs. 2	8 as. to Re. 1-8	3 as. to 4 as.	3 as. to 4 as.	1 0 0	1 0 0
Central Division.						
Násik	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 2 3	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Khándesh	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 3 0 per kos.	0 3 0 per kos.
Ahmednagar	0 9 0	0 8 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	1 8 5	1 0 0
Poona	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Sholápur	4 as. to 12 as.	4 as. to 12 as.	1 a. to 3 as.	1 a. to 3 as.	12 as. to Re. 1-6	8 as. to Re. 1-4
Sátára	4 as. to Re. 1	6 as. to Re. 1	1½ a. to 4 as.	1½ a. to 4 as.	10 as. to Re. 1-4	10 as. to Re. 1-4
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Dhárwár	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 3 6	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kaládgi	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kánara	8 as. to Re. 1	8 as. to Re. 1	2 as. to 6 as.	2 as. to 6 as.	Re. 1 to Rs. 2	Re. 1 to Rs. 2
Ratnágiri	0 8 9	0 9 0	0 3 6	0 3 6	1 4 0	1 4 0
Sind.						
Kurrachee	8 as. to Rs. 1-8	14 as. to Re. 1	4 as. to 8 as.	4 as. to 8 as.	2 8 0	2 8 0
Hyderabad	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Shikárpur	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
Thar and Párkar	12 as. to Re. 1	6 as. to Re. 1-2	2 as. to 5 as.	2 as. to 4 as.	Re. 1 to Re. 1-8	12 as. to Re. 1
Upper Sind Frontier ..	Re. 1 to Re. 1-2	Re. 1 to Re. 1-2	4 as. to 5 as.	4 as. to 5 as.	14 as.	Re. 1 to Re. 1-4

CROPS—*concluded.*

of Labour.

Camels.		Pack Bullocks.		Horses, Asses, &c.		Remarks.
1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	....	..	
....	....	....	....	Donkeys, 3 as. to 4 as.	Donkeys, 3 as. to 4 as.	
....	....	..	....	Donkeys, 6 as. 6 pies.	Donkeys, 6 as. 5 pies.	
....	....	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	..	
....	....	....	....	Asses conveying bricks 2 as.	Asses, 2 as.	
....	....	8 as. to 12 as.	8 as. to 12 as.	Donkeys, 4 as. to 6 as. Horses, 12 as. to Re. 1. He-buffaloes, 8 as. to 12 annas.	4 as. to 6 as. 12 as. to Re. 1. 8 as. to 12 as.	
....	....	....	....	Boats (Machwas), Rs. 5 to Rs. 8.	Rs. 5 to Rs. 8.	
....	....	0 6 0	0 6 0	Horses, 6 as.	6 annas.	
....	....	....	....	....	8 as.	
0 14 0	0 12 0	....	....	....	....	
0 8 0	0 8 0	....	....	....	....	
....	....	4 as. to 8 as.	3 as. to 8 as.	Horses, 5 as. to 12 as. Donkeys, 1½ as. to 3 as.	4 as. to 8 as. 1½ as. to 3 as.	
14 as. to Rs. 2	12 as. to Rs. 2	4 as. to 10 as.	4 as. to 10 as.	Horses, 5 as. to 12 as.. Mules, 7 as. to 8 as .. Donkeys, 2 as. to 6 as.. He-buffaloes, 3 as. ..	5 as. to 12 as. 6 as. to 8 as. 2 as. to 6 as. 3 as. to 4 as.	
....	....	0 8 0	0 8 0	Horses, 8 as.	8 as.	
....	....	0 8 0	0 8 0	....	....	
0 10 0	0 10 0	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	Boats, 12 as. to Rs. 3...	Boats, 12 as. to Rs. 3.	
....	....	0 6 0	0 6 0	Boats nominal	Boats nominal.	
1 0 0	1 4 0	....	....	....	....	
0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	Boats, Rs. 3	Boats, Rs. 2-8.	
Riding, Rs. 18 to 20 Baggage, Rs. 6 to 7	Rs. 18 to 20 Rs. 10 to 12	....	....	....	....	
From 6 as. to 8 as. a day, or 10 kos per rupee.	8 as. a day, or 10 kos per rupee.	....	....	....	....	
4 as. to 5 as.	6 as. to 8 as.	....	....	....	....	

C.—MANUFACTURES.

Statement showing the Number of Mills working in the Bombay Presidency during 1878-79, with the Number of Spindles and Looms in each, and the estimated Quantity of Cotton consumed in each.

No.	Name of Mill.	Nominal Horse-power of Engines employed.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Cotton consumed (estimated).	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	Remarks.
	Mills working in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.				Candies.		
1	Albert Mills and Manufacturing Company, Limited	85	18,800	Nil.	1,154	460	In liquidation.
2	Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited ..	95	28,000	Nil.	3,000	580	
3	Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	120	28,816	100	3,600	535	
4	Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company..	80	21,340	418	2,440	700	
5	Colába do. do. ..	160	35,560	576	2,107	1,016	Ceased working on 18th January 1879 when the Company went into liquidation.
6	Kurla do. do. ..	120	29,516	550	3,209	920	
7	Empress do. do. ..	120	20,484	Nil.	863	450	Commenced working, 5th March 1879.
8	Girgaum Cotton Mills	35	4,800	Nil.	450	125	
9	Hindustán Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited..	132	31,592	390	3,232	768	
10	Jivráj Bálu do. do. ..	80	23,500	301	2,600	725	
11	Jádhavji Rághavji Spinning and Weaving Mills..	80	44,000	Nil.	2,650	500	
12	Khatáv Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited..	154	25,148	340	2,500	700	
13	Murárji Gocoldás do. do. ..	145	34,336	472	3,575	1,100	
14	Mándvi Spinning, Weaving and Press Company, Limited	120	26,304	Nil.	1,240	650	Ceased working since March last, when the Company went into liquidation.
15	Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited..	260	61,248	1,214	7,000	2,000	
16	Mázgaon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited..	120	30,096	360	4,163	1,050	
17	Manchester and Bombay do. ..	140	37,392	Nil.	1,837	611	
18	New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited..	200	50,870	770	2,031	1,550	Ceased working on 17th January 1879, when the Company went into liquidation.
19	New Alexandra do. do. .	160	25,276	388	1,528	930	Ditto.
20	New Dharamsi Punjabhai do. do. .	600	92,094	1280	8,396	3,500	Mill altogether stopped for some part of the year, and at other times only partially worked.
21	New Great Eastern do. do. .	160	30,664	685	4,484	1,000	
22	New Colába Company, Limited ..	120	20,664	372	3,294	670	
23	National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited ..	120	19,000	Nil.	1,503	400	
24	Narsi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited..	....	24,016	376	1,616	812	Ceased working on 18th January 1879, when the Company went into liquidation.
25	Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited..	130	19,832	Nil.	1,217	450	In liquidation. Stopped working 12th January 1879.
26	New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ..	160	21,312	350	2,400	640	
27	Oriental do. do. ..	258	51,078	928	7,102	1,680	
28	Sassoon do. do. ..	240	50,220	804	7,501	1,380	
29	Sundardás Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited	70	17,640	140	2,206	500	
30	Sivlál Motilall Spinning Mills ..	150	29,000	Nil.	2,600	350	Formerly the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mills.
31	Shaik Essa Bin Khalifá's Mills ..	100	14,200	42	1,150	240	
32	Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited	65	13,424	Nil.	1,600	400	
	Total ..	4,680	980,822	10,856	89,848	27,392	

C.—MANUFACTURES—*concluded.*

Statement showing the Number of Mills working in the Bombay Presidency during 1878-79, with the Number of Spindles and Looms in each, and the estimated Quantity of Cotton consumed in each—concluded.

No.	Name of Mill.	Nominal Horse-power of Engines employed.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Cotton consumed (estimated).	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	Remarks.
	Mills working Up-Country.						
					Candies		
33	Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	100	22,340	805	1,815	958	
34	Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited	45	16,620	163	2,300	500	
35	Bechardass Spinning and Weaving Mills	65	15,000	192	1,251	500	
36	Broach Mills Company, Limited ..	500	23,008	200	807	600	
37	Bhávnagar Mills and Press do. ..	40	12,064	120	1,198	499	
38	Gulám Bábá Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ..	60	14,688	100	1,613	436	
39	Jaffer Alli do. ..	85	15,792	142	1,579	460	
40	Sholápur do. ..	40	20,336	108	2,199	475	
41	Nádiád do. ..	51	9,744	Nil.	802	300	
42	Khándesh do. ..	70	16,996	215	2,400	....	Closed on account of a fire from May 1878 to February 1879.
	Total ..	1,056	1,60,488	1,455	16,024	4,728	
	Grand Total ..	....	1,147,310	12,314	1,05,872	....	

D.—

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during

Article.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.				Austria.			
			1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs
Agricultural Implements ..	Value.	Bombay	..	1,045	..	1,290	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	2,402	..	1,400	..	..	..	..
Animals, living	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.) ..	Value.	Bombay	..	15,92,112	..	12,18,898	..	28,626	..	56,998
		Sind ..	..	31,960	..	42,364	..	1,212	..	30
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	Bombay	..	2,84,079	..	2,31,662	..	3,[illegible]	..	1,864
		Sind ..	..	11,003	..	8,681	..	..	..	..
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	Bombay	4,114	3,82,290	4,409	3,92,516	7	969	14	1,492
		Sind ..	128	17,854	167	23,498	..	..	..	..
Building and Engineering Materials—										
Cement	,,	Bombay	43,678	1,10,850	67,764	1,52,544	99	244	4,140	8,360
		Sind ..	1,575	2,910	6,210	17,803	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	84,080	..	59,085	..	9	..	24
		Sind ..	..	585	..	7,897	..	..	..	..
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	637,993	2,33,117	367,495	1,39,701	28	10	..	..
		Sind ..	15,997	7,123	10,757	5,353	..	..	80	99
Clocks and Watches	No.	Bombay	6,509	82,383	9,978	1,03,504	14	160	27	258
		Sind ..	260	4,698	273	8,792	..	..	..	..
Coal—										
Coal	Tons.	Bombay	394,547	65,83,045	331,485	63,11,452	28 lbs.	1	..	..
		Sind ..	6,186	1,16,492	7,747	1,53,301	..	..	..	..
Coke	,,	Bombay	1,640	37,394	1,967	45,277	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	246	8,260	60	1,700	..	..	..	..
Corals, real	Lbs.	Bombay	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corks	Cwt.	Bombay	352	42,466	331	43,335	37 lbs.	83	..	..
		Sind ..	18	1,963	7	1,128	..	..	..	..
Cotton—										
Raw	,,	Bombay	..	..	128	3,868	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	9,898,852	72,73,548	6,744,084	56,06,139	9,900	9,799	51,310	57,713
		Sind ..	..	..	10,810	11,036	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods—										
Grey	Yds.	Bombay	230,653,281	2,59,30,951	200,709,481	2,20,98,896	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	1,681,374	1,78,863	1,004,584	1,06,494	..	..	..	..
White	,,	Bombay	64,088,050	89,44,549	57,359,341	75,25,443	..	..	979	356
		Sind ..	88,814	15,677	86,895	13,402	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,,	Bombay	48,708,455	88,70,943	58,662,234	1,00,08,262	90,035	16,350	86,136	14,469
		Sind ..	848,764	1,36,787	5,14,942	78,343	26,998	10,328	41,441	14,130
Other sorts of Piece-goods	Value	Bombay	..	7,51,543	..	5,88,139	..	506	..	..
		Sind ..	112	100	73	75	..	..	..	..
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	Bombay	271,491	3,52,265	239,004	2,96,867	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	20	21	28	80	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of manufactures	Value.	Bombay	..	5,86,578	..	5,83,883	..	1,040	..	231
		Sind ..	..	2,901	..	1,759	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	,,	Bombay	..	3,99,816	..	5,07,375	..	19,195	..	16,187
		Sind ..	..	20,822	..	15,433	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	Bombay	2,179	5,27,636	1,660	3,72,985	..	35,980	95	35,761
		Sind ..	9	1,439	8	985	..	..	..	137
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value.	Bombay	..	3,10,669	..	2,97,223	..	805	..	..
		Sind ..	..	17,503	..	9,444	..	..	..	..
Flax—										
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay	570,000	1,49,159	443,242	1,35,412	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	948	1,104	..	..	..	..
Canvas	,,	Bombay	356,725	1,61,250	614,214	2,74,069	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	11,086	7,051	8,978	4,482	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	291,641	1,28,411	67,229	61,686	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	3,603	2,744	1,131	3,092	..	..	..	7,263
Fruits and Vegetables ..	Value	Bombay	..	755	..	248	..	4,851	..	..
		Sind ..	..	240	..	770	..	..	..	..
Glass and Glassware—		Bombay	259	43,720	394	58,120	393	18,001	913	64,166
Beads and False Pearls ..	Cwt.	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	870
		Bombay	..	6,03,951	..	5,14,078	..	31,238	..	30,595
Other ware	Value.	Sind ..	..	29,191	..	38,086	..	..	..	..

TRADE,

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency the two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,04,295	..	74,882	..	99,589	..	1,33,675	..	20	..	31
..	2,477	..	950	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	53	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	964	10	1,433	17-45 lbs.	1,863	19	2,110	..	..	..	..
1 lb.	2	25 lbs.	50	31 lbs.	29	29 lbs.	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	8	4,393	11,925	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	824	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	70	..	..	32	11	40	45	..	..	392	300
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,891	72,071	6,950	83,756	333	4,570	1,262	15,840	..	..	1	150
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	565	9,755	5,480	1,00,737	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	28	560	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	2,635	..	..	7,796	19,155	13,252	15,316	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
159	23,418	129	21,073	17	2,322	106	16,045	..	..	..	..
6 lbs.	5	..	..	64	3,559	39	3,712	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	840
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7,500	8,075	27,862	29,756	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	7	..	..	..	..	29,801	8,173	104	23	423	90
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34,226	11,063	4,012	1,906	295,005	97,218	334,273	96,496	315	71	114	28
29,842	16,169	51,331	15,307	221,401	55,609	713,358	1,45,958	2,461	688	1,525	179
..	..	..	..	17,863	3,473	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	9	..	29,980	..	26,837	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5,861	9,713	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	167	..	527	..	1,458	..	6,986	..	6	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6,179	..	18,823	..	505	..	1,025	..	..	..	2,371
463	2,79,103	345	1,80,575	4	64,474	111	46,102	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	52	..	1,332	..	655	..	1,128	..	27	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	580	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	..	1,398	..	58,584	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,705	..	..
52	1,14,221	139	1,39,888	3,471-48 lbs	1,34,527	3,470	1,42,929	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	166	..	4,819	..	5,593	..	16,228	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the

Article.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	241-12 lbs.	1,512	832	5,467	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	6 lbs.	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hardware and Cutlery	Value: Bombay	..	17,36,631	..	15,69,628	..	2,979	..	7,485
	Value: Sind	..	29,037	..	30,940	..	..	..	..
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	,, Bombay	..	1,88,337	..	2,47,070	..	15,087	..	8,622
	,, Sind	..	18,505	..	10,196	..	..	..	..
Ivory									
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,, Bombay	..	4,75,936	..	2,74,599	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	35	..	30	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, &c.	,, Bombay	..	79,241	..	1,00,729	..	3,473	..	5,238
	,, Sind	..	2,503	..	2,196	..	..	..	900
Leather, and Manufactures of	,, Bombay	..	3,68,710	..	3,95,725	..	709	..	536
	,, Sind	..	10,179	..	11,996	..	..	..	..
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals. Bombay	270,295	5,94,497	208,551	4,64,316	5,293	16,683	4,972	16,045
	Gals. Sind	30,023	90,447	33,416	86,240	..	..	..	..
Spirits	,, Bombay	82,733	5,30,411	75 325	4,22,381	19	144	43	381
	,, Sind	32,418	3,60,303	34,165	3,20,023	..	..	..	..
Wines and Liqueurs	,, Bombay	95,318	8,24,747	87,009	7,15,338	1,740	10,300	2,204	11,631
	,, Sind	17,567	2,06,256	14,027	1,54,668	25	80	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	1,849	5,924	2,558	9,240	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	726	2,974	4	10	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Millwork	Value Bombay	..	38,95,940	..	37,98,703	..	137	..	23,226
	Value Sind	..	67,462	..	2,00,768	..	..	..	..
Matches, Lucifer and other	,, Bombay	..	4,34,891	..	3,11,562	..	983	..	..
	,, Sind	..	1,066	..	313	..	..	..	..
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt. Bombay	5,276	2,45,643	9,574	4,09,095	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	,, Bombay	113,689	50,02,581	96,251	40,36,433	121	20,022	26	4,416
	,, Sind	89	5,442	128	4,938	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	4	181	10	447	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron—									
Wrought	,, Bombay	983,102	57,81,792	1,029,138	61,26,275	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	22,610	1,88,137	104,465	6,02,709	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	57,225	1,34,571	21,869	52,073	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	815	2,460	601	1,885	..	..	..	..
Lead	,, Bombay	9,334	1,23,970	6,851	88,248	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	111	1,950	70	1,480	..	..	..	..
Steel	,, Bombay	55,493	4,71,803	46,546	3,85,429	664	5,169	600	3,930
	,, Sind	1,288	12,675	2,004	16,090	..	..	..	..
Tin—									
Unwrought	,, Bombay	44	1,954	184	6,412	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	6	430	1	85	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	6	448	1	48	..	..	..	..
Zinc or Spelter	,, Bombay	31,796	4,23,009	26,255	3,16,534	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	2,069	30,948	6,241	69,698	..	..	..	..
		lbs.							
All other sorts unenumerated	,, Bombay	4,211-110	2,79,918	1,899	1,48,792	4	1,659	44	6,292
	,, Sind	41	5,133	40	3,783	..	..	..	..
Oils	Gals. Bombay	88,376	1,56,974	143,907	2,23,185	116,863	1,46,244	53,728	47,168
	Gals. Sind	18,253	29,196	17,023	18,125	..	..	..	111
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value Bombay	..	6,43,540	..	5,80,536	..	20	..	..
	Value Sind	..	11,399	..	20,831	..	..	..	4,36,826
Paper and Pasteboard	,, Bombay	..	9,19,149	..	6,98,575	..	5,03,583	..	..
	,, Sind	..	24,573	..	35,923	..	..	..	1,545
Provisions	,, Bombay	..	9,25,757	..	9,33,383	..	1,197	..	..
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,, Sind	..	1,45,308	..	2,08,067	..	..	..	..
	,, Bombay	..	46,55,885	..	34,14,934	..	11	..	..
	,, Sind	..	1,95,097	..	3,07,213	..	..	..	..
Salt	Tons. Bombay	18	4,143	27	4,595	..	..	..	..
	Tons. Sind	29	394	..	269	..	..	..	..
Shells and Cowries	Value Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	30,737	1,58,702	9,282	52,960	4,178	21,414	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7,250	..	7,781	..	10,439	..	11,308	..	641	..	48
..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,925	..	4,682	..	24,138	..	17,913	..	..	..	75
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,088	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,960	..	3,702	..	2,798	..	3,891	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	325	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8,281	..	15,268	..	882	..	2,175	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	23	..	..	385	1,282	1,684	6,169	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68,746	4,92,970	48,709	3,33,669	19,471	1,79,562	37,920	2,68,738	..	..	51	733
2,359	31,177	2,509	29,145	6,324	80,010	4,200	48,903	..	..	..	..
32,377	1,94,440	25,152	1,21,976	9,428	61,365	11,346	59,232	90	271	143	257
787	6,450	1,790	11,937	3,201	24,770	1,825	10,685	..	..	..	..
..	..	22	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,314	..	1,685	..	8,300	..	3,252	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2,368	..	617	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
515	25,626	9	2,008	493	1,09,281	405	90,615	..	..	2	83
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	286
..	..	..	..	..	..	58	441	100	712	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	80
2	29	98	1,226	..	..	200	2,190	..	..	2	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	25 lbs.	44	4	325	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	200	2,250	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-18 lbs.	271	1	237	204-38 lbs.	34,290	174	30,373	..	..	2	57
3 lbs.	29	..	..	3 lbs.	6	9 lbs.	9	..	..	..	..
56	306	124	875	89	421	170	652	..	..	12,626	21,051
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	5,780	..	339	..	..	..	357
..	1,728	..	4,483	..	33,092	..	45,866	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17,712	..	13,603	..	7,930	..	8,685	..	408	..	1,181
..	..	..	25	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the

Article.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silk—*continued.* Manufactures—			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	301,689	2,97,680	195,844	2,30,929	650	614	1,072	687
	Yds. Sind	50	100	20	55	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	1,957	..	3,328	..	528	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	11	..	855	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	13,693	7,692	90	150	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt. Bombay	55·30 lbs.	1,470	79	1,835	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	7	185	2	75	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	499	400	12,895	6,146	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco— Unmanufactured	Bombay	..	..	..	..	10	20	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	Bombay	158,690	1,08,077	238,644	1,34,074	1,051	1,829	2,124	3,995
	Sind	4,137	3,277	59,664	33,022	..	..	6	22
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value. Bombay	..	2,47,162	..	1,98,133	..	14,421	..	11,801
	Value. Sind	..	15,869	..	16,770	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas	No. Bombay	176,332	1,92,005	317,979	3,64,449	..	..	54	130
	No. Sind	119	180	12	55	..	..	..	..
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value. Bombay	..	1,08,130	..	1,00,460	..	8,068	..	3,740
	Value. Sind	..	856	..	368	..	..	..	..
Wool— Raw	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	175	56	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	22 lbs.	3	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of— Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	1,975,425	19,14,956	2,589,413	22,91,427	5,246	3,598	1,351	703
	Yds. Sind	3,423	10,633	9,695	19,233	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	50,299	..	1,00,291	..	1,395	..	2,295
	Value. Sind	..	1,185	..	2,151	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	Bombay	..	29,10,654	..	32,79,101	..	62,513	..	40,217
	Sind	..	71,849	..	63,731	..	..	..	750
Merchandise— Free	Bombay	..	1,58,48,576	..	1,92,61,742	..	5,62,460	..	5,66,111
	Sind	..	3,54,384	..	9,17,714	..	..	..	840
Dutiable	Bombay	..	8,35,27,814	..	7,08,73,343	..	4,52,729	..	3,75,643
	Sind	..	13,10,279	..	20,33,530	..	11,620	..	15,952
Total	Bombay	..	9,93,76,390	..	9,01,35,085	..	10,15,189	..	9,41,754
	Sind	..	21,64,663	..	29,51,244	..	11,620	..	16,792
Treasure— Gold	Bombay	..	14,57,500	..	18,67,000	..	58,785	..	7,100
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay	..	9,41,42,134	..	2,08,67,943	..	10,000	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Bombay	..	9,55,99,634	..	2,27,34,943	..	68,785	..	7,100
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure.	Bombay	..	19,49,76,024	..	11,28,70,028	..	10,83,974	..	9,48,854
	Sind	..	21,64,663	..	29,51,244	..	11,620	..	16,792
Government— Stores	Bombay	..	95,83,174	..	57,10,145	..	..	..	25
	Sind	..	27,41,745	..	14,31,634	..	..	..	..
Treasure— Gold	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Treasure	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Stores and Treasure	Bombay	..	95,83,174	..	57,10,145	..	..	..	25
	Sind	..	27,41,745	..	14,31,634	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
98,180	1,89,515	175,802	3,05,370	174,740	3,49,292	258,933	4,69,050	..	..	27	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	60	..	..
581	14,506	389	6,745	..	..	..	..	389,096	63,91,802	812,301	1,29,41,676
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	264	165
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
376	583	4,079	3,670	1,087	2,678	854	1,865	7	15	9,185	1,091
..	1,762	..	11,966	..	1,706	..	3,507	..	..	..	3
184	245	450	779	48	160	12	48	9	70	8	21
..	3,001	..	1,776	..	5,516	..	620	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,406	10,118	4,467	3,406	6,643	8,508	15,589	19,477	..	..	17	24
..	267	..	10	..	166	..	..	..	205	..	..
..	4,848	..	16,930	..	68,880	..	33,969	..	737	..	2,186
..	13,490	..	477 43,914	..	937 1,21,743	..	2,635 2,58,829	..	149	..	24,406
..	2	..	467	..	589	..	2,645	..	..	..	..
..	16,01,728	..	13,62,821	..	13,44,218	..	17,00,369	..	63,97,269	..	1,29,49,077
..	40,188	..	42,137	..	1,13,377	..	63,309	..	..	..	..
..	16,15,218	..	14,06,735	..	14,65,961	..	19,59,198	..	63,97,418	..	1,29,73,183
..	14,140	..	42,604	..	1,13,966	..	65,954	..	..	..	..
..	14,650	..	11,650	..	..	..	1,00,000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,200	..	6,01,200	..	5,06,200	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17,850	..	6,12,850	..	5,06,200	..	1,00,000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16,33,068	..	20,19,585	..	19,72,161	..	20,59,198	..	63,97,418	..	1,29,73,483
..	40,140	..	42,604	..	1,13,966	..	65,954	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2,600	..	845	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2,600	..	845	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the

Article.	Denomination.		United States.				Arabia.			
			1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements ..	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals, living	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	281	1,13,010	268	1,21,650
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	23	700	66	1,600
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.) ..	Value.	Bombay	..	17	..	250	..	197	..	519
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1,450
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	1,319	..	23	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	Bombay	4-14 lbs.	314	7	1,032	5	405	7	325
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and Engineering Materials—										
Cement	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	16,175	..	23,611
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clocks and Watches	No.	Bombay	140	1,000	881	3,022	..	..	4	65
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal—										
Coal	Tons.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 cwt.	11
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corals, real	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	3	23	38	320
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corks	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—										
Raw	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	2,474	58,256	1,344	30,851
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	10,431	4,231	1,639	1,453	448	379
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods—										
Grey	Yds.	Bombay	131,451	22,910	645,471	1,24,098	29,190	5,601	4,725	492
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	284	99	208	35
White	,,	Bombay	29,100	7,827	30,952	6,979	1,877	297	80	105
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	770	163	666	147
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,,	Bombay	..	..	1,708	355	5,236	2,219	9,526	2,856
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	258	90	377	97
Other sorts of Piece-goods	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	1,204	..	..	..	802
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	3
Drugs and Medicines	,,	Bombay	..	24,950	..	8,795	..	30,670	..	25,044
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	921	..	934
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	222-8 lbs.	2,525	81	917
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	95	369	36	110
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	163	..	217
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	146
Flax—										
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	30	45	20	29
Canvas	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	264	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	406
Fruits and Vegetables ..	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	1,000	..	320	..	445
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	841	..	
Glass and Glassware—										
Beads and False Pearls ..	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	21 lbs.	5	..	..
Other ware	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	12,658	..	1,077	..	1,583
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	316	..	248

—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	641	2,52,900
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..
..	56	..	1,318	..	87,250	..	1,15,853	..	2,636	..	2,155
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	528
..	100	..	3	..	82	..	427	..	9	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	115	3 lbs.	2	9	351	10	393	14	1,193	10	973
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 lbs.	8	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	20	296	6	524	..	..	2	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	19	617	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	160	..	..
..	..	16	412	..	..	..	..	44,014	10,87,716	59,865	14,68,083
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	915	23,630	396	8,570
..	..	3,069	951	30	12	50	22	300	162	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172,800	8,001	27,086	2,334	..	..	..	..	3,932	491	1,365	87
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,526	541	167	35
600	150	910	74	311	73	768	277	..	..	23,500	3,530
48	24	827	255	..	..	..	..	1,840	351	2,278	360
..	..	..	..	44,948	10,684	2,675	954	4,099	884	4,400	667
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,016	232	878	242
..	..	..	..	..	136	..	16	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	22	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	105	..	25	..	5	..	565	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	..	10
..	..	..	75	..	4,01,340	..	2,53,953	..	1,26,066	..	2,24,983
261	1,305	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,561	..	1,487
..	..	443	467	..	..	..	..	2750-51 lbs	35,208	5,542	69,794
..	..	..	2,250	..	..	..	..	705	3,380	504	3,523
..	..	..	2	..	38,447	..	16,796	..	50	..	84
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,358	222	98	47	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	31	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	482	..	..	..	10	..	1,313	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	665	..	430
..	..	..	..	1,030-50 lbs	53,180	1,102	48,988	..	..	..	286
..	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	28	..	3,00,713	..	5,14,427	..	449	10 lbs.	35
				..	..	..	..	..	167	..	40
										..	372
											66

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the

Article.	Denomination.		United States.				Arabia.			
			1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	580	2,200	3,454	11,980	18,145	2,24,429	9,425	1,15,148
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	24	281	6	94
Hardware and Cutlery ..	Value.	Bombay	..	241	..	1,659	..	144	..	839
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	"	Bombay	..	..	..	515	..	..	..	250
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..
Ivory—										
Unmanufactured and manufactured	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	9,626	..	72,920
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, &c.	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	8,21,379	..	3,77,408
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,633	..	120
Leather, and Manufactures of.	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	16
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	15
Liquors—										
Ale, Beer and Porter ..	Gals.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	½	..	728	2,534	..	..
Spirits	"	Bombay	..	..	..	2	..	..	11	83
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..
Wines and Liqueurs ..	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	½	3
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	2	12	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Millwork ..	Value.	Bombay	..	100	..	..	..	100	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches, Lucifer and other .	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—										
Copper—										
Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	6-43 lbs.	235	16	667
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	1	38	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	48	2,03	46	1,873
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	2	50	..	..
Iron—		Bombay	..	..	..	..	58-26 lbs.	749	11	207
Wrought	"	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	29	194	41	210
		Bombay	..	..	20	35	9	36	146	204
Other sorts	"	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	10	32	1	3
		Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead	"	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel	"	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin—		Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unwrought	"	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc or Spelter	"	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other sorts unenumerated	"	Bombay	1	33	..	..	16 lbs.	4	8	252
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	428	3,910	1	1,946
Oils	Gals.	Bombay	781,092	8,41,650	2,115,918	14,06,230	5	65	½ oz.	5
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,977	..	5,248
Paints, Colours and Painter's Materials	Value	Bombay	..	950	..	..	..	3	..	1,100
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper and Pasteboard ..	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
		Sind ..	..	591	..	1,700	..	11,12,093	..	11,60,267
Provisions	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	76,405	..	1,27,908
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	2,086
Salt	Tons.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	31 lbs.	1	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	38,546	..	1,08,133
Shells and Cowries	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	604	..	955
Silk—		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	451	1,887	343	1,620
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	630
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..				

—continued.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	13	513	..	..	..	..	1,271	10,975	3,210	18,899
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	115	2	25
..	..	..	7	..	5,686	..	7,356	..	199	..	442
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	224
..	..	..	..	..	828	..	1,165	..	15	..	93
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	160
..	..	..	..	..	1,355	..	983	..	41	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	40	..	19	..	66,488	..	1,00,206	..	9,31,060	..	7,11,809
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,331	..	670
..	9	..	2	..	3,733	..	4,220	..	301	..	359
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	115
..	..	13	33	6	21	168	298	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	10	742	3,664	1,163	3,513	6	46	2	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	110	84	727	64½	583	116	1,497	47	279	40	335
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	400	..	40	..	65	..	..	..	165	..	130
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1,185	51,598	3,182	1,25,396	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	559	658-55 lbs.	47,202	356	36,406	1	40	3	185
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3-50 lbs.	193	1	40	7	248	2	70
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	362
..	..	..	..	..	..	137	1,985	..	25	7	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	16	34
..	..	900	1,512	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	35	3,712	37	3,547	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	32	369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	32	934	190-191lbs.	23,205	136	14,001	1	288	6	333
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	79
55,661	86,406	89,879	1,61,444	225	5,517	808	9,938	1	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½ oz.	43	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	62,577	..	36,618	..	3,883	..	7,945
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
..	22	..	17	..	36,156	..	30,626	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,419	..	22,534	..	48,138	..	43,393	..	9,18,578	..	7,52,335
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,48,716	..	1,47,254
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	2,631	130	1,769
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	46
..	4,112	..	3,511	..	95	..	..	..	26,914	..	53,284
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	800
..	..	..	..	1,460,074	49,01,513	1,262,985	39,29,421	34,200	1,41,504	34,977	1,55,991
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	511	11	68

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the

ARTICLE.	DENOMINATION.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Silk—*continued.* Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards. Bombay	..	..	..	..	266	238	5,058	4,547
	Sind	..	..	..	..	284	346	165	419
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	7,046	2,060	3,150	1,498
	Sind	..	..	..	..	58	7	34	4
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	297	2,201	276	1,362
	Sind	..	..	..	..	93	383	117	660
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,502	607	3,740	967
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco— Unmanufactured	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	10
	Sind	..	..	..	..	21	3	..	..
Manufactured	" Bombay	67,051	34,105	113,946	52,239	32	14	48	24
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	93	..	1	..	49
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Umbrellas	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood and Timber, and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value Bombay	..	2,786	..	6,301	..	671	..	3,30
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	805	..	1,5
Wool— Raw	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	36,358	5,635	29,708	5,815
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of— Piece-goods	Yards Bombay	..	..	..	..	153	299	129	99
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	407
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	109
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	7
All other articles unenumerated	Bombay	..	2,52,572	..	2,76,906	..	2,41,088	..	1,08,917
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	15,454	..	30,534
Merchandise.. Free	" Bombay	..	2,42,346	..	17,92,392	..	14,52,603	..	17,62,316
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	13,685	..	1,61,205
Dutiable	" Bombay	..	9,49,940	..	1,20,261	..	12,49,890	..	4,23,909
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	88,956	..	9,057
Total	" Bombay	..	11,92,286	..	19,12,653	..	27,02,493	..	21,86,225
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	1,02,641	..	1,70,262
Treasure.. Gold	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	8,18,437	..	10,46,143
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	28,59,324	..	24,93,062
Silver	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	2,600	..	8,100
Total	" Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	36,77,761	..	35,39,205
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	2,600	..	8,100
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure.	Bombay	..	11,92,286	..	19,12,653	..	63,80,254	..	57,25,430
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	1,05,241	..	1,78,362
Government. Stores	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure— Gold	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Treasure	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Stores and Treasure	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
51	106	..	..	2,939,894	17,63,084	2,995,337	21,78,023	19,743	23,937	5,472	6,344
..	..	..	..	..	4,834	..	12,939	402	582	1,528	2,580
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56,814	3,803	1,623,377	1,47,151	25,509	7,019	50,714	12,888	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
..	..	..	..	65938-40lbs	13,12,979	59,613	11,49,759	2	55	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	139	12	..
..	..	84	20	1,698,812	15,17,317	1,106,759	9,33,153	..	..	6	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	6
..	..	82	13	..	..	..	..	3,754	1,128	2,840	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	730
156	332	3	18	11,850	22,951	6,482	14,388	259	78	492	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166
..	254	..	..	..	5,509	..	5,203	..	50	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
..	..	..	..	252,989	1,53,282	332,951	1,68,615	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	..	135	..	813	..	22	..	211	..	..
..	2,000	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	202 2,24,571	..	248 516
..	..	..	..	5,488	1,225	..	..	845,684	1,72,690	1,121,344	3,05,578
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348,264	1	217,692	1,00,579
12	9	..	..	3,086	5,313	388	1,339	4	2,082	135	141
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,729	14,612	353	297
..	..	..	..	..	235	..	342	..	2,601	..	20,028
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,76,356	..	4,721
..	3,69,307	..	1,84,217	..	3,64,907	..	3,93,024	..	74,270	..	9,62,412
..	150	..	350	..	..	..	..	..	27,87,937	..	3,02,335
..	3,68,918	..	3,67,789	..	82,487	..	2,27,484	..	2,62,613	..	43,02,178
..	2,150	..	910	..	..	..	..	..	13,47,211	..	5,43,703
..	1,09,571	..	1,62,504	..	1,12,33,140	..	99,41,708	..	2,71,791	..	7,31,044
..	..	..	2,255	..	..	..	..	..	41,35,148	..	32,228
..	4,78,489	..	5,30,293	..	1,18,15,627	..	1,01,69,192	..	5,34,404	..	50,33,217
..	2,150	..	3,165	..	..	..	..	..	39,030	..	5,76,021
..	2,50,000	..	2,28,000	..	50,66,998	..	42,77,210	..	..	..	13,180
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,08,248	..	..
..	3,000	..	40	..	92,63,671	..	1,34,12,218	..	1,000	..	4,84,407
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,47,278	..	..
..	2,53,000	..	2,28,040	..	1,43,30,669	..	1,76,89,434	..	1,000	..	4,97,587
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,82,426	..	..
..	7,31,489	..	7,58,333	..	2,56,46,296	..	2,78,58,626	..	5,35,404	..	55,30,804
..	2,150	..	3,165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,76,021
..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,270	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,050
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,270	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,050

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the

Article.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other	
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements ..	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Animals, living	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	244	1,19,700
	Sind	..	..	..	..	66	1,253
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay	..	1,881	..	1,780	....	10,489
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	40
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Bombay	..	170	..	280	.....	250
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	....	280
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts).	Cwt. Bombay	23 lbs.	103	1	155	419-55 lbs.	69,781
	Sind	..	..	..	..	10 lbs.	10
Building and Engineering Materials—							
Cement	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	210	..	237	....	803
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	115
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs. Bombay	325	96	..	..	1,127	406
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Clocks and Watches	No. Bombay	8	69	..	..	18	323
	Sind	..	..	..	..	1	10
Coal—							
Coal	Tons. Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,900	32,300
	Sind	..	..	..	..	111	2,220
Coke	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Corals, real	Lbs. Bombay	2	20	1	12	1 1/16	12
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Corks	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	12 lbs.	19
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Cotton—							
Raw	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	6,598	1,08,579
	Sind	..	..	..	..	8	82
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	750	948	7	9	3,970	5,464
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds. Bombay	19,500	2,500	10	2	303,998	52,347
	Sind	..	..	..	..	131	16
White	,, Bombay	609	223	120	30	23,845	4,202
	Sind	..	..	..	..	156	21
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,, Bombay	22,914	3,145	5,243	1,284	6,763	1,129
	Sind	..	..	..	..	1,019	347
Other sorts of Piece-goods	Value. Bombay	..	17	..	99	....	855
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Thread, sewing	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Other sorts of manufactures	Value. Bombay	..	22	..	13	....	1,906
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	97
Drugs and Medicines	,, Bombay	..	60,896	..	50,847	....	47,418
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	125
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt. Bombay	3,578	19,578	4,071	20,828	2,216	26,077
	Sind	..	..	..	..	59	240
Earthenware and Porcelain.	Value. Bombay	..	653	..	1,797	....	2,151
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	18
Flax—							
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	..	..	..	..	72	17
	Sind	..	..	..	..	8	2
Canvas	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	.....	....
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Other sorts	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	112	3
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Fruits and Vegetables ..	Value. Bombay	..	70	..	74	....	10,936
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	1,003
Glass and Glassware—							
Beads and False Pearls ..	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	140-9 lbs.	1,357
	Sind	..	..	..	..	5 lbs.	1
Other ware	Value. Bombay	..	150	..	51	.....	4,505
	Sind	..	..	..	..	....	211

—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

COUNTRIES.	TOTAL.			
1878-79.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
....	....	....	1,045	.. ..	1,340
....	....	....	2,402	....	1,400
476	1,97,880	525	2,32,710	1,387	5,72,436
66	1,172	90	1,967	132	2,772
.. ..	12,316	....	19,22,177	....	16,18,585
....	410	....	35,893	....	45,737
....	673	....	2,88,338	....	2,35,691
....	3	....	11,283	....	8,734
48	5,357	4,604-25 lbs.	4,78,348	4,535	4,05,788
50 lbs.	155	128 cwt. 62 lbs.	17,903	167 cwt. 104 lbs.	23,713
....	....	43,781	1,11,102	76,297	1,72,829
.. ..	....	1,575	2,910	6,310	17,803
....	20	....	1,01,608	.....	83,010
....	23	....	700	.. ..	7,945
71	39.	639,670	2,33,719	367,998	1,40,085
....	....	16,003	7,126	10,837	5,443
451	3,874	12,928	1,60,872	19,562	2,11,003
....	....	261	4,703	275	8,892
800	15,200	397,012-28 lbs.	66,25,101	337,765	64,27,400
....	....	6,325	1,19,272	7,747	1,53,301
....	....	1,640	37,394	1,967	45,277
.. ..	....	246	8,260	60	1,700
1 oz.	9	7,922 1/10	22,480	13,291	15,657
....	....	....	....	....	....
19 lbs.	28	530-49 lbs.	68,418	566	80,481
....	....	82 cwt. 5 lbs.	5,507	46	4,840
3,088	75,076	5,3086	12,54,551	64,483	15,79,130
214	3,000	918	23,712	610	11,570
5,360	5,429	9,922,941	72,99,461	6,842,621	57,04,620
....	....	....	....	10,810	11,030
455,664	93,247	231,314,291	260,22,831	201,874,026	2,23,27,419
672	36	1,688,315	1,79,519	1,005,631	1,06,600
7,414	1,517	64,473,938	90,65,673	57,782,463	76,36,741
150	15	91,580	16,212	89,989	13,932
19,549	3,746	49,136,202	89,77,744	59,558,512	1,01,94,229
3,251	464	895,918	1,51,257	560,889	93,276
....	451	....	7,83,038	....	6,15,531
....	....	142	100	73	73
472	372	277,374	3,61,993	240,076	2,97,229
.. ..	....	20	21	28	80
....	1,682	....	5,91,807	....	6,95,448
.....	41	....	3,213	....	1,813
....	69,677	....	11,17,035	.. ..	11,79,155
....	166	....	22,429	....	18,020
2,005	47,564	11,673-59 lbs.	9,91,886	14,020	7,74,993
51	238	868	5,428	1,042	7,115
.....	820	....	3,53,672	....	3,20,039
....	24	....	17,688	....	9,623
4	1	570,170	1,49,223	445,184	1,35,815
.....	....	63	78	968	1,133
....	....	356,725	1,61,250	614,214	2,74,069
....	....	11,086	7,051	8,278	4,482
672	15	292,017	1,28,454	67,901	61,701
....	....	3,603	2,744	1,131	3,092
....	17,981	....	21,348	....	86,483
.. ..	796	....	2,739	....	2,297
46	1,443	5,345-107 lbs.	3,65,006	6,068	4,50,569
....	....	26 lbs.	6	4 cwt. 10 lbs.	910
....	3,543	....	9,48,136	.....	10,97,882
....	148	....	29,885	....	38,548

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the

Article.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other	
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	6,627	2,05,180	6,743	1,91,204	5,698	1,12,487
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	30	325
Hardware and Cutlery	Value. Bombay	..	623	..	198	....	4,607
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	,, Bombay	..	150	..	1,890	....	1,598
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	....	251
Ivory—							
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,, Bombay	..	54,611	..	48,559	....	14,39,535
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Jewellery, &c.	,, Bombay	..	8,027	..	10,710	....	51,714
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Leather, and Manufactures of	,, Bombay	..	83	..	29	....	4,533
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	....	40
Liquors—							
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals. Bombay	..	..	..	..	118	348
	Gals. Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Spirits	,, Bombay	37	233	½	3	330½	1,532
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	2	33
Wines and Liqueurs	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	9,808	69,358
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	1,329	10,674
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Machinery and Millwork	Value. Bombay	..	100	..	23	....	1,245
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Matches, Lucifer and other	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	237
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Metals—							
Copper—							
Unwrought	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,000	45,515
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Wrought	,, Bombay	1	119	1	69	219	8,314
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	42 lbs.	18
Other sorts	,, Bombay	1	19	7 lbs.	4	3,429	1,44,089
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Iron—							
Wrought	,, Bombay	53	319	5	61	41	221
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	37	205
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	78	165	1,170	2,018
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	62	138
Lead	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	207	2,576
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Steel	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Tin—							
Unwrought	,, Bombay	12,329	5,50,839	5,764	2,37,894	....	....
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Zinc or Spelter	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	63	760
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
All other sorts unenumerated	,, Bombay	2-41 lbs.	120	4	180	115-4 lbs.	4,392
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	17 lbs.	9
Oils	Gals. Bombay	234	2,170	201	2,228	50,332	46,024
	Gals. Sind	..	..	..	..	551	389
Paints, Colours and Painter's Materials	Value. Bombay	..	1,752	..	1,439	....	30
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Paper and Pasteboard	,, Bombay	..	5	..	400	....	1,477
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Provisions	,, Bombay	..	35,594	..	46,261	....	15,57,483
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	....	4,03,699
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Salt	Tons. Bombay	..	..	..	..	....	....
	Tons. Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....
Shells and Cowries	Value. Bombay	..	82	..	..	....	67,813
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	....	4,630
Silk—							
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	102,344	2,33,341	60 433	1,18,482	27,577	95,142
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	....	....

—continued.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.			
1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
8,665	1,37,082	32,562-12 lbs.	5,56,783	32,342	4,80,293
21	164	63 cwt. 6 lbs.	733	29	283
....	1,122	....	17,69,340	....	16,07,873
....	....	....	29,049	....	31,184
....	571	....	2,32,578	....	2,32,796
....	....	....	19,281	....	10,356
....	13,05,819	....	19,82,192	....	17,02,880
....	5	....	35	....	35
....	44,664	....	19,62,180	....	13,58,376
....	345	....	5,792	....	4,231
....	10,992	....	3,87,335	....	4,29,334
....	34	....	10 330	....	12,160
288	648	276,105	6,12,854	215,676	4,87,509
....	....	30,751	92,981	33,416	86,240
350	2,941	172,074¼	12,08,562	163,575	10,32,465
....	....	41,095	4,71,529	40,874	3,98,071
8,002	54,616	148.382¼	11,61,453	134,096	9,65,611
1,002	6,517	22,911	2,48,242	18,651	1,83,869
....	....	1,849	5,924	2,580	9,419
....	....	726	2,974	4	10
....	1,846	....	39,10,866	....	38,28,905
....	....	....	67,462	....	2,00,768
....	....	....	4,38,500	....	3,12,179
....	....	....	1,066	....	313
63	2,684	7,461	3,42,756	12,619	5,37,175
....	....	....	....	....	....
179	6,457	115,703-98 lbs.	52,20,020	97,253	41,77,898
48 lbs.	51	90 cwt. 42 ,,	5,498	128 cwt. 48 lbs.	4,989
989	36,689	3,492-50 ,,	1,46,760	1,056	39,409
8 lbs.	1	3	100	3 lbs.	1
134	1,425	983,376-26 ,,	57,34,510	1,029,535	61,30,756
2	13	23,681	1,88,561	104,515	6,92,976
1,279	2,532	58,404	1,36,625	24,142	57,275
8	17	887	2,630	613	1,911
81	885	9,843	1,26,575	7,232	92,579
....	....	111	1,950	70	1,480
....	....	56,156	4,76,972	47,147	3,89,374
....	....	1,288	12,675	2,004	16,090
....	....	12,373	5,52,793	5,948	2,44,306
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	45	4,467	38	3,678
....	....	6	448	1	48
351	4,322	31,859	4,23,769	26,838	3,23,475
....	....	2,069	30,948	6,241	69,688
37	3,446	4,732-22 lbs.	3,44,180	2,343	2,04,897
....	....	41 cwt. 23 ,,	5,177	41 cwt. 9 lbs.	3,871
37,936	30,544	1,093,357	12,90,223	2,455,299	19,05,263
235	238	18,809-4½ oz.	29,693	17,258-¼ oz.	18,368
....	405	....	7,20,509	....	6,33,998
....	....	....	11,402	....	21,981
....	450	....	14,95,212	....	12,17,258
....	16	....	24,673	....	35,939
....	14,05,215	....	46,28,900	....	43,89,102
....	5,23,248	....	8,73,695	....	10,06,562
....	....	....	46,55,896	....	34,14,934
....	....	....	1,95,097	....	3,67,213
....	....	60	6,774	184	8,450
....	1	29 tons 31 lbs.	395	2 tons 1 cwt.	316
....	92,017	....	1,37,619	....	2,56,955
....	32	....	5,236	....	1,787
1,861	4,517	1,650,561	55,53,803	1,369,831	42,62,991
....	....	123	511	180	698

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the

Article.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other	
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Silk—*continued.*							
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds.. Bombay	1,337	1,267	1,185	1,600	9,886	10,173
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	120	30
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	4	..	60
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	620,262	2,31,671	548,119	2,01,489	2,093,335	11,05,260
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	692	65
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce ..	Cwt. Bombay	1,282-28 lbs.	17,533	5,162	80,483	55-60 lbs.	1,836
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	10	116
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	29,798	13,901	47,025	22,632	3,153	1,507
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	,, Bombay	1	3	..	..	823	245
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	84	7
Manufactured	,, Bombay	17,639	37,471	12,022	28,664	8,220	12,738
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	4,000	2,200
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value. Bombay	..	40	..	63	..	745
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas	No. Bombay	5	3	3	1	10	45
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood and Timber, and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value. Bombay	..	76,616	..	46,573	..	33,188
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	868
Wool—							
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	108,696	20,513
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	995,533	1,61,703
Manufactures of—							
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	117	123	249	232	39,018	40,890
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	29	62
	Value. Bombay	..	142	..	86	..	2,559
Other sorts	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	230
All other articles unenumerated	Bombay	..	3,41,114	..	1,60,324	..	37,53,386
	,, Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,40,341
	Bombay	..	3,38,791	..	2,09,534	..	42,66,561
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,11,710
Merchandise.. Free ..	.. Bombay	..	15,60,211	..	10,68,914	..	49,01,466
Dutiable ...	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,20,313
	Bombay	..	18,99,002	..	12,78,448	..	91,68,027
Total ..	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,32,023
	Bombay	..	22,613	..	1,201	..	11,07,487
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure .. Gold ..	.. Bombay	..	21,31,499	..	4,19,076	..	14,34,388
Silver ..	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,150
	Bombay	..	21,54,112	..	4,20,277	..	25,41,875
Total ..	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,150
	Bombay	..	40,53,114	..	16,98,725	..	1,17,09,902
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,38,173
Government.							
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	40
Stores	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	479
Treasure—							
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gold	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Treasure ..	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	40
Total, Stores and Treasure..	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	479

—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—concluded.

Countries.		Total.			
1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
8,828	6,133	3,546,436	26,35,906	3,647,558	32,02,753
30	40	856	1,058	1,743	3,094
..	..	..	7,379	..	16,319
..	5	..	11	..	664
1,586,389	8,14,433	2,816,675	13,67,625	3,811,839	11,77,609
1,005	190	750	72	1,054	198
2,052	17,155	458,307-46 lbs.	77,42,478	879,872	1,41,99,015
868	11,915	128	823	999	12,726
4,382	1,848	1,733,764	15,33,732	1,175,158	9,64,940
..	..	..	..	40	25
195	82	4,588	1,396	3,148	835
12	2	105	10	12	2
8,794	9,783	267,027	2,20,871	396,673	2,49,677
..	..	8,137	5,477	59,671	33,045
..	413	..	2,71,650	..	2,31,234
..	..	..	15,872	..	16,770
1,062	963	429,577	3,45,810	652,514	5,35,006
..	..	119	180	12	55
..	92,802	..	2,39,015	..	2,56,045
..	2,878	..	4,781	..	6,189
179,200	35,857	996,226	2,51,944	1,330,427	3,47,306
1,172,670	1,79,252	1,343,797	3,34,393	1,390,384	2,79,834
8,072	7,307	2,038,110	19,33,815	2,619,810	23,24,215
2,095	1,352	7,181	12,777	12,303	21,289
..	1,246	..	69,885	..	1,33,407
..	436	..	4,026	..	7,315
..	16,21,925	..	89,46,392	..	70,80,128
..	7,87,343	..	5,03,001	..	11,88,155
..	33,91,654	..	2,60,86,061	..	3,22,08,333
..	13,20,299	..	11,45,133	..	29,47,873
..	29,28,142	..	11,46,75,187	..	10,26,37,746
..	2,00,532	..	27,56,474	..	23,99,000
..	63,19,796	..	14,07,61,248	..	13,48,46,079
..	15,20,831	..	39,01,607	..	53,46,873
..	10,69,471	..	88,35,500	..	86,20,961
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16,75,729	..	11,07,61,664	..	3,99,53,675
..	23,000	..	9,750	..	31,100
..	27,45,200	..	11,95,97,164	..	4,85,74,636
..	23,000	..	9,750	..	31,100
..	90,64,996	..	26,03,58,412	..	18,34,20,715
..	15,43,831	..	39,11,357	..	53,77,973
..	..	..	95,86,024	..	57,11,015
..	2,131	..	27,47,494	..	14,40,815
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,131	..	95,86,024	..	57,11,015
..		..	27,47,494	..	14,40,815

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

ARTICLE.	DENOMINATION.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUS	
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—							
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	6,110	4,582	233	219	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds. Bombay	7,896	1,052	4,668	554	..	..
	Yds. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
White	,, Bombay	4,006	1,146	1,316	213	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,, Bombay	35,867	12,241	5,462	1,183	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	48	10	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods	,, Bombay	..	..	..	18	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value. Bombay	..	175	..	250	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	12,712	2,25,036	13,295	2,19,855	82	1,040
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value. Bombay	..	8,31,783	..	8,11,087	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—							
Iron	Cwt. Bombay	4,773	7,566	16,583	20,116	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	300	450	..	..	..	..
All others unenumerated	,, Bombay	6	329	13	2,247	..	..
	,, Sind.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	,, Bombay	..	..	146	2,636	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	Value. Bombay	..	12,44,459	..	18,36,107	..	25,599
	Value. Sind	..	38,766	..	84,495	..	..
Total of Foreign Merchandise	,, Bombay	..	23,28,369	..	28,94,485	..	26,639
	,, Sind	..	39,217	..	84,505	..	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, living	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	No. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Harberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay	..	15,320	..	36,588	..	55
	Value. Sind	..	566	..	805	..	..
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	9	200	..	..
Coffee	,, Bombay	5,552	2,23,707	7,905	3,50,290	1,644	74,112
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,, Bombay	23,464	2,26,633	42,952	3,85,077	25	555
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—							
Raw	,, Bombay	1,254,465	3,41,91,106	913,462	2,46,36,887	4,04,978	1,12,68,704
	,, Sind	26,375	6,78,630	63,232	16,30,525	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	4,000	2,000	7,335	3,190	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—		7,113	2,297	2,258	1,040	720	110
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	..	..	74	37	..	..
	Yds. Sind	..	1,42,350	..	2,72,930	..	6,222
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	166	..	150	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	40,516	..	41,116	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	,, Bombay	..	560	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—			4,060	419	75,418	..	..
Indigo	Cwt. Bombay	15	72,797	104	14,250	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	585	9,05,798	166,762	8,99,834	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	169,029	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain and Pulse—							
Gram	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign of Sind during the two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
186	2,009								
					8,520				
								13,200	16,640
	31,623		7,238		44,485		6,973		22,178
							630		1,200
	34,232		7,238		53,005		6,973		38,818
							630		1,200
					1,803				337
			220						
746	31,204	11,046	4,57,416	8,705	3,61,143	250	10,000	520	22,120
		1,231	13,207			37	271	79	2,385
315,418	88,89,480	5,82,960	1,64,89,441	3,43,756	95,79,750	4,21,953	1,16,96,250	338,530	95,44,570
1,225	35,000			5,149	1,30,300	1,225	35,000	3,150	82,002
				315	500				
	7,165				140		230		
	380						20		24
	70					25	6,114	1	192
31	340	13	355	151	1,460				

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Article.	Denomination.		Mauritius.				United States.				Ara	
			1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—												
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	191,058	1,49,601
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	890	330
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey	Yds.	Bombay	13,734	2,462	14,480	2,060	..	..	..	..	30,91,827	3,79,305
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	10
White	,,	Bombay	45,854	8,297	2 2,820	4,418	..	..	..	..	785,155	1,15,229
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	25
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,,	Bombay	63,057	15,269	64,341	14,722	..	..	..	..	4,937,696	8,58,715
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,380	1,358
Other sorts of Piece-goods	,,	Bombay	..	3,255	..	5,065	..	..	..	..	..	15,433
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value.	Bombay	..	15	..	632	..	..	..	..	..	5,871
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	6	221	14	320	28	414	388	10,562
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—												
Iron	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	200	2,000	..	..	..	..	7,501	57,271
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	33
All others unenumerated	,,	Bombay	28	1,405	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,118	53,958
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	lbs. 84	24
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,726	1,50,193
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	Value.	Bombay	..	63,922	..	78,450	..	2,179	..	4,113	..	4,74,698
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,614
Total of Foreign Merchandise	,,	Bombay	..	94,635	..	1,07,568	..	2,499	..	4,527	..	22,70,836
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,500
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.												
Animals, living	No.	Bombay	..	..	90	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value.	Bombay	..	4,589	..	16,141	..	..	..	..	..	13,674
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	,,	Bombay	760	14,369	1,074	19,815	..	..	..	..	4,641	1,30,082
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	200
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	Bombay	291	2,051	776	4,441	90	890	..	..	312	2,566
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cotton—												
Raw	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	628	12,151
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	1,820	575	..	..	..	..	..	..	389,780	1,77,401
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,591	2,251
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay	35,832	9,660	84,155	23,784	..	..	..	..	2,828,526	5,41,357
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,335	2,034
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,993
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Drugs and Medicines	,,	Bombay	..	60	..	153	..	304	..	..	..	7,679
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—												
Indigo	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	lbs. 13	26	..	..	319	44,692
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	774
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	..	..	280	2,490	..	..	..	..	91	1,331
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	50
Grain and Pulse—												
Gram	,,	Bombay	9,103	42,366	3,536	19,302	..	..	..	..	20	104
		Sind	18,468	89,608	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
128,041	1,07,045	600	375	1,725	1,141	..	..	5,980	2,616
1200	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,185,880	2,37,667	61,391	11,045	44,754	6,479	52,240	9,217	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
784,487	1,10,351	11,740	2,388	21,414	4,088	19,488	5,570	14,366	3,761
450	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,238,316	6,87,648	27,304	5,197	15,542	3,388	17,320	4,919	16,459	3,351
3,450	717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11,031	..	225	..	182	..	90	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,347	..	..	..	57	..	105	..	109
..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
284	9,651	81	1,979	30	933	2,816	26,770	1,736	18,504
lbs. 20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	35	..	1,22,288	..	1,20,848
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,076	68,347	84	780	219	1,725	..	..	..	..
3	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,471	38,868	91	5,397	48	2,040	67	9,347	1	..
lbs. 80	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19,224	3,20,787	3,164	48,668	4,811	80,414	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,16,178	..	1,15,696	..	1,32,892	..	8,18,187	..	8,40,539
..	12,630	..	..	..	3,065	..	12,496	..	..
..	19,40,920	..	1,91,750	..	2,33,374	..	9,96,493	..	9,89,755
..	11,172	..	..	..	3,065	..	12,496	..	..
..	..	10	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13,448	..	24,074	..	17,455	..	7,606	..	5,050
..	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,445	97,299	..	..	..	..	1	37	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
509	3,612	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
566	7,125	..	..	..	..	18,324	4,72,175	16,476	4,57,190
..	..	..	..	..	..	105,899	30,04,725	24,916	7,34,749
374,605	1,62,916	600	225	300	140	13,754,133	60,62,780	18,150,101	75,87,727
1,800	775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,982,213	5,95,398	12,741	2,380	13,955	2,540	99,430	13,382	1,544,634	2,17,423
4,375	545	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15,360	..	1,340	..	308	..	4,508	..	5,496
..	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9,267	..	5,772	..	4,996	..	44,769	..	43,476
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
323	46,084	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,813	34,319	13	200	1	20	..	..	556	3,254
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
499	2,935	2,569	14,687	3,098	19,401	..	..	6	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Article.	Denomination.	Persia.				Straits	
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—							
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	586,750	3,76,800	461,077	2,88,332	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	10	5	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds. Bombay	6,541,304	9,98,349	10,099,720	15,51,206	825	266
	Yds. Sind	588	62	80	18	..	..
White	,, Bombay	1,686,564	2,92,756	2,228,676	3,49,779	137,799	20,564
	,, Sind	120	49	551	120	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,, Bombay	8,436,106	20,48,069	16,148,550	33,96,539	4,738,841	15,52,065
	,, Sind	3,883	1,535	2,259	889	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods	,, Bombay	..	16,994	..	85,132	..	1,738
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value Bombay	..	8,845	..	10,959	..	3,623
	Value Sind	..	428	..	110	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	122	3,050	150	3,703	206	2,315
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	4	40	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	3,538
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—							
Iron	Cwt. Bombay	5,640	44,801	12,853	97,849	9	151
	Cwt. Sind	3	30	..	..	..	..
All others unenumerated	,, Bombay	4,155	1,69,610	9,684	4,19,852	4	520
	,, Sind	lb. 1	3	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	,, Bombay	33,770	5,53,003	47,925	7,72,569	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	Value. Bombay	..	4,79,365	..	7,58,449	..	2,36,151
	Value. Sind	..	6,556	..	5,348	..	..
Total of Foreign Merchandise	,, Bombay	..	49,91,702	..	77,34,369	..	18,20,931
	,, Sind	..	8,668	..	6,525	..	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, living	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	No. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay	..	4,121	..	5,734	..	46,003
	Value. Sind	..	370	..	80	..	..
Caoutchouc, Raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	,, Bombay	3,595	81,389	5,864	1,70,032	14 lbs.	6
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,, Bombay	160	1,319	396	2,931	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	4	37	..	..
Cotton—							
Raw	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	6	50
	,, Sind	1	14	8	25	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	26,087	12,906	42,451	19,357	74,800	33,764
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	199,524	99,051	474,504	1,43,919	25,969	6,372
	Yds. Sind	9,042	6,056	7,602	4,536	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	88	..	180	..	556
	Value. Sind	..	304	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	,, Bombay	..	8,706	..	12,068	..	1,351
	,, Sind	..	10	..	115	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—							
Indigo	Cwt. Bombay	1,545	2,21,228	1,233	1,74,591	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	1,428	1,82,744	1,814	2,32,585	..	..
Other sorts	or Bombay	20	50	4,990	43,886	8	82
	,, Sind	284	1,253	2	25	..	..
Grain and Pulse—							
Grain	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
605	495	49,373	44,597	61,471	61,010	833,808	5,76,025	659,132	4,60,858
...	..	760	546	1,675	1,095	1,660	881	2,875	1,695
1,506	443	7,183,956	8,37,469	4,774,463	5,26,571	16,953,073	22,39,165	17,125,561	23,54,980
..	..	206,439	27,884	161,394	21,344	207,067	27,956	161,474	21,362
160,842	25,364	1,273,665	2,04,422	1,092,895	1,64,752	3,964,271	6,50,372	4,326,816	6,62,726
..	..	83,091	12,989	58,479	7,718	83,371	13,063	59,480	7,910
5,118,410	16,55,086	14,754,095	29,23,046	9,053,269	17,26,308	33,010,286	74,19,521	34,660,349	74,89,125
..	..	110,938	17,303	149,290	24,841	122,291	20,196	155,047	26,457
..	1,860	..	91,158	..	1 37,891	..	1,28,893	..	2,41,199
..	..	..	11	...	..	..	11	..	..
..	6,262	..	28,989	..	35,130	..	47,623	..	56,746
..	..	..	76	..	84	..	611	..	245
25	1,634	355	7,413	621	12,959	16,776	2,78,485	16,361	2,70,483
..	..	..	..	4 lbs.	2	..	..	4 C. 24 lbs.	43
..	6,513	..	800	..	417	..	9,58,409	..	9,47,420
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	430	11,161	86,231	11,244	86,912	29,168	1,96,830	63,425	2,94,019
...	..	112	956	22	149	416	1,469	25	205
6	606	2,569-15 lbs	2,80,790	1,312	30,977	9,038	5,21,365	12,565	5,03,657
..	..	1	19	3	43	1-35 lbs.	46	3 C. 30 lbs.	88
1	30	17,267	2,01,492	16,522	2,81,075	63,927	10,43,356	88,629	14,57,511
..	..	35	725	145	2,753	35	725	145	2,753
..	1,78,223	..	6,10,905	..	9,33,152	..	40,85,372	..	51,76,389
..	..	..	32,056	..	98,575	..	1,00,118	..	2,05,313
..	18,77,906	..	54,07,351	..	40,06,154	..	1,81,45,416	..	1,99,15,113
..	..	..	92,565	...	1,56,604	..	1,65,076	..	2,66,071
..	..	..	..	2	500	10	1,500	92	3,500
..	..	15	138	..	..	15	138	..	..
..	27,943	..	66,980	..	83,669	..	1,82,431	..	2,08,168
..	..	..	300	..	1,299	..	1,516	..	3,419
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	200
..	..	946	39,021	1,717	74,300	28,435-14 lbs.	10,31,039	29,976	11,26,203
..	..	2	110	2	135	8	310	2	135
..	..	399-28 lbs.	3,056	295	1,890	26,009-28 lbs.	2,50,548	45,007	4,00,336
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	37
...	..	296,374-56lbs	80,89,041	159,256	44,07,679	2,979,683-56 lbs	8,22,18,918	2,087,464	5,75,22,581
..	..	2,887	82,143	11,326	2,94,400	136,387	38,00,512	109,006	29,07,001
272,620	1,17,060	1,296,770	5,14,016	2,423,647	9,46,263	15,548,890	68,03,657	21,271,059	88,36,653
..	..	302	156	1,857	934	3,893	2,407	3,657	1,709
79,780	14,159	9,021,407	13,58,204	12,304,149	16,73,503	12,231,262	20,32,763	17,485,963	26,72,266
..	..	7,42,275	95,735	1,011,699	1,18,320	766,652	1,03,815	1,023,750	1,23,438
..	1,737	..	3,024	..	6,732	..	1,61,311	..	3,10,048
..	..	..	1,546	..	606	..	2,028	..	900
..	2,797	..	15,094	..	11,985	..	1,24,771	..	1,26,262
..	..	..	100	..	18	..	670	..	138
..	..	330	66,463	254	49,228	2,243-13 lbs.	3,42,583	2,230	3,45,583
..	..	40	3,945	37	2,827	.. 001	2,60,260	1,964	2,60,762
116	913	97	435	4,094	46,856	169,271	9,08,251	181,694	10,32,372
..	..	79	578	221	1,118	400	1,881	223	1,143
..	194	1,011	5,167	1,313	8,252	12,703	62,324	8,471	50,124
28	..	24	106	17	104	18,492	89,714	17	104
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	588	2,640

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Article.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Aus	
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—*continued.*							
Rice in the husk	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice not in the husk	,, Bombay	2,050	8,101	162,190	9,12,735	1,998	7,992
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	,, Bombay	1,052,853	54,24,268	85,446	4,83,341	..	..
	Sind	537,245	29,57,785	22,122	1,27,440	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	369	1,127	16	106	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins—							
Cutch and Gambier	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—							
Raw	,, Bombay	33,636	3,67,028	29,624	3,12,825	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Val. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—							
Hides, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	74,812 / 770,380	13,02,814	20,196 / 197,160	2,90,820	155 / 2,500	8,600
	Sind Cwt. or No.	8,078 / 76,857	1,75,547	24,815 / 246,398	5,22,855	.. / ..	..
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt. or No.	31,464 / 414,822	15,21,518	13,197 / 294,783	6,05,747	63 / 656	4,680
	Sind Cwt. or No.	6 / 73	292	36 / 488	2,195	.. / ..	..
Skins, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	279 / 13,748	14,774	117 / 10,218	15,658	1 / 22	97
	Sind Cwt. or No.	.. / ..	..	1 / 71	200	.. / ..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt. or No.	13,173 / 1,498,177	15,94,899	16,367 / 1,862,929	19,22,831	23 / 2,965	2,389
	Sind Cwt. or No.	243 / 22,718	13,715	243 / 25,930	19,656	.. / ..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Val. Bombay	..	72,587	..	51,223	..	500
	Sind	..	1,844	..	880	..	..
Jute—							
Raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	1,518	9,513	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—							
Gunny Bags	No. Bombay	13,430	1,952	16,500	3,727	10,000	4,000
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	168
Other kinds	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lac—							
Dye	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells	,, Bombay	91	5,228	77	2,295	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	56	2,786	28	342	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils—							
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. Bombay	3,326	4,707	208,682	3,94,305	1,250	1,800
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	1,156	32,219	1,785	25,902	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium	Bombay Chests or Cwt.	20 / 25	25,500	2 / 2	3,700	.. / ..	..
	Sind Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported, to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	18	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	36,143	1,90,204	2,003	12,020	2,714	13,762	..	..
..	..	6,955	37,440	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	42	252	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
398	3,950	2,549	26,988	..	..	14	190	350	3,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	414	14,350	42	703	1,275	30,205	28	375
..	..	16,588		1,363		13,830		300	
..	..	2,254	62,743	..	..	5,335	160,239	11,298	2,03,325
..	..	22,408		..	..	53,017		1,04,556	
..	..	..	..	..	..	74	1,917	16	1,203
..	..	..	..	..	..	806		331	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	80	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20		..	..
..	..	2,099	82,436	333	11,490	39	1,380	..	..
..	..	131,665		17,900		2,027		..	..
..	..	53	1,618	1	150	46	1,895	279	8,095
..	..	3,229		150		4,125		15,812	
55	7,563	120	10,215	91	11,222	102	10,928	74	6,732
5,137		12,300		11,857		10,780		7,197	
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	832	7	560
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,385		560	
..	3,531	..	2,350	..	2,400	..	..	..	1,100
..	..	..	2,380	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Article.	Denomination.	Mauritius.				United States.				Ara	
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—*continued.*											
Rice in the husk	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice not in the husk	,, Bombay	294	1,800	34,152	2,03,812	..	..	..	..	170,350	10,18,074
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	1,107
Wheat	,, Bombay	5,223	23,887	6	38	..	..	..	..	7,134	34,644
	Sind	22,885	1,24,067	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	32
Other sorts	,, Bombay	27,740	1,21,635	16,190	90,479	..	..	..	..	1,438	6,168
	Sind	846	3,948	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	147
Gums and Resins—											
Catch and Gambier	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	144
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—											
Raw	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,869	43,768
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Val. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—											
Hides, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	3,515
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,007	
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	lbs. 86 / 4	30	..	..	..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	44 / 4,384	5643	..	..	..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Val. Bombay	..	473	..	186	..	..	..	..	..	22,321
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute—											
Raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—											
Gunny Bags	No. Bombay	..	..	43,300	5,262	..	..	..	..	11,890	3,180
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,120	224
Other kinds	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	910
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lac—											
Dye	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1,308
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils—											
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. Bombay	6,125	9,536	17,952	29,000	..	..	..	..	39,772	66,210
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,831	23,753
Other sorts	Bombay	..	..	1	43	..	..	..	..	3,503	59,933
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium	Bombay Chests or Cwt.	lbs. 2 / 2-56	2,600	2	2,720	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

DIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	588	2,649	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151,613	9,00,690	3,472	21,920	11,037	66,475	47	801	78	606
7	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,235	6,836	22,984	1,47,368	13,565	98,942	3	16	12	97
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,992	18,863	15,470	71,114	19,537	1,27,769	28	197	98	824
15	102	..	..	75	400	..	..	..	..
18	385	25	540	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,457	15,590	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	2,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
717		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
320		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	32		..	..	..	..	..	..
6	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
550		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20,210	..	24,142	..	27,939	..	46,850	..	44,562
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14,334	3,968	3,200	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,123	413	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	459	2	110	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50,088	30,005	1,426	4,114	4,463	8,149	..	..	..	..
4,863	8,037	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,301	33,111	7	506	9	697	50	2,816	104	7,892
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	43,083	6,09,33,415	36,262	6,24,97,601
						53,854·42lbs.		45,233	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of*

Article.	Denomination.	Persia.				Straits	
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—*continued.*							
Rice in the husk	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice not in the husk	,, Bombay	84,871	4,48,610	110,741	6,39,282	19	118
	,, Sind	1,162	5,088	178	978	..	..
Wheat	,, Bombay	..	42	19	116	24	192
	,, Sind	9	..	48	203	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	163	703	98	630	170	1,057
	,, Sind	2	19	15	91	..	..
Gums and Resins—							
Cutch and Gambier	,, Bombay	7	98	17	222	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—							
Raw	,, Bombay	1,256	15,568	1,029	12,006	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage.	Val. Bombay	..	..	..	3,278	..	..
	Val. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—							
Hides, raw	B'bay Cwt. or Number	3,403 / 34,383	64,561	2,196 / 18,449	33,596	..	..
	Sind. Cwt. or Number	382 / 4,501	6,843	530 / 5,765	8,005	..	..
Hides, dressed or tanned	B'bay Cwt. or Number	12 / 200	400	34 / 400	400	..	..
	Sind. Cwt. or Number	146 / 2,231	3,105	73 / 944	1,571	..	..
Skins, raw	B'bay Cwt. or Number	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind. Cwt. or Number	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	B'bay Cwt. or Number	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind. Cwt. or Number	..	..	..	..	..	5,200
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value. Bombay	..	25	..	186	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute—							
Raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—							
Gunny Bags	No. Bombay	186,864	5,4685	397,753	98,826	6,300	1,116
	No. Sind	5,698	1,705	20,342	4,074	..	..
Other kinds	Cwt. Bombay	..	29	..	30	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	15	100	..	..
Lac—							
Dye	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells	,, Bombay	1	47	4	110	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils—							
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. Bombay	4,005	6,670	7,092	10,315	..	..
	Gals. Sind	14,097	20,545	2,726	4,056	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	52	275	75	765	104	6,271
	,, Sind	932	680	779	724	..	..
Opium	B'bay Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B'bay Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	588	2,649
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	50	37,506	2,31,377	82,689	5,08,668	310,113	17,38,293	552,510	32,32,345
..	..	3,287	15,448	4,475	23,481	4,644	21,643	4,660	24,498
69	373	32,356	1,85,893	27,645	1,74,917	1159,443	60,20,276	130,000	7,76,680
..	..	40,379	2,31,769	187	980	607,470	33,21,093	22,357	1,28,683
630	4,639	2,505	15,048	5,937	34,115	45,883	2,17,189	46,540	2,77,677
..	..	183	659	1,399	5,596	1,058	4,773	1,504	6,189
..	..	3	156	1	130	41	938	36	737
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	18	240	40	415	41,341	4,53,782	32,898	3,48,286
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	355	..	483	..	725	..	4,763
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..								
		80	1,600	3	145	80,139	14,22,130	22,465	3,25,639
		800		20		838,481		217,292	
..	..	60	1,490	10	150	16,360	4,10,377	36,821	8,27,095
..	..	453		40		158,243		357,476	
..	..	51	2,160	23	1,052	31,664	15,30,675	13,293	6,08,932
..	..	701		391		417,185		296,225	
..	..	..	..	..	..	153	3,477	109	3,766
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,324		1,432	
..	..	101 lbs.	10	..	65	2,419 46 lbs.	98,798	450	27,213
..	..	1		9		1,47,499		28,127	
..	..	..	..	4	20	99	3,513	291	8,520
..	..	..	..	300		7,354		16,883	
..	..	7	350	8	690	13,469	16,23,824	16,597	19,49,278
2	240	90		650		1,528,646		1,888,010	
240	..	..	..	..	..	258	14,547	250	20,216
..	..	..	..	..	..	24,103		26,490	
..	6,427	..	12,700	..	13,950	..	1,87,148	..	1,71,714
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,224	..	880
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,518	9,513
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27,103	3,891	997,525	2,65,396	718,064	1,70,458	1,229,209	3,31,429	1,217,054	2,86,132
..	..	33,974	10,072	37,539	8,362	40,792	12,001	60,004	12,849
..	..	..	..	..	240	..	1,107	..	6,270
..	..	4	80	89	1,000	4	80	104	1,100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	13	5	103	1	13	5	103
..	..	4-28 lbs.	312	..	13	121-28 lbs.	7,005	96	2,877
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	21	769	..	..	77	3,555	28	342
..	..	1	16	..	..	1	16	..	..
30	48	15,680	26,441	16,141	26,194	78,848	1,28,145	437,786	7,95,140
..	..	5,631	7,987	4,593	6,875	34,559	52,265	12,182	18,868
235	6,606	3,284	35,710	2,847	32,390	8,156	1,37,630	7,447	1,07,406
..	..	..	..	595	575	932	680	1,374	1,299
..	..	8½	11,693	6	11,250	43,11	6,09,73,198	36,272	6,25,15,271
..	..	10-70 lbs.		8		53,892-56 lbs.		45,245	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

ARTICLE.	DENOMINATION.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUS	
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Provisions	Value. Bombay	..	1,62,122	..	1,38,546	..	10
	Sind	..	6,393	..	3,811	..	..
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	82	1,525	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds—							
Linseed	,, Bombay	607,323	36,89,578	249,661	16,45,900	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard and Rape	,, Bombay	397,361	25,49,605	184,929	12,60,195	..	..
	Sind	265,976	17,29,769	51,482	3,25,946	..	..
Poppy	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teel or Gingelly	,, Bombay	681	3,423	5,748	42,320	..	..
	Sind	..	..	1	15	..	1,416
Other sorts	,, Bombay	657	4,344	2,832	14,087	354	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	
Silk—							200
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	7,296	2,230	40,299	1,10,682	900	..
	Sind	2,643	9,564	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	Value. Bombay	..	81	..	356	..	..
	Sind	..	22	..	50	..	282
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	1,037,539	2,63,628	1,715,074	5,10,636	2,800	..
	Sind	10	4	..	..	..	..
Stone, Jade	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	5	140	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	,, Bombay	370	2,220	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	314
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	37,580	39,149	37,206	35,681	274	..
	Sind	2,589	3,006	2,621	1,697	..	
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	,, Bombay	..	..	21	8	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	354
Manufactured	,, Bombay	6,147	4,461	4,187	2,845	196	..
	Sind	6	14	24	59	..	..
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. Bombay	198	21,870	261	24,080	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	
Wood—							2,500
Teak	Cubic Bombay	..	..	..	..	10	..
	Tons. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	28,897	..	33,424	..	..
	Sind	..	110	..	..	..	
Wool—							
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	15,251,932	60,58,996	17,969,198	71,44,619	..	..
	Sind	7,325,503	33,47,846	7,714,728	33,07,692	..	
Manufactures of—							754
Shawls	No. Bombay	24,632	8,97,569	17,133	7,03,671	8	..
	Sind	..	..	4	135	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	1,07,979	..	1,51,719	..	..
	Sind	..	5,456	..	7,741	..	4,861
All other articles, unenumerated	Value. Bombay	..	7,47,497	..	7,96,093	..	..
	Sind	..	5,348	..	13,244	..	1,13,62,687
Indian Produce and Manufactures—Free	Bombay	..	6,06,96,269	..	4,32,63,522	..	..
	Sind	..	89,36,637	..	59,65,334	..	7,992
Dutiable	Bombay	..	20,175	..	9,90,448	..	..
	Sind	..	72,797	..	14,250	..	
Total	Bombay	..	6,07,16,444	..	4,42,53,970	..	1,13,90,681
	Sind	..	90,09,434	..	59,79,684	..	..
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	Bombay	..	6,30,44,813	..	4,71,48,455	..	1,14,17,320
	Sind	..	90,48,651	..	60,64,089	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	83	..	45	..	1,288	..	1,395
..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,005,424	63,70,072	184,713	12,60,470	25,578	1,67,751	44,873	2,91,100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	257,855	15,51,537	292,710	20,29,050	2,306	17,120	2,520	17,595
..	..	223,922	14,95,080	113,225	7,54,715	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,998	12,728	1	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102,494	7,35,650
..	..	336,493	26,88,021	397,841	32,50,488	60,219	4,19,723	63,760	5,82,780
..	..	104,737	8,24,362	2,550	27,200	31,143	2,49,144	35,642	2,48,435
385	3,550	12,855	81,079	41,249	2,75,134	700-35 lbs.	4,996	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6,748	2,100	19,423	4,720	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1,180	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,240	240	1,363,336	2,61,148	1,151,554	2,03,594	1,782	351	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
334	443	6,015	12,017	..	..	232	307	274	471
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
477	522	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	3,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	764	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8,400	2,250	105,112	26,377	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3,070	2,60,760	2,066	1,89,870	3	80	3	185
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	100	..	74,408	..	31,766	..	150	..	2,005
..	..	..	620	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,598	..	6,34,537	..	4,99,770	..	2,467	..	16,572
..	..	..	..	..	306	..	..	..	..
..	89,84,525	..	2,94,38,466	..	1,79,54,584	..	1,23,88,063	..	1,09,06,882
..	35,000	..	24,24,443	..	9,12,696	..	4,47,190	..	9,66,762
..	88	..	..	..	9	..	6,114	..	192
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	89,84,613	..	2,94,38,466	..	1,79,54,593	..	1,23,94,177	..	1,09,07,074
..	35,000	..	24,24,443	..	9,12,696	..	4,47,190	..	9,66,762
..	90,18,845	..	2,94,45,704	..	1,80,07,598	..	1,24,01,150	..	1,09,45,892
..	35,000	..	24,24,443	..	9,12,696	..	4,47,820	..	9,67,962

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Article.	Denomination.	Mauritius.				United States.			
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Provisions	Value. Bombay	..	13,357	..	36,902	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	385	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds—									
Linseed	„ Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard and Rape	„ Bombay	25	140	..	..	108	864	713	4,431
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poppy	„ Bombay	3	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teel or Gingelly	„ Bombay	31	270	61	368	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	„ Bombay	128	770	80	400	..	..	..	10
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	5	41	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	Value. Bombay	..	2,048	..	2,011	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	11,658	1,154	69,824	10,740	..	..	4,192	10,793
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone, Jade	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	„ Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	5	40	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	1,395	1,395	..	..
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	„ Bombay	..	..	3,854	400	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	„ Bombay	641	634	2,174	1,345	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic Tons. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—									
Shawls	No. Bombay	..	..	24	275	27	377	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	„ Bombay	..	50	..	..	..	155	..	380
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	Value. Bombay	..	9,736	..	47,058	..	752	..	1,460
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures—Free	.. Bombay	..	2,60,029	..	3,22,509	..	10,910	..	17,055
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutiable	.. Bombay	..	2,18,008	..	2,03,812	..	26	..	..
	Sind	..	1,800	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.. Bombay	..	2,61,829	..	5,26,321	..	10,936	..	17,055
	Sind	..	2,18,008	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	.. Bombay	..	3,56,464	..	6,33,889	..	13,435	..	21,582
	Sind	..	2,18,008	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	4,246	..	7,055	..	1,55,059	..	2,06,303	..	72,961	..	1,13,622
..	119	..	235	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	105	630	..	..	1	10	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	10	72	..	..	551	3,380	..	..	1	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	28	3	23	6	62	5	112	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	54	1,415	11,329	869	6,735	1,130	8,975	..	..	..	..
37	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,528	21,835	2,070	15,341	7,037	53,455	3,765	30,585	10	90	382	4,515
12	67	2	20	..	..	28	300	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2,012	9,070	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,28,708	..	1,20,600	..	3,338	..	2,088	..	2,513	..	1,944
..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
975,320	1,77,564	1,189,131	2,22,015	75,945	7,755	1,368	401	7,363	1,396	3,027	665
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	671	4,112
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,848	1,85,146	12,005	1,49,917	201	4,260	70	1,195	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
202,834	33,800	830,580	1,53,430	..	..	82	13	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	24	595	418	333	121	296	331	140	121	285	260
124	95	450	315	..	..	1	100	25	2,200	..	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	965	10	425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15,063	..	17,548	..	1,443	..	51	..	3,10,403	..	2,47,648
..	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	1,860	1,878	19,030	11	325	39	370	195	7,345	120	9,037
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	863	..	..	..	6,588	..	28,557	..	605	..	2,457
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	88,033	..	90,036	..	79,918	..	60,572	..	93,045	..	76,272
..	5,906	..	12,992	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17,85,085	..	19,29,418	..	6,18,772	..	6,51,889	..	6,80,79,240	..	7,13,30,266
..	39,275	..	35,788	..	..	..	860	..	30,94,725	..	7,34,749
..	10,64,074	..	9,47,133	..	22,030	..	69,124	..	301	..	606
..	1,881	..	1,139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	28,49,159	..	28,76,551	..	6,40,802	..	7,21,013	..	6,80,79,541	..	7,13,30,872
..	41,156	..	36,927	..	..	..	860	..	30,94,725	..	7,34,749
..	51,19,995	..	48,17,471	..	8,32,552	..	9,54,387	..	6,90,76,034	..	7,23,20,627
..	52,656	..	51,099	..	..	..	3,925	..	30,17,221	..	7,34,749

D.—TRADE.

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Article.	Denomination.	Persia.				Straits
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Provisions	Value. Bombay	..	9,059	..	11,274	.. 2,770
	Sind	..	144	..	178	.. ..
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	.. ..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Seeds—.						
Linseed	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	0 2 12
	Sind	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Mustard and Rape	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	.. 36 162
	Sind	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Poppy	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	.. 17 130
	Sind	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Teel or Gingelly	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	.. 187 1,775
	Sind	..	..	26	200	.. ..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	92	483	384	2,185	4,550 37,747
	Sind	14	30	lbs. 10	1	.. ..
Silk—						
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	5	45	.. ..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Manufactured	Value. Bombay	..	10,226	..	33,901	.. 56,182
	Sind	..	7	..	12	.. ..
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	1,025,443	1,48,333	520,839	94,996	20,989 2,492
	Sind	125	43	452	146	.. ..
Stone, Jade	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	.. ..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	,, Bombay	2,097	47,330	912	16,099	.. ..
	Sind	..	6	1	15	.. ..
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	181	201	5,840	5,240	.. ..
	Sind	261	333	273	518	.. ..
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	.. ..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	.. 8
Manufactured	,, Bombay	239	229	839	381	16 ..
	Sind	183	112	210	70	.. ..
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,739 1,67,035
	Sind	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Wood—						
Teak	Cubic Tons. Bombay	10	925	22	2,305	.. ..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	.. 160
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	1,271	..	2,335	.. ..
	Sind	..	..	..	3	.. ..
Wool—						
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	7,672	685	560	50	.. ..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	0 ..
Manufactures of—						
Shawls	No... Bombay	1,432	1,81,670	1,685	1,79,287	354 3,515
	Sind	..	..	..	..	.. 475
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	775	..	..	.. ..
	Sind	..	..	..	588	.. 1,90,443
All other articles unenumerated	Value. Bombay	..	45,177	..	82,082	.. ..
	Sind	..	3,910	..	4,836	.. 5,64,916
Indian Produce and Manufactures—Free	.. Bombay	..	7,97,140	..	9,88,657	.. ..
	Sind	..	45,489	..	30,269	.. 118
Dutiable	.. Bombay	..	6,69,885	..	8,13,983	.. ..
	Sind	..	1,87,832	..	2,33,563	.. ..
Total	.. Bombay	..	14,67,025	..	18,02,640	.. 5,65,034
	Sind	..	2,33,321	..	2,63,832	.. ..
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	.. Bombay	..	64,58,727	..	95,37,009	.. 23,85,965
	Sind	..	2,41,989	..	2,70,357	.. ..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	7,331	..	58,474	..	69,483	..	4,79,429	..	5,91,956
..	..	..	3,336	..	8,375	..	10,377	..	12,784
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	1,525
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	360,952	22,41,530	59,034	4,12,684	1,999,385	1,24,69,583	539,182	36,10,166
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	220	90,736	6,16,576	25,268	1,90,044	748,428	49,36,014	506,735	34,95,499
..	..	78,097	4,69,181	..	..	567,995	36,94,010	164,707	10,80,661
..	..	14	121	12	121	2,040	13,091	21	266
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169	1,575	50	550	2,511	22,536	398,539	31,20,551	511,368	40,63,241
..	..	2	15	5	46	135,919	10,73,771	66,342	6,10,241
2,487	22,332	2,172	21,529	2,071	23,783	31,083-35 lbs	2,27,744	91,347	6,40,357
..	..	31	256	94	671	57	347	124 cwt 10 lbs	992
..	..	78	315	1,414	7,208	15,022	4,845	61,155	1,22,696
..	..	201	706	396	1,334	2,844	10,270	2,408	10,404
..	79,413	..	1,82,305	..	1,59,773	..	3,85,401	..	4,01,266
..	..	..	1,172	..	1,149	..	1,244	..	1,211
67	39	1,674,397	2,55,661	1,125,426	2,04,085	6,196,572	11,19,664	5,791,742	10,58,204
..	..	9,898	1,477	3,684	602	10,033	1,524	4,136	748
..	..	..	..	20	65	..	..	696	4,317
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5,644-28 lbs.	88,792	2,952	46,562	21,760-28 lbs.	3,27,748	15,944	2,13,813
..	..	247	2,772	277	2,648	247	2,778	278	2 663
..	..	2,354	2,192	5,402	3,370	48,031	55,575	49,096	45,258
..	..	241	415	558	850	3,091	3,754	3,452	3,065
..	..	533,943	78,669	1,834,498	2,89,962	736,777	1,12,469	2,669,035	4,43,813
..	..	5,657	555	18,504	1,772	5,657	555	18,504	1,772
290	155	77,125	13,917	4,409	3,288	84,862	19,879	13,552	9,545
..	..	289	275	337	223	602	496	1,021	667
71	6,550	1	75	..	..	1,963	1,91,180	333	30,770
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	32	..	..
..	..	182 7/16	18,816	331	24,799	209 7/16	23,206	389	31,279
..	..	3	325	..	..	5	550	..	..
..	..	..	29,396	..	19,614	..	3,87,397	..	3,20,635
..	..	..	4,680	..	4,696	..	5,046	..	4,690
..	..	..	..	..	..	15,268,004	60,61,931	18,074,870	71,71,046
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,325,503	33,47,846	7,714,728	33,07,693
473	5,704	1,113	39,565	1,411	39,055	31,010	13,93,820	24,332	11,46,484
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	135
..	..	..	14,456	..	10,007	..	2,06,504	..	2,26,991
..	..	..	..	..	579	..	6,076	..	8,903
..	1,60,413	..	3,79,963	..	3,34,494	..	22,76,435	..	20,80,390
..	..	..	13,700	..	28,973	..	28,864	..	60,351
..	4,70,759	..	1,46,95,394	..	95,88,956	..	20,07,16,973	..	16,64,09,022
..	..	..	9,01,827	..	4,92,513	..	1,60,17,594	..	91,73,971
..	50	..	2,98,921	..	5,57,909	..	20,91,436	..	35,83,354
..	..	..	19,393	..	26,308	..	2,81,903	..	2,75,260
..	4,70,809	..	1,49,94,315	..	1,01,46,865	..	20,28,08,409	..	16,99,92,376
..	..	..	9,21,220	..	5,18,821	..	1,62,99,497	..	94,49,231
..	23,48,715	..	2,04,01,666	..	1,41,53,019	..	22,09,53,825	..	18,90,07,489
..	..	..	10,13,785	..	6,75,425	..	1,64,64,573	..	97,15,502

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

ARTICLE.	DENOMINATION.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUS	
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Treasure .. Gold	.. Bombay ..	..	1,04,36,950	..	2,26,96,164	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	10,56,660	....	13,25,747	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	.. Bombay ..	..	1,14,93,610	....	2,40,21,911	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	....	..	..	..
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	.. Bombay ..	..	7,45,38,423	..	7,11,70,366	..	1,14,17,320
	Sind ..	..	90,48,651	..	60,64,089	..	..
Government .. Stores	.. Bombay ..	..	101	..	2,399	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure—							
Gold	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Treasure ..	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Stores and Treasure	.. Bombay ..	..	101	..	2,399	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5,87,300	..	47,900	..	500	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5,87,300	..	47,900	..	900	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	90,18,845	..	3,00,38,004	..	1,80,55,498	..	1,24,02,050	..	1,09,45,892
..	35,000	..	24,24,443	..	9,12,696	..	4,47,820	..	9,67,962
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Article.	Denomination.	Mauritius.				United States.			
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Treasure .. Gold	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	10,53,768	..	22,13,000	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	.. Bombay ..	..	10,53,768	..	22,13,000	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	.. Bombay ..	..	14,10,232	..	28,46,889	..	13,435	..	21,582
	.. Sind ..	..	2,18,008	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government .. Stores	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure—									
Gold	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,000
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Treasure ..	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,000
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Stores and Treasure	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,000
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	2,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,40,713	..	34,425
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11,69,800	..	7,04,095	..	3,50,100	..	14,50,000	..	1,40,713	..	34,425
..	..	..	29,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11,71,950	..	7,04,095	..	3,50,100	..	14,50,000	..	6,92,16,747	..	7,23,55,052
..	..	..	29,100	..	..	..	..	..	30,17,221	..	7,34,719
..	62,91,945	..	55,24,566	..	21,32,652	..	24,04,387	..	..	..	..
..	52,656	..	80,199	..	..	..	3,925	..	..	..	..
..	10,231	..	6,754	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10,231	..	6,754	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Article.	Denomination.	Persia.				Straits	
		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*							
Treasure .. Gold	.. Bombay ..	..	6,100	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	9,53,540	..	7,09,502	..	1,98,575
	.. Sind ..	..	1,12,525	..	2,10,000	..	..
Total ..	.. Bombay ..	...	9,59,640	..	7,09,502	..	1,98,575
	.. Sind ..	..	1,12,525	..	2,19,000	..	..
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	.. Bomboy ..	..	74,18,367	..	1,02,46,511	..	25,84,540
	.. Sind ..	..	3,54,514	..	4,89,357	..	..
Government .. Stores	.. Bombay ..	..	15,434	..	13,948	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	4,929	..	2,352	..	..
Treasure—							
Gold	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	42,500	..	17,000	..	..
Total, Treasure ..	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	42,500	..	17,000	..	..
Total, Stores and Treasure	.. Bombay ..	..	15,434	..	13,948	..	..
	.. Sind ..	..	47,429	..	19,352	..	..

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79—concluded.

SETTLEMENTS.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	30,200	..	2,63,040	..	37,360	..	1,07,08,640	..	2,27,63,724
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,26,200	..	16,90,443	..	13,22,562	..	71,01,399	..	80,33,431
..	..	..	62,100	..	68,201	..	1,74,625	..	3,16,301
..	2,56,400	..	18,53,483	..	13,59,922	..	1,78,10,039	..	3,07,97,155
..	..	..	62,100	..	68,201	..	1,74,625	..	3,16,301
..	26,05,115	..	2,22,55,149	..	1,55,12,941	..	23,87,63,864	..	22,07,04,644
..	..	..	10,75,885	..	7,43,626	..	1,66,39,198	..	1,00,31,603
..	..	..	87,864	..	2,17,628	..	1,13,130	..	2,40,729
..	..	..	16,409	..	28,689	..	21,338	..	31,041
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4,60,000	..	4,63,080	..	4,60,000	..	5,23,080
..	..	..	52,100	..	3,26,750	..	98,600	..	3,43,750
..	..	..	4,60,000	..	4,63,080	..	4,60,000	..	5,23,080
..	..	..	52,100	..	3,26,750	..	98,600	..	3,43,750
..	..	..	5,47,364	..	6,80,708	..	5,73,130	..	7,63,809
..	..	..	68,509	..	3,55,439	..	1,19,938	..	3,74,701

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other Articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Import and Export at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay, and in the Province of Sind, during the official years 1877-78 and 1878-79.

Article.	Amount of Duty collectd.							
	1877-78.				1878-79.			
	Gross.		Nett.		Gross.		Nett.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay,	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	94,420	1,727	93,800	1,727	80,378	2,258	80,031	2,258
Cotton—Raw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	2,72,979	20	2,56,068	19	2,29,551	433	2,15,386	433
Manufactures	23,01,827	18,175	21,28,892	17,821	20,95,149	10,761	19,01,464	10,629
Hardware and Cutlery	87,544	14,55	87,169	1,455	79,959	1,550	79,281	1,500
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Porter	16,471	1,922	16,471	1,918	12,506	2,088	12,506	2,088
Spirits	6,35,768	1,52,110	6,31,515	1,52,105	6,69,563	1,69,246	6,67,785	1,69,230
Wines and Liqueurs	2,10,948	33,489	2,10,288	33,320	1,75,669	24,783	1,74,160	24,719
Other sorts	117	45	117	45	163	..	163	..
Metals—Copper	3,10,817	272	3,03,073	272	2,73,638	241	2,62,914	241
Iron	70,359	2,316	66,962	2,316	73,628	8,619	70,796	8,616
Tin	31,157	23	26,226	23	15,055	3	11,832	3
Other sorts	74,961	2,486	6,7824	2,486	57,753	4,733	56,340	4,733
Provisions	2,50,164	45,189	2,35,942	44,660	1,07,865	18,709	1,03,936	18,699
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	29,995	1,511	29,964	1,511	..	..	..	..
Salt	37,570	82	37,570	82	1,21,769	142	1,21,769	142
Silk	4,22,598	174	4,13,249	174	3,90,748	304	3,79,745	304
Spices	64,910	49	62,029	49	57,282	12	41,867	12
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	3,20,972	63	2,90,374	63	5,99,859	625	5,49,191	625
Wool—Manufactures of	1,02,971	839	1,01,774	839	1,23,760	1,432	1,22,689	1,432
All other articles (including penalty duty)	8,41,675	14,803	7,66,708	14,772	6,31,083	10,263	5,59,980	10,202
Total, Duty on Imports. { Including Salt	61,78,223	2,76,750	58,26,015	2,75,657	57,95,878	2,56,207	54,12,835	2,55,871
Total, Duty on Imports. { Excluding do	61,40,653	2,76,668	57,88,445	2,75,575	56,73,609	2,56,065	52,91,066	2,55,729
Exports.								
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—Indigo	9,230	9,353	9,230	9,353	9,174	8,207	9,174	8,207
Grain and Pulse—Rice (in the husk)	3,385	11,594	3,207	11,590	6,183	14,280	6,183	14,280
—Rice (not in the husk)	1,25,479	27,224	1,25,006	27,217	2,08,062	13,181	2,06,115	13,181
Lac—Shell	406	..	364	..	171	..	171	..
Stick	46	..	46	..	..	..	..	..
Other kinds	145	3	70	3	4	..	4	..
All other articles (including penalty duty)	813	..	813	..	1,201	..	1,201	..
Total, Duty on Exports	1,39,504	48,174	1,38,736	48,163	2,24,795	35,668	2,22,848	35,668
Grand Total, Duty on Imports and Exports	63,17,727	3,24,924	59,64,751	3,23,820	60,20,173	2,91,875	56,35,683	2,91,539

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

D.—TRADE

(4.)—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure Province of Sind, in the official

PORTS.	MERCHANDISE.					
	Country.				Foreign	
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Imports into Bombay and Sind.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bengal	1,94,16,271	53,049	1,09,88,042	16,116	2,02,765	565
,, Sind	61,84,075	....	52,12,303	....	1,65,200	....
,, Madras	1,24,04,840	1,60,584	1,29,25,020	94,124	76,550	305
,, British Burmah	42,92,319	6,96,329	47,08,340	....	5,101	....
,, Bombay	....	42,96,144	....	34,12,308	....	1,15,57,287
From British Ports in other Provinces. Total.	4,22,98,005	52,06,106	3,38,33,705	35,22,608	5,39,076	1,15,58,157
From British Ports within the Presidency ..	*	5,21,561	4,81,55,156	3,77,050	*	1,12,973
From Daman	46,371	15,575	71,433	9,919	668	....
,, Diu	1,81,991	635	1,98,208	....	1,585	....
,, Goa	8,19,832	13,352	11,64,225	11,806	15,127	650
,, Foreign Konkan	6,65,688	....	6,42,472	....	25	....
,, Mahé	....	....	....	....	....	....
,, Trávancore	....	....	15,010	7,660	....	....
,, Pondicherry	416	....	3,380	....	1,767	....
,, Cutch	23,13,880	51,398	16,60,999	40,167	57,931	4,485
,, Káthiáwár	53,38,257	50,350	13,60,294	28,210	42,973	2,305
From Indian Ports not British..Total..	93,66,435	1,31,310	51,06,021	97,762	1,20,076	7,440
From all Ports..Total..	5,16,64,440	58,58,977	8,70,94,882	39,97,420	6,59,152	1,16,78,570
Government Stores and Treasure..	*	81,269	47,061	3,58,579	*	8,84,453
Exports from Bombay and Sind.						
To Bengal	89,04,613	100	80,16,988	648	7,38,176	40
,, Sind	38,42,005	.....	33,19,399	....	1,09,79,721	....
,, Madras	82,95,405	3,88,045	69,15,961	1,41,700	55,00,407	7,380
,, British Burmah	3,26,673	.....	4,31,792	....	2,83,977	....
,, Bombay	...	87,40,629	....	61,38,778	....	2,61,665
To British Ports in other Provinces..Total..	2,13,68,696	91,28,774	1,86,84,140	62,81,126	1,75,02,281	2,69,085
To British Ports within the Presidency ..	*	4,85,773	5,19,52,400	3,68,238	*	1,38,852
To Daman	22,317	....	27,807	....	2,656	....
,, Diu	92,247	26,467	1,57,573	....	34,809	103
,, Goa	4,13,206	....	5,78,359	900	3,73,520	....
,, Foreign Konkan	3,46,711	....	4,14,220	....	42,274	....
,, Cochin	38,208	....	19,771	....	....	....
,, Mahé	....	....	....	....	170	....
,, Trávancore	5,65,879	....	1,89,464	....	....	....
,, Pondicherry	92,366	....	38,201	....	5,323	....
,, Cutch	23,07,498	9,78,263	23,15,224	5,69,031	18,43,833	38,752
,, Káthiáwár	41,27,293	18,46,999	61,47,337	4,82,766	9,29,650	42,850
To Indian Ports not British...Total..	80,21,725	28,51,729	98,87,956	10,52,697	32,32,235	81,705
To all Ports, Total..	2,93,90,421	1,24,66,276	8,05,24,496	77,02,061	2,07,34,516	4,89,642
Government Stores and Treasure...	†	4,378	2,13,708	2,445	*	1,73,939

* Not available.

—continued.

imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bombay and the years 1877-78 and 1878-79.

Total.						Treasure.			
1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,40,313	517	1,97,08,436	53,614	1,13,28,355	16,633	....	....	..	....
5,11,853	....	63,40,335	....	57,24,156	....	19,600	....	11,650	....
62,203	1,280	1,24,81,390	1,60,889	1,29,87,313	95,404	83,666	....	43,512	....
26,500	....	42,97,920	6,96,329	47,34,840	....	....	....	..	....
....	1,02,08,399	....	1,58,53,431	....	1,36,20,767	....	37,15,239	..	2,77,761
9,40,959	1,02,10,196	4,28,37,081	1,67,64,268	3,47,74,664	1,37,32,804	1,03,266	37,15,239	55,162	2,77,761
59,16,393	1,22,386	6,34,33,467	6,34,534	5,40,71,549	4,99,436	54,69,831	12,300	54,99,140	75,275
383	....	47,039	15,575	71,816	9,919	....	....	..	....
8,577	....	1,83,576	635	2,06,785	....	1,500	1,200	354	....
20,870	398	8,34,959	14,002	11,75,095	12,204	63,168	....	29,003	....
31	....	6,65,713	....	6,42,503	....	28,850	....	63,568	....
56	....	....	....	56	....	....	....	..	....
75	....	..	....	15,085	7,660	....	....	..	....
2,713	200	2,183	....	6,093	200	....	....	..	....
53,303	9,350	23,71,811	55,883	17,14,302	49,517	3,45,112	59,380	3,03,962	24,373
57,493	4,005	53,81,230	52,655	14,17,787	32,215	13,55,822	51,245	32,09,800	9,942
1,48,501	13,953	94,86,511	1,38,750	52,49,522	1,11,715	17,99,452	1,11,825	36,06,687	34,315
70,00,853	1,03,46,535	11,57,57,059	1,75,37,547	9,40,95,735	1,43,43,955	73,72,549	38,39,364	91,60,989	3,87,351
2,04,578	7,04,458	4,55,868	9,65,722	2,51,639	10,63,037	26,66,475	15,83,000	28,38,306	1,71,70,000
12,49,927	1,100	96,42,789	140	92,66,915	1,748	10,000	....	..	....
99,66,406	....	1,48,21,726	....	1,32,85,805	....	10,07,747	....	3,27,175	....
51,82,402	7,691	1,37,95,812	3,95,425	1,20,98,363	1,49,291	8,50,612	6,000	6,87,626	....
3,92,098	....	6,10,650	....	7,23,890	....	....	....	..	....
....	3,07,022	....	90,02,294	....	64,45,800	....	4,000	..	49,850
1,66,90,833	3,15,713	3,88,70,977	93,97,859	3,53,74,973	65,96,839	18,68,359	10,000	10,14,901	49,850
75,73,829	1,32,938	6,18,95,269	6,24,625	5,95,26,229	5,01,166	54,34,016	12,300	47,67,596	75,275
5,703	....	34,973	....	33,510	....	....	....	..	....
38,669	....	1,33,056	26,570	1,96,242	....	14,175	....	1,500	....
4,40,785	....	7,86,726	....	10,19,144	900	31,126	....	73,800	....
55,008	....	3,88,985	....	4,69,228	....	....	....	..	....
....	....	38,208	....	19,771	....	....	....	..	....
....	....	170	....	....	....	....	....	..	....
....	....	5,65,879	....	1,89,464	....	....	....	..	....
3,177	....	97,689	....	41,378	....	....	....	..	....
14,61,872	56,907	41,51,331	10,17,015	37,77,096	6,25,938	2,69,552	....	1,31,201	....
1,53,119	1,19,419	50,56,943	18,89,849	73,00,456	6,02,185	2,95,690	....	62,800	....
8,333	1,76,326	1,12,53,960	29,33,434	1,30,46,289	12,29,023	6,10,543	....	2,69,301	....
2,995	6,24,967	11,20,20,206	1,29,55,918	10,79,47,491	83,27,028	79,12,918	23,300	60,51,608	1,25,125
3,45,125	1,83,529	9,26,743	1,78,317	10,58,833	1,85,974	30,30,037	....	47,24,914	....

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			British other than British Indian.				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	145	201,062	70	111,172	..	..	..	..
		Sind	27	29,438	22	25,416	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	153	188,370	19	19,524	..	..	..	..
		Sind	5	5,223	5	3,901	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay	..	..	2	2,375	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	..	..	26	30,642	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	4	4,240	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	3	2,245	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	3	2,004	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	..	1	690	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	2	992	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	27	39,844	30	43,965	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	4	3,853	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	3	2,577	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay	..	..	1	886	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	3	2,493	6	3,601	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	2	510	1	255	..	..	11	1,575
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	..	..	1	928	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	4	3,537	5	3,078	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	30	21,847	6	2,786	2	1,316	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	3	1,914	1	690	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	10	9,519	9	11,507	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	2	2,278	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	699	..	..	2	1,022	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1878-79, compared with the Totals of the year 1877-78.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
								19	24,329	5	7,319				
1	1,005	2	2,262			4	4,972								
1	250	2	785							4	5,498				
										2	2,657				
				12	13,443	9	10,767								
1	227							1	663	1	476	5	693	16 3	2,204 456
11	5,075	2	515												
								12	13,178	1	747				
2	591	1	111									86 6	10,370 265	68 3	7,707 95

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	..	..	1	1,353	..	..	1	1,353
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	5	4,814	..	..	24	29,143	5	7,319
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay	11	14,272	10	12,966	11	14,272	10	12,966
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	..	..	1	1,271	1	1,005	7	8,505
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	2	1,871	1	250	8	8,154
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	520	..	..	1	520
Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,657
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	12	13,443	9	10,767
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	9	966	12	1,195	16	2,549	29	3,875
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	456
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	2	1,105	..	..	13	6,180	2	515
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South Africa	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	12	13,178	1	747
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	88	10,961	69	7,818
		Sind	1	24	..	..	7	289	3	96

—*continued.*

which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in year 1878-79, compared with the Totals of the year 1877-78—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1878-79.				Grand Total, 1877-78.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
				145	201,062	71	112,525	216	272,553	112	160,387
				27	29,438	22	25,418	24	25,771	29	32,614
				177	217,513	24	26,843	192	228,505	28	35,414
				5	5,223	5	3,901	10	9,648	9	7,607
				11	14,372	12	15,341	15	18,675	18	21,750
				1	1,005	33	39,147	1	1,005	32	33,606
						4	4,240			11	11,001
				1	250	11	10,399	1	192	32	34,552
						3	2,004			8	4,557
						1	520			1	726
						1	890			2	2,718
						4	3,649			9	9,277
				39	53,287	39	54,732	38	53,428	42	55,067
						4	3,853			2	2,251
						3	2,577			1	731
						1	886			2	1,517
				3	2,493	6	3,601	2	1,230	3	2,065
		27	2,212	36	5,160	68	7,917	41	5,533	59	7,275
18	2,101	3	241	3	217	6	697	2	158		
3	217					1	928			3	4,152
										1	890
				4	3,537	5	3,078	2	1,873	2	1,873
										1	1,061
				51	29,343	8	3,301	36	17,501	7	1,786
										2	1,017
										1	1,339
				15	15,092	2	1,443	8	6,581		
				10	9,519	9	11,507	9	10,123	7	10,254
						2	2,278			1	1,175
		58	8,583	195	23,863	127	16,401	188	20,797	138	17,084
104	11,181	11	512	81	1,418	14	607	26	1,326	20	1,176
24	1,129										

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared,			British (other than British Indian.)				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	....	....	1	449	1	111	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	8	3,505	8	11,718	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	1	296	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	1	296	..	..	..	..
Do. Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	17	28,469	23	37,668	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Jáva	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	1	789	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	542	..	....	..	..	..	..
Máldives	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Meckrán and Sonmiáni	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Persia	Steam	Bombay	3	2,592	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	60	49,389	63	51,485	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	360	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	1	542	..	..	..	..
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	398	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	4	2,992	3	2,081	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Sumátra	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	13	21,195	13	21,195	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	2	684	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Other countries	Steam	Bombay	59	42,371	73	49,429	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	1,269	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	2	1,790	3	1,357	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	449	..	....	..	..	..	..
Total, 1878-79	Steam	Bombay	284	354,581	271	331,631	..	..	..	..
		Sind	88	80,096	95	87,274	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	205	219,564	44	33,474	5	2,449	11	1,575
		Sind	7	6,214	7	4,739	..	..	..	..
Total, 1877-78	Steam	Bombay	358	429,167	315	380,917	..	..	..	..
		Sind	79	67,121	97	88,470	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	198	215,108	79	82,158	8	4,691	5	772
		Sind	9	9,081	15	11,085	..	..	..	..

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which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in year 1878-79, compared with the Totals of the year 1877-78—continued.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	631	..	....	1	631	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Do. Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Máldives	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Mecknán and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	3	67	3	67	11	582	10	534
		Sind	4	190	3	145	8	526	11	818
Persia	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	16	2,550	30	5,461
		Sind	1	57	..	....	22	2,465	12	900
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	489	..	....	2	1,189	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	2	1,469	2	2,020
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Sumátra	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Other countries	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	60	10,294	18	3,184
		Sind	..	....	..	....	26	3,153	3	233
Total, 1878-79	Steam	Bombay	11	14,272	12	15,590	24	28,720	27	33,591
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	21	8,072	17	3,183	246	78,976	176	42,284
		Sind	6	271	4	665	63	6,438	33	3,032
Total, 1877-78	Steam	Bombay	19	23,127	19	22,602	33	38,906	35	40,826
		Sind	..	....	3	3,220	..	..	3	3,220
	Sailing	Bombay	14	5,064	13	4,210	270	74,633	206	36,963
		Sind	6	312	7	767	117	10,109	61	4,403

—*continued.*

which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1878-79, compared with the Totals of the year 1877-78—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1878-79.				Grand Total, 1877-78.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	973	1	876
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
5	407	3	271	6	518	4	720	2	162	10	2,367
1	61	3	260	1	61	3	260	1	86	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	3,505	8	11,718	2	1,562	13	18,360
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	631	1	296	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	296	..	....	4	2,305
..	..	..	..	17	28,463	23	37,068	18	28,170	20	32,823
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,846	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	542	1	789	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
1	89	6	564	1	89	6	564	2	150	5	431
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
22	1,250	19	1,094	33	1,832	29	1,628	33	2,391	37	2,446
84	3,322	107	4,199	92	3,848	118	5,017	104	3,677	110	4,240
..	..	..	..	3	2,592	..	..	2	1,537	..	..
..	..	..	..	60	49,389	63	51,485	55	41,350	53	40,392
29	4,371	18	2,667	46	7,281	48	8,128	41	6,696	74	12,927
25	2,152	13	1,106	47	4,617	26	2,548	49	2,891	29	2,239
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	1,587	..	..	1	344	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,359	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	4,461	5	4,101	6	5,773	5	4,085
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	21,195	13	21,195	13	19,120	13	19,906
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	684	..	..	2	2,891	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	59	42,371	73	49,429	70	54,809	79	56,263
..	..	..	..	1	1,269	..	..	..	....	2	2,315
24	4,973	5	436	86	17,057	26	4,977	133	22,253	43	6,229
35	3,517	16	1,248	62	7,119	19	1,481	79	8,550	18	1,278
..	..	..	..	308	383,301	298	365,222	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	88	80,096	95	87,274	..	....	..	..
203	24,372	136	15,827	659	325,361	367	93,160	..	....	..	..
172	10,398	153	7,566	242	23,045	193	15,327	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	391	468,163	350	421,743
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	67,121	100	91,699
210	25,437	160	20,176	..	..	..	..	686	319,769	450	139,769
145	7,146	117	4,940	..	..	..	..	271	26,336	193	20,488

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			British other than British Indian.				British Indian.				Fre	
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	2	1,409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	3	3,263	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	..	..	1	821	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	1,696	29	37,706	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	1,510	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	16	22,206	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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which Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1878-79, compared with the Totals of the year 1877-78.

ICH.		ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5,482
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	1,145	..	..	7	10,237
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	5	2,438	1	78
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	425

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which Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1878-79, compared with the Totals of the year 1877-78—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1878-79.				Grand Total, 1877-78.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
				2	1,409			1	1,225		
						3	3,263				
								1	1,355		

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			British other than British Indian.				British Indian.				Fre	
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	..	..	10	11,463	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	2	2,944	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	8	6,338	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	..	..	1	781	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	13	13,777	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Máldives	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meckran and Sonmiáni	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	2	2,107	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	575	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	..	..	1	1,198	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	2	2,165	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumátra	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	2	2,362	3	3,423	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	9	9,328	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1878-79	Steam	Bombay	4	3,771	18	19,793	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	2	397	3	2,944	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	2	2,416	80	94,783	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	2	2,085	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1877-78	Steam	Bombay	9	7,516	21	19,676	..	..	1	346	1	130
		Sind	10	10,804	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	3	2,333	18	17,682	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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which Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1878-79, compared with the Totals of the year 1877-78—continued.

NCH.		ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2,765	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2,765
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Máldives	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meckran and Sonmiáni	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	2	81	..	..	3	111
Persia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	3	473	1	68
		Sind	1	520	..	..	2	551	2	33
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumátra	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	809	3	314	4	3,297
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	410
Total, 1878-79	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	2	1,954	11	3,225	20	21,027
		Sind	1	520	2	81	2	551	10	979
Total, 1877-78	Steam	Bombay	1	1,355	..	..	4	3,503	..	..
		Sind	1	982	..	..	1	982	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1	170	11	6,396
		Sind	1	470	2	91	1	470	35	2,147

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which Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1878-79, compared with the Totals of the year 1877-78—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1878-79.				Grand Total, 1877-78.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11,463	4	2,331	9	8 131
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2,044	1	916	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9,103	1	440	4	4,021
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13,777	..	..	8	3,630
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	119
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	257
16	555	11	529	16	555	14	640	2	41	21	780
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,107	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	198	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	473	1	68	..	..	1	170
1	64	7	500	3	615	10	1,108	1	470	16	865
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,198	..	..	2	1,817
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,165	..	..	2	827
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,402	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	2,362	3	3,423	4	4,010	11	10,074
..	..	..	..	1	199	..	..	5	5,421	..	..
1	105	..	..	4	419	18	12,625	3	743	2	1,658
..	..	20	1,619	..	..	27	2,029	..	..	31	2,137
..	..	..	..	4	3,771	18	19,793	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	397	3	2,944	..	..	..	..
3	324	1	110	16	5,065	101	1,16,820	..	..	..	..
18	660	42	2,848	20	1,211	60	5,912	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11,019	22	20,022
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11,786	..	..
2	126	4	385	..	..	..	..	6	2,629	33	24,363
2	41	38	1,929	..	..	..	..	3	511	73	4,076

D.—TRADE

(7.)—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Ballast in the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind,

Ports.		British.				British Indian.				For	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.											
From or To—											
Bengal	Bombay.	93	117,759	91	106,461	..	..	..	..	5	5,440
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	Bombay.	72	35,450	55	22,639	1	364	..	..	6	628
Bombay	Sind ..	130	80,140	117	67,573	..	..	..	..	4	333
Madras	Bombay.	40	47,001	35	36,842	7	1,010	3	465	39	1,887
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	294
British Burmah	Bombay.	44	47,326	13	15,852	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	Bombay.	249	247,536	194	181,794	8	1,374	3	465	50	7,855
	Sind ..	130	80,140	117	67,573	..	..	..	..	9	627
British Ports within the Presidency or Province	Bombay.	171	193,206	94	106,615	76	9,677	163	19,690	160	3,305
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Ports not British	Bombay.	11	7,984	6	3,906	43	10,443	41	10,427	676	13,093
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	879
Total, 1878-79	Bombay.	431	448,726	294	292,315	127	21,494	207	30,582	886	24,253
	Sind ..	130	80,140	117	67,573	..	..	..	..	20	1,006
Total, 1877-78	Bombay.	482	459,720	272	245,290	185	25,477	288	37,182	960	35,134
	Sind ..	119	66,056	115	58,615	2	1,255	8	1,803	43	3,726
In Ballast.											
From or To—											
Bengal	Bombay.	4	3,032	73	89,464	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	2	2,526	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	Bombay.	3	2,556	5	4,469	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	Sind ..	6	5,290	4	2,726	..	..	..	..	..	269
Madras	Bombay.	22	25,269	48	52,153	..	..	1	108	12	..
	Sind ..	1	575	1	892	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Burmah	Bombay.	..	..	63	71,957	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	Bombay.	29	30,857	189	218,043	..	..	1	108	12	269
	Sind ..	7	5,865	7	6,144	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Ports within the Presidency or Province	Bombay.	87	90,655	149	165,230	362	40,400	280	30,883	197	2,193
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Ports not British	Bombay.	17	17,737	25	22,607	22	3,274	19	2,697	201	2,249
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1878-79	Bombay.	133	139,249	363	405,880	384	43,674	300	33,688	410	4,711
	Sind ..	7	5,865	7	6,144	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1877-78	Bombay.	101	101,866	433	448,829	566	54,507	458	42,808	773	8,876
	Sind ..	15	12,067	12	14,934	1	548	..	..	6	351

—*continued.*

employed in the Interportal Trade, which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in in the official year 1878-79, compared with the Totals of the year 1877-78.

ESIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1878-79.				TOTAL, 1877-78.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
5	4,304	..	..	5	476	98	123,199	101	111,251	154	178,025	114	115,897
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	236	25,635	270	27,368	315	61,977	325	50,007	374	61,899	358	50,916
9	1,637	345	30,021	370	32,103	479	110,494	406	101,313	564	100,584	785	113,360
18	1,276	2,709	96,492	1,955	70,836	2,795	146,390	2,011	109,419	3,054	166,892	2,217	97,208
1	356	34	2,565	12	1,229	39	2,859	13	1,585	70	5,719	46	4,009
..	..	..	..	..	..	44	47,326	13	15,852	47	47,615	15	15,895
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5,551	..	..
23	5,586	2,945	122,127	2,230	93,690	3,252	378,892	2,450	286,529	3,629	454,431	2,704	270,916
10	1,093	379	32,586	382	33,332	518	113,353	509	102,898	648	111,854	831	117,369
229	2,500	74,120	982,138	64,390	846,096	74,527	1,188,326	64,876	974,895	77,897	1,233,354	67,002	1,007,129
..	..	511	11,203	483	11,285	511	11,203	483	11,285	594	10,825	554	10 594
471	9,772	6,325	136,666	3,199	131,126	7,055	168,186	3,717	155,231	7,684	176,757	3,706	146,165
11	1,090	321	10,241	030	19,470	332	10,620	641	20,560	502	18,442	1,083	36,878
723	17,852	83,390	1,240,931	69,819	1,075,906	84,834	1,735,404	71,043	1,416,655	..	..	..	..
21	3,083	1,211	54,030	1,495	64,087	1,361	135,176	1,633	134,743	..	..	..	..
796	28,431	87,583	1,344,211	72,056	1,122,307	..	..	..	..	89,210	1,864,542	73,412	1,433,210
58	5,649	1,580	70,084	2,292	98,774	..	..	..	..	1,744	141,121	2,468	164,841
10	8,195	..	..	..	..	4	3,032	83	97,659	3	2,458	106	110,940
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,526	..	..	9	11,344
1	250	510	519	3	144	13	3,075	9	4,863	4	288	32	12,756
2	353	32	948	17	941	38	6,238	23	4,020	206	22,009	20	1,265
20	1,312	368	10,923	802	26,940	402	36,461	871	80,513	336	28,273	1,150	94,773
2	160	..	..	..	..	1	575	3	1,052	2	1,159	2	90
12	11,896	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	83,853	..	..	111	120 519
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4,157
43	21,053	378	11,442	805	27,084	419	42,568	1,038	266,888	343	31,019	1,399	347,988
4	513	32	948	17	941	39	6,813	28	7,598	208	23,168	35	16,856
128	2,789	48,343	555,394	45,508	512,628	48,989	688,642	46,065	711,530	48,245	700,637	45,563	739,311
..	..	168	4,827	175	4,547	168	4,827	175	4,547	175	4,209	257	5,502
340	6,769	1,443	40,963	3,397	48,496	1,633	64,193	3,781	80,569	1,715	66,729	4,693	74,401
13	593	337	10,053	48	1,462	337	10,053	61	2,060	660	22,580	49	2,090
511	31,211	50,164	607,769	49,710	588,208	51,091	795,403	50,884	1,058,087	..	..	..	..
17	1,111	537	15,828	240	6,950	544	21,693	264	140,205	..	..	..	..
917	39,392	48,863	623,136	49,847	630,671	..	..	..	..	50,303	788,385	51,655	1,161,700
15	1,346	1,021	36,091	314	8,168	..	..	..	..	1,043	49,957	341	24,448

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(8.)—Return showing the Quantity of Cotton Exported from India during the year 1878-79.

Month.	United Kingdom.	Austria.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	China.	Other Countries.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. From Bombay.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. From Subordinate Ports.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. Total.	Total. From all other Ports.	Grand Total.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
April	174,570	52,300	144,166	10,773	62,489	24,629	8,365	42,406	491,514	..	491,514	28,184	519,698
May	165,569	64,012	62,006	27,933	46,249	1,750	14,968	21,980	354,612	..	354,612	49,855	404,467
June	230,839	29,515	43,959	8,865	35,324	23,033	12,377	3,309	295,383	23,033	318,415	68,806	387,221
July	175,147	8,246	32,570	..	20,673	..	8,914	5,078	180,173	..	180,173	70,455	250,628
August	114,247	10,058	2,780	..	17,960	..	14,260	9,109	78,412	..	78,412	90,002	168,414
September	60,667	17,489	12,778	..	10,790	..	14,619	134	47,445	..	47,445	69,032	116,477
October	71,282	15,453	....	..	5,021	..	19,327	4,220	31,785	..	31,785	83,518	115,303
November	40,764	10,898	2,683	..	8,766	..	16,862	1,250	27,001	..	27,001	54,222	81,223
December	24,459	12,452	1,849	..	9,269	1,641	21,095	1,450	23,169	..	23,169	49,046	72,215
January	76,936	31,660	618	10,801	28,777	..	16,287	782	93,968	..	93,968	71,893	165,861
February	108,534	30,242	13,542	525	45,224	..	24,268	3,119	146,006	..	146,006	79,448	225,454
March	206,268	70,617	64,113	..	78,806	..	33,726	10,369	294,964	..	294,964	164,135	459,099
Total ..	1,449,282	353,142	381,064	58,897	364,348	51,053	205,068	103,206	2,064,431	23,033	2,087,464	878,596	2,966,060

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(9.)—Statement showing the Exports of Cotton from the Port of Bombay during the official year 1878-79.

Month.	United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.						Germany.		Holland.		Italy.					
			Trieste.		Havre.		Marseilles.		Dunkirk.		Bremerhaven.				Genoa.		Venice.		Naples.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
April	163,491	44,43,360	52,300	14,66,030	135,849	38,33,577	8,312	2,31,000	..	..	10,773	3,01,190	33,085	9,45,300	24,146	6,89,695	32,358	9,23,255	5,985	1,69,550
May	145,092	39,74,909	63,208	17,88,075	52,912	14,89,895	5,880	1,68,600	..	....	27,933	7,89,100	18,235	5,37,805	10,360	2,97,200	15,400	4,35,275	13,650	3,95,500
June	178,565	48,77,375	29,515	8,55,965	42,280	11,87,590	875	24,750	..	..	8,865	2,53,300	..	..	11,073	3,13,800	15,155	4,31,500	8,137	2,31,875
July	122,334	34,07,226	8,246	2,25,750	26,029	7,00,810	..	..	1,050	30,000	..	..	..	..	5,428	1,55,100	13,897	4,02,000	700	20,000
August	53,356	14,80.878	7,493	2,16,100	..	..	1,050	30,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,710	1,06,000	9,625	2,75,000	875	25,000
September	20,826	5,10,580	13,471	3,84,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,841	41,395	4,340	1,05,000	4,368	1,30,040
October	16,857	4,37,875	9,292	2,67,610	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,102	31,500	3,490	1,04,700
November	10,373	2,53,912	7,496	2,15,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,666	46,000	2,100	58,600	3,500	93,000
December	3,487	90,429	8,798	2,46,100	21	550	15	445	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,122	85,165	3,850	1,05,000	1,225	31,500
January	39,128	10,11,481	27,686	7,67,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,989	2,50,600	11,707	3,24,365	6,300	1,76,400
February	63,460	16,12,383	24,150	6,79,200	5,327	1,45,355	6,128	1,60,087	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,142	4,52,340	17,419	4,83,550	10,325	2,90,175
March	96,493	25,35,979	63,763	17,76,800	45,563	12,61,959	12,465	3,15,132	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,028	7,86,790	28,952	8,04,200	9,565	2,73,300
Total ..	913,462	2,46,86,887	315,418	88,89,480	307,981	86,19,736	34,725	9,30,014	1,050	30,000	47,571	13,43,590	51,320	14,83,105	114,505	32,24,285	155,905	43,79,245	68,120	19,41,040

D.—TRADE—*concluded.*

(9.)—Statement showing the Exports of Cotton from the Port of Bombay during the official year 1878-79—concluded.

Month.	Russia.				Spain.		China.		Zanzibar.		Arabia.				Monthly Totals.	
	Revel.		Odessa.		Barcelona.		Hongkong.				Territories of the Imám of Muskat.		Other Arabian States.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
April	24,629	7,03,700	..	..	..	..	448	12,352	14	168	124	3,720	..	..	491,514	1,37,23,597
May	1,750	50,000	..	..	..	..	192	5,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	354,612	99,31,850
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	917	27,510	..	..	..	..	..	..	295,382	82,03,605
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,489	72,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	180,173	50,13,686
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,303	66,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	78,412	21,99,078
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,599	75,070	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,445	12,46,585
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,042	31,080	..	..	..	..	2	40	31,785	8,72,805
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,616	43,640	..	..	250	2,675	..	..	27,001	7,13,627
December	..	..	1,641	50,000	..	..	748	19,958	262	2,216	..	..	..	..	23,169	6,31,363
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1,125	83	675	30	50	..	..	93,968	25,32,346
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,867	70,980	28	200	160	640	..	..	146,006	38,94,910
March	..	..	..	..	8,925	2,39,500	1,210	31,075	..	..	..	..	..	..	294,964	80,24,735
Total ..	26,379	7,53,700	1,641	50,000	8,925	2,39,500	16,476	4,57,190	387	3,259	564	7,085	2	40	2,064,431	5,69,88,156

E.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(1.)—Abstract of Expenditure from all descriptions of Funds during the year 1878-79.

Service Heads.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Grant-in-aid from Local Funds.	Contributions.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.						
Military	7,90,006	...	...	8,427	...	7,98,433
Civil Buildings	69,392	3,14,876	...	78,587	90,571	5,53,426
Communications	...	2,77,751	...	1,54,494	4,98,260	9,30,505
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	58,759	1,11,523	...	2,24,159	1,73,630	5,68,071
Irrigation	8,85,157	...	...	1,67,334	...	10,52,491
Total ...	18,03,314	7,04,150	...	6,33,001	7,62,461	39,02,926
Repairs.						
Military	4,03,477	...	...	1,062	...	4,04,539
Civil Buildings	27,336	2,49,848	...	2,723	54,726	3,34,633
Communications	...	7,79,697	...	32,762	6,74,294	14,86,753
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	16,403	33,489	...	382	91,030	1,41,304
Irrigation	7,35,739	...	...	1,92,765	...	9,28,504
Total ...	11,82,955	10,63,034	...	2,29,694	8,20,050	32,95,733
Establishment	10,81,736	10,37,686	1,52,792	83,727	33,299	23,89,240
Tools and Plant	49,128	17,243	...	a—3,696	9,349	72,024
Profit and Loss	194	118	...	...	...	312
Grand Total ...	41,17,327	28,22,231	1,52,792	9,42,726	16,25,159	96,60,235

a —Rs. 4,117 expenditure from contributions in the Irrigational Branch, +Rs. 421, under the same heading, in Roads and Buildings Branch.

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2A.)—Statement showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Roads and Building Branch.

	Military.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION. Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops.	Aden	25,159	45,848	71,007
	Ahmedabad	38,858	5,159	44,017
	Ahmednagar	767	8,325	9,092
	Baroda	18,087	3,641	21,728
	Belgaum	5,380	14,446	19,826
	Bhuj	.....	26	26
	Bombay	1,535	31,367	32,902
	Devláli	18,580	14,450	33,030
	Ganesh Khind	.....	403	403
	Gizri	360	2,153	2,513
	Goránári	.....	31	31
	Hyderabad	19,843	4,431	24,274
	Kashmor	.....	35	35
	Khandála	99	944	1,043
	Kirkee	7,527	8,177	15,704
	Kolába	1,521	24,878	26,399
	Kolháp ur	.....	75	75
	Kurrachee	417	23,866	24,283
	Málegaon	.....	666	666
	Poona, Ghorpari, Wanowri	1,58,388	17,567	1,75,955
	Purandhar	542	2,862	3,404
	Sauri	.....	22	22
	Sátára	692	2,900	3,592
	Sholápur	.....	266	266
	Sirur	.....	515	515
	Sukkur	.....	748	748
	Surat	.....	314	314
	Thána	.....	34	34
	Tithal	.....	400	400
	Vengurla	.....	31	31
	Total ...	2,97,755	2,14,580	5,12,335
Buildings for accommodation of Native Troops.	Aden	18,256	7,201	25,457
	Ahmedabad	1,287	857	2,144
	Ahmednagar	38	314	352
	Bándra	.....	702	702
	Baroda	1,224	657	1,881
	Belgaum	508	794	1,302
	Bhuj	827	136	963
	Bombay	1,021	5,821	6,842
	Devláli	458	.....	458
	Dhárwár	.....	1,254	1,254
	Goránári	.....	73	73
	Gwadar	540	.....	540
	Hyderabad	6,029	3,027	9,056
	Jacobabad	6,353	4,924	11,277
	Kaládgi	.....	339	339
	Kashmor	.....	94	94
	Kirkee	509	943	1,452
	Kolháp ur	.....	759	759
	Kurrachee	20	3,057	3,077
	Málegaon	2,385	492	2,877

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2 A.)—Statement showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Roads and Building Branch—concluded.

	Total of each Station.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for accommodation of Native Troops. Poona, Ghorpari and Wanowri	10,934	1,847	12,781
Rájkot	1,423	1,962	3,385
Sátára	2	2,953	2,955
Sholápur	... ..	392	392
Sirur	21,985	.....	21,985
Sauri	.....	75	75
Sui	.....	567	567
Surat	41	667	708
Thána	64	773	837
Toj	.....	82	82
Total ...	73,904	40,762	1,14,666
Fortifications	2,38,595	16,989	2,55,584
Cantonment Works	24,917	63,180	88,097
Ordnance	71,234	36,218	1,07,452
Commissariat	40,443	16,857	57,300
Staff	6,449	3,554	10,003
Naval	45,697	11,337	57,034
	7,98,994	4,03,477	12,02,471
Less—Expenditure in England and decrease under Suspense Balances	8,988	.....	8,988
Total ...	7,90,006	4,03,477	11,93,483
Civil Buildings.			
Post	15,493	5,784	21,277
Telegraph	8,739	11,510	20,249
Mint	1,075	934	2,009
Currency	6,403	302	6,705
Salt	37,682	8,876	46,558
Miscellaneous	.....	106	106
	69,392	27,512	96,904
Less—Expenditure in England .. —	.....	176	176
Total ...	69,392	27,336	96,728
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Harbours	68,329	14,804	83,133
Light-houses	1,260	1,599	2,859
	69,589	16,403	85,992
Less—Expenditure in England and decrease under Suspense Balances	10,830	.....	10,830
Total ...	58,759	16,403	75,162
Total Works	9,18,157	4,47,216	13,65,373
Establishment	.....	.....	3,84,261
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	25,060
Grand Total ..	.....	.....	17,74,694

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2 B.)—Statement showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure on Irrigation.

PROJECT.	New Works.	Maintenance.	Total.
A.—CAPITAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1.)—*Productive.*			
1.—Begári Canal and Branches	26,820	...	26,820
2.—Háthmati Canal	3,454	...	3,454
3.—Lower Pánjhra Works	978	...	978
4.—Palkher Canal...	10,935	...	10,935
5.—Lákh do.	3,855	...	3,855
6.—Mutha do.	1,34,872	—352	1,34,520
7.—Ekrúk Tank	8,427	...	8,427
Total ...	1,89,341	—352	1,88,989
Add—Establishments	...	...	55,933
Tools and Plant	...	...	—2,029
Total ...	...	...	2,42,893
(2.)—*Ordinary.*			
1.—Desert Canal	62,328	...	62,328
2.—Sukkur do.	14,628	...	14,628
Do. from Local Funds	1,106	...	1,106
3.—Thar Canal	17,039	...	17,039
4.—Cuts in bed of Nára	52,270	...	52,270
5.—Ghar Canal and Branches	5,627	...	5,627
6.—Fulaili do. do.	2,128	...	2,128
Do. Contribution	217	...	217
7.—Khári Irrigation Sluices	+30,000	...	+30,000
8.—Khári Cut	51	...	51
Do. Local Funds	6,858	...	6,858
9.—Sábarmati Canal	58	...	58
10.—Mhasva Tank...	3,657	89	3,746
11.—Hartála do....	568	...	568
12.—Jámda Canal	7,893	...	7,893
13.—Chánkápur Reservoir	10,414	...	10,414
14.—Ojhar Canal (proper)	1,160	...	1,160
15.— Do. (extension)	10,776	...	10,776
16.—Wághad Tank	17,885	...	17,885
17.—Pravára Valley Survey	867	...	867
18.—Bhátodi Tank	1,893	...	1,893
19.—Mutha Canal	574	...	574
Do. Contribution...	425	...	425
20.—Mátoba Tank...	18,103	...	18,103
21.—Sirsuphal do.	26,295	...	26,295
22.—Bhádalvadi Tank	45,608	...	45,608
23.—Nira Canal	1,04,184	480	1,04,664
24.—Pángaon Tank	12,269	...	12,269
25.—Ashti do.	75,581	...	75,581
26.—Yerla Canal	39	...	39
27.— Do. Nehr Tank	+21,306	...	+21,306
Carried over ...	4,79,195	569	4,79,764

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2 B.)—Statement showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure on Irrigation—continued.

Project.	New Works.	Maintenance.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over ...	4,79,195	569	4,79,764
A.—Capital—*continued.*			
(2.)—*Ordinary*—continued.			
28.—Pingli Tank	39,076	...	39,076
29.—Mhasvad Tank	13,660	...	13,660
30.—Maini Tank	378	...	378
31.—Krishna Canal	2,194	...	2,194
32.—Newri Tank	—6	...	—6
33.—Malprabha River	5	...	5
34.—Muchkhundi Tank	43	...	43
35.—Gokák Canal	30,993	...	30,993
Do. Contribution	1,383	...	1,383
36.—Ghatprabha Storage	633	...	633
37.—Mavinkop Tank	5,294	...	5,294
38.—Dambal do.	4,322	...	4,322
39.—Doni Reservior	204	...	204
40.—Medleri Tank...	2,777	...	2,777
41.—Madag Tank	2,509	...	2,509
Total Ordinary ...	5,82,660	569	5,83,229
Deduct—Expenditure against Contributions	9,989	...	9,989
Total ...	5,72,671	569	5,73,240
Add—Establishments	...	...	2,07,309
Tools and Plant	...	...	12,686
Profit and Loss	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	7,93,235
B.—Revenue.			
(1.)—*Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.*			
Total ...	—2,861	4,11,980	4,09,119
Deduct—Expenditure against Contributions	2,246	519	2,765
	—5,107	4,11,461	4,06,354
Add—Establishment	...	...	1,09,683
Tools and Plant	...	...	2,877
Refund of Revenue	...	...	109
Total Class 1 ...	...	...	5,19,023

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2 B.)—Statement showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure on Irrigation—concluded.

PROJECT.	New Works.	Maintenance.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—REVENUE—*continued.*			
(2.)—*Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept.*			
Begári Division	...	588	588
Sukkur do.	47,181	47,815	94,996
Ghar do.	20,058	51,996	72,054
Rohri do.	2,327	72,591	74,918
Fulaili do.	...	13,653	13,653
Kurrachee Division	34,969	85,867	1,20,836
Gujarát do.	3,460	7,436	10,896
Khándesh do.	818	6,760	7,578
Násik do.	31	4,522	4,553
Poona do.	71	74	145
Ratnágiri do.	...	449	449
Kaládgi do.	...	281	281
Belgaum and Dhárwár Division	7,095	10,549	17,644
Total ...	1,16,010	3,02,581	4,18,591
Add—Establishment	...	...	2,58,295
Tools and Plant	...	...	6,501
Total Class 2 ...	...	...	6,83,387
C.—Ordinary.			
Irrigational works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept	72,598	25,296	97,894
Deduct—Expenditure against Contribution	60,573	3,599	64,172
Total ...	12,025	21,697	33,722
Add—Net Establishment	...	...	74,553
Tools and Plant	...	...	9,595
Refund of Revenue	...	...	194
Suspense Balances	...	...	36,425
Total Ordinary ...	...	...	1,54,489
Grand Total ...	...	...	23,63,027

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*concluded.*

(3.)—Statement showing the Details of Provincial Expenditure.

	Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings.			
Revenue	56,390	60,283	1,16,673
Customs	4,646	3,525	8,171
Ecclesiastical	10,286	19,591	29,877
Educational	65,660	11,942	77,602
Government-houses and Residencies	20,827	43,448	64,275
Secretariat and Legislative	1,986	1,722	3,708
Public Works	2,039	8,077	10,116
Charitable Institutions	26,654	23,200	49,854
Miscellaneous	24,481	13,123	37,604
Police	16,444	29,694	46,138
Courts	65,275	17,062	82,337
Jails	21,933	18,181	40,114
	3,16,621	2,49,848	5,66,469
Less—Decrease under Suspense Balances... ...	1,745	.....	1,745
Total ...	3,14,876	2,49,848	5,64,724
Communications.			
Roads, &c.	1,02,961	7,65,978	8,68,939
Bridges	1,74,790	13,719	1,88,509
Total ...	2,77,751	7,79,697	10,57,448
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Improvements to Towns	1,06,024	24,806	1,30,830
Water-supply	58	.....	58
Harbours and Light-houses	5,441	8,683	14,124
Total ...	1,11,523	33,489	1,45,012
Total, Works	7,04,150	10,63,034	17,67,184
,, Establishments	.....	.....	10,37,686
,, Tools and Plant	.....	.....	17,243
,, Profit and Loss	.....	.....	118
Grand Total ..	.....	.....	28,22,231

F.—POSTAL.

Abstract Statement of Articles received for delivery and returned undelivered by the District Post Village Postmen in 1878-79.

	Name of Collectorate.	Articles sent for Delivery.	Articles undelivered.	Proportion, 1878-79.		Proportion, 1877-78.	
				Delivered.	Undelivered.	Delivered.	Undelivered.
	Ahmedabad	54,026	4,101	92·41	7·59	93·45	6·55
	Ahmednagar	77,279	5,853	92·43	7·57	91·43	8·57
	Belgaum	37,394	2,625	92·99	7·01	93·28	6·72
	Broach	20,297	1,200	94·09	5·91	94·83	5·17
	Kánara	29,884	1,447	95·26	4·84	95·01	4·99
	Dhárwár	33,471	2,095	93·75	6·25	91·37	8·63
	Kaira and Rewa Kántha	36,573	2,683	92·67	7·33	93·52	6·48
	Khándesh	68,689	2,924	95·75	4·25	95·17	4·83
	Kaládgi	20,177	1,124	94·43	5·57	92·11	7·69
	Násik	70,128	3,764	94·64	5·36	93·18	6·82
	Poona	113,958	8,334	92·69	7·31	93·27	6.73
	Ratnágiri	127,039	4,148	96·74	3·26	96·84	3·16
	Sátára	48,319	2,857	94·09	5·91	93·68	6·32
	Sholápur	34,981	3,599	89·72	10·28	90·99	9·01
	Surat	35,428	2,365	93·33	6·67	94·34	5·66
	Thána	41,970	3,475	91·73	8·27	93·07	7·93
	Kolába	17,910	706	96·06	3·94	96·05	3·95
	Kolhápur State	14,438	1,666	88·47	11·53	90·4	9·6
	Total	881,961	54,966	93·77	6·23	93·82	6·18
Paid.	Registered letters and newspapers	13,120	1,892	85·58	14·42	85·78	14·22
Paid.	Letters	382,015	8,707	97·73	2·27	97·88	2·12
Paid.	Newspapers	..	...	...	...	98·37	1·63
Paid.	Parcels	1,562	42	97·32	2·68	99·12	·88
Paid.	Packets	27,288	446	98·37	1·63	98·89	1·11
Unpaid.	Registered letters and newspapers	...	...	...	...	72·62	27·38
Unpaid.	Letters	457,546	43,871	90·42	9·58	90·91	9·09
Unpaid.	Newspapers	...	...	...	...	64·45	35·55
Unpaid.	Parcels and Packets	430	8	98·14	1·86	96·65	3·35
	Total	881,961	54,966	93·77		93·82	6·18

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.)—Statement of the principal Sources of Revenue of this Presidency showing Gross Receipts, Charges against each item, and the Net Receipt for 1877-78 and 1878-79.

Heads of Receipts.	1877-78.					1878-79.					1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Gross Receipts.	Refunds, Drawback and Assignment.	Receipt *minus* Refunds, Drawback and Assignment.	Cost of Collection.	Net Receipt.	Gross Receipt.	Refunds, Drawback and Assignment.	Receipt *minus* Refunds, Drawback and Assignment.	Cost of Collection.	Net Receipt.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Assignment.	Total.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Assignment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue..	3,66,23,465	75,96,578	2,90,26,887	67,74,074	2,22,52,813	3,71,25,997	75,84,184	2,95,41,813	66,16,316	2,29,25,497	1,69,457	74,27,121	75,96,578	99,195	74,84,989	75,84,184
Tribute	8,03,486	..	8,03,486	..	8,03,486	9,04 577	..	9,04,577	..	9,04,577	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest	12,61,528	16,753	12,44,775	8,66,963	3,83,812	11,81,894	5,068	11,76,826	9,99,855	1,76,971	16,753	..	16,753	5,068	..	5,068
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ..	40,55,306	1,727	40,53,579	81,587	39,71,992	41,97,363	24,268	41,73,095	1,13,446	40,59,649	1,727	..	1,727	24,268	..	24,268
Assessed Taxes..	149	..	149	..	149	24,04,257	94,921	23,09,336	54,253	22,55,083	..	..	..	94,921	..	94,921
Customs ..	67,60,420	3,55,690	64,04,730	8,49,027	55,55,703	64,07,560	3,85,175	60,22,385	8,36,208	51,86,177	3,55,690	..	3,55,690	3,85,175	..	3,85,175
Salt	1,12,82,739	93,394	1,11,89,345	8,02,320	1,03,87,025	1,45,80,663	79,956	1,45,00,707	8,23,631	1,36,77,076	93,391	..	93,391	79,956	..	79,956
Opium	2,74,98,407	10	2,74,98,397	21,488	2,74,76,909	2,39,32,699	16,263	2,39,16 426	20,567	2,38,95,859	10	..	10	16,263	..	16,263
Stamps	41,62,715	53,924	41,08,791	1,51,268	39,57,523	43,99,980	67,290	43,32,690	1,52,272	41.80,418	53,924	..	53,924	67,290	..	67,290
Mint	24,60,900	..	24,60,900	4,58,015	20,02,885	11,89,746	..	11,89,746	4,11,642	7,78,104	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest.. ..	10,76,567	..	10,76,567	7,90,840	2,85,727	14,58,321	..	14,58,321	8,20,352	6,37,969	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9,59,85,682	81,18,076	8,78,67,606	1,07,89,582	7,70,78,024	9,77,83,047	82,57,125	8,95,25,922	1,08,48,542	7,86,77,380	6,90,955	74,27,121	81,18,076	7,72,136	74,84,989	82,57,125

NOTE—The "Cost of Collection" is the expenditure recorded under the corresponding head of Charge, and must not be taken as an accurate statement of the real cost of collecting the particular revenue—for example, the assessed taxes are chiefly collected by Land Revenue Officers.

(B.)—Statement of the General Civil Expenditure of this Presidency, excluding Collection of Revenue, showing Gross and Net Charges against each item for 1877-78 and 1878-79.

Heads of Service.	1877-78.					1878-79.					Remarks.
	Gross Expenditure	Refund.	Total.	Receipt.	Net Expenditure	Gross Expenditure	Refund.	Total.	Receipt.	Net Expenditure	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Post Office	95,841	..	95,841	..	95,841	94,074	..	94,074	..	94,074	
Administration	18,02,073	..	18,02,073	..	18,02,073	17,40,045	..	17,40,045	..	17,40,045	
Minor Departments	1,59,254	..	1,59,254	30,243	1,29,011	1,51,506	..	1,51,506	24,949	1,26,557	
Law and Justice..	58,18,489	40,083	58,58,572	8,69,357	49,89,215	57,65,121	30,433	57,95,554	9,29,717	48,65,837	
Police	43,23,192	683	43,23,875	2,05,380	41,18,495	39,34,615	265	39,34,880	1,93,262	37,41,618	
Marine	13,35,603	..	13,35,603	4,85,859	8,49,744	14,99,093	..	14,99,093	7,23,668	7,75,425	
Education..	13,14,436	10,481	13,24,917	2,10,273	11,14,644	9,88,239	22	9,88,261	2,16,488	7,71,773	
Ecclesiastical	2,80,976	..	2,80,976	..	2,80,976	2,94,497	..	2,94,497	..	2,94,497	
Medical	12,06,442	13,148	12,19,590	1,02,399	11,17,191	11,68,887	..	11,68,887	1,10,928	10,57,964	
Stationery	5,69,364	..	5,69,364	40,853	5,28,511	5,67,459	4	5,67,463	43,713	5,23,750	
Political Agencies	8,31,091	..	8,31,091	..	8,31,091	7,61,844	..	7,61,844	..	7,61,844	
Civil Furlough Allowance	1,967	..	1,967	..	1,967	7,404	..	7,404	..	7,404	
Superannuation	13,69,601	..	13,69,601	13,32,904	36,697	17,34,196	..	17,34,196	18,94,845	—1,60,649	Subscriptions for pension are received in India, but pensions are largely paid in England; hence the receipt in India is greater than the charge.
Miscellaneous	2,83,492	22,383	3,05,875	1,74,707	1,31,168	2,95,766	13,764	3,09,530	1,64,111	1,45,419	
Famine Relief	96,39,708	..	96,39,708	..	96,39,708	2,60,844	..	2,60,844	..	2,60,844	
Public Works, Ordinary	9,09,367	..	9,09,367	7,13,579	1,95,788	28,22,230	..	28,22,230	8,47,620	19,74,610	
Loss by Exchange	47,91,337	..	47,91,337	2,07,227	45,84,110	65,57,793	..	65,57,793	2,47,852	63,09,941	
Total ..	3,47,32,283	86,778	3,48,19,011	43,72,781	3,04,46,230	2,86,43,613	44,498	2,86,88,101	53,97,148	2,32,90,953	

REVENUE

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realized and

District.	Gross Land Revenue.		Deduct Remission on net			
			Introduction of Revision of Survey.		Other Causes.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad	19,75,140	19,84,909	52	..	2,000	2,000
Kaira	27,33,709	27,54,947	...	...	88	1,120
Panch Mahâls	3,25,265	3,48,636	...	24,345	270	477
Broach	28,55,658	28,65,935	...	...	3,187	4,094
Surat	27,19,278	28,92,033	...	...	1,015	1,225
Thâna	15,69,118	15,54,540	160	160	113	...
Kolâba	7,96,009	7,93,340	81	...	558	40
Total ...	1,29,74,177	1,31,94,340	293	24,505	7,231	8,956
Central Division.						
Násik, including Peint	16,10,278	16,69,508	2,161	...	1,590	2,513
Khándesh...	33,65,685	34,28,225	...	...	11,099	1,632
Ahmednagar	16,44,209	16,54,924	...	...	..	...
Poona	14,90,064	14,71,451	...	...	1,349	250
Sholápur	12,19,866	12,18,213	...	...	1,041	993
Sátára	23,20,600	23,15,725	...	...	1,388	1,161
Total ...	1,16,50,702	1,17,58,046	2,161	...	16,467	6,549
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	17,82,360	17,64,119	...	...	218	218
Dhárwár	25,85,909	27,36,373	...	...	54	...
Kaládgi	16,71,174	16,77,995	...	...	...	...
Kánara	9,80,861	9,78,697	24,452	11,277	*b* 456	*a* 418
Ratnágiri	10,16,830	10,14,104	...	...	733	783
Total ...	80,37,134	81,71,288	24,452	11,277	1,461	1,419
Sind.						
Kurrachee	7,37,907	8,62,166	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	13,59,005	16,53,995	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur...	16,30,204	20,29,619	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar...	2,40,345	3,93,306	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	2,22,822	3,36,355	...	...	...	...
Total ...	41,90,283	52,75,441	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	3,68,52,296	3,83,99,115	26,906	35,782	25,159	16,924

a An annual reduction is entered in the district accounts amounting to Rs. 1,13,345, but as this will not be
b As above, the item for the year 1877-78 having been Rs. 1,12,899.

AND FINANCE.

FINANCE. (1.)—LAND REVENUE.

the Actual Realizations in the years 1877-78 and 1878-79.

Government Revenue.				Deductions on account of Alienations.					
Total Remission.		Remainder.		Shares of Revenue (Amals) collected by the Sharers direct.		Political Ináms.		Personal Ináms.	
1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,052	2,000	19,73,088	19,82,909	7,688	...	31,480	31,480	4,28,663	4,26,164
88	1,120	27,33,621	27,53,827	...	...	2,131	2,131	6,63,393	6,67,766
270	24,822	3,24,995	3,23,814	...	...	...	...	35,289	44,348
3,187	4,094	28,52,471	28,61,841	...	...	...	...	4,37,902	4,38,861
1,015	1,225	27,18,263	28,90,808	...	...	2,791	2,791	2,92,957	2,93,531
273	160	15,68,845	15,54,380	...	...	12,219	12,219	97,713	99,386
639	40	7,95,370	7,93,300	...	...	90	90	36,046	36,079
7,524	33,461	1,29,66,653	1,31,60,879	7,688	...	48,711	48,711	19,91,963	20,06,135
3,751	2,513	16,06,527	16,66,995	...	...	66,152	66,207	94,273	95,959
11,099	1,632	33,54,586	34,26,593	...	..	30,940	32,803	79,727	82,448
...	..	16,44,209	16,54,924	...	...	60,109	56,179	1,48,864	1,47,862
1,349	250	14,88,715	14,71,201	...	...	50,212	49,813	1,30,907	1,32,260
1,041	993	12,18,825	12,17,220	...	...	14,999	14,999	61,530	61,313
1,388	1,161	23,19,212	23,14,564	4,323	4,342	57,336	57,176	3,95,055	3,94,719
18,628	6,549	1,16,32,074	1,17,51,497	4,323	4,342	2,79,748	2,77,177	9,10,356	9,14,561
218	218	17,82,142	17,63,901	...	...	27,426	27,426	1,74,144	1,74,107
54	...	25,85,855	27,36,373	...	...	18,843	18,343	1,56,530	1,72,437
...	...	16,71,174	16,77,995	...	...	30,117	30,070	89,635	89,682
b 24,908	11,695	9,55,953	9,67,002	...	...	...	...	904	904
733	783	10,16,097	10,13,321	33,124	...	1,203	2,065	28,338	47,290
25,913	12,696	80,11,221	81,58,592	33,124	...	77,089	77,904	4,49,551	4,84,420
59,945	52,233	6,77,962	8,09,933	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,603	81,810	13,30,402	15,72,185	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,991	302	16,28,213	20,29,317	...	...	...	...	...	...
33,798	1,61,916	2,06,547	2,31,390	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,993	...	2,16,829	3,36,355	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,30,330	2,96,261	40,59,953	49,79,180	...	...	...	...	..	...
1,82,395	3,48,967	3,66,69,901	3,80,50,148	45,135	4,342	4,05,548	4,03,792	33,51,870	34,05,116

adjusted till the survey is complete, it has not been entered in the accounts.

REVENUE AND

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realized and the

District.	Deductions on account					
	Devasthán and Dharmádáya Ináms.		Watan Ináms which have been brought under the Watan Settlement.		Ináms of Táluka Service Watandárs whose services have been retained.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	30,380	30,371	4,431	4,431	...	...
Kaira	33,728	33,724	16,195	16,189	...	...
Panch Maháls	4,926	9,172	9,873	9,873	3,420	11,615
Broach	23,869	23,880	22,628	22,601	...	...
Surat	20,694	20,689	18,535	18,537	...	...
Thána	11,802	11,801	5,600	5,602	5,354	5,352
Kolába	10,384	10,377	2,494	2,456	946	947
Total ...	1,35,783	1,40,014	79,756	79,689	9,720	17,914
Central Division.						
Násik, including Peint...	12,928	13,112	19,968	20,434	197	172
Khándesh...	12,263	12,281	23,821	23,628	2,942	2,956
Ahmednagar	31,009	31,096	18,203	18,107	...	...
Poona	54,264	55,912	19,485	20,995	...	...
Sholápur	8,595	8,594	32,818	32,817	750	750
Sátára	74,936	74,960	97,303	97,301	68	68
Total ...	1,93,995	1,95,955	2,11,598	2,13,282	3,957	3,946
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	35,636	35,632	1,32,665	1,32,667	...	...
Dhárwár	57,470	61,410	60,857	69,042	...	...
Kaládgí	27,430	27,572	99,598	99,656	...	...
Kánara	4,879	4,879	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	6,726	21,365	380	379	7,617	7,617
Total ...	1,32,141	1,50,858	2,93,500	3,01,744	7,617	7,617
Sind.						
Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	4,61,919	4,86,827	5,84,854	5,94,715	21,294	29,477

a The figures for Sind are not included in this column, as they are not furnished in a form that agrees

FINANCE—*continued.*

FINANCE. (1.)—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

Actual Realizations in the years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

OF ALIENATIONS.—*continued.*						REMAINDER, BEING GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			
Allowances of Village Servants useful to Government.		Allowances of Village Servants useful to Village Community.		Total Inâms.		Revenue proper, being Assessment on Khalsa Lands.		Judi or Quit-rent on Alienated Lands.	
1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
32,381	32,177	7,663	7,521	5,42,686	5,32,144	11,68,195	11,96,987	1,64,156	1,64,524
55,628	55,664	7,441	7,436	7,78,516	7,82,910	13,39,639	13,44,768	5,59,068	5,59,151
10,024	10,209	1,211	1,213	64,743	86,430	2,27,610	2,27,430	19,551	21,680
88,304	88,374	39,691	39,689	6,12,394	6,13,405	19,64,555	19,64,275	2,33,322	2,33,379
65,461	65,559	24,531	24,522	4,24,969	4,25,629	20,70,428	21,25,159	1,46,198	1,45,438
14,148	15,419	2,686	1,294	1,49,522	1,51,073	12,89,888	12,76,412	40,986	40,521
207	207	...	...	50,167	50,156	6,99,326	6,99,326	27,638	27,469
2,66,153	2,67,609	83,223	81,675	26,22,997	26,41,747	87,59,641	88,34,357	11,90,919	11,92,162
76,707	77,373	8,695	8,681	2,78,920	2,81,938	12,40,314	12,88,567	70,720	71,427
1,55,246	1,56,444	15,389	15,342	3,20,328	3,25,902	28,72,199	28,74,955	1,46,709	1,47,408
39,587	39,077	4,750	4,751	3,02,522	2,97,072	12,18,390	12,29,916	1,11,607	1,05,490
60,673	60,237	3,041	3,035	3,18,582	3,22,252	10,33,988	10,32,242	80,370	84,446
35,845	35,840	3,029	3,029	1,57,566	1,57,342	9,99,105	9,98,597	49,505	49,412
1,08,547	1,08,524	15,335	15,326	7,52,903	7,52,416	11,97,383	11,96,191	3,30,359	3,30,225
4,76,605	4,77,495	50,239	50,164	21,30,821	21,36,922	85,61,379	86,20,468	7,89,270	7,88,408
1,33,022	1,32,555	12,671	12,671	5,15,564	5,15,058	8,50,264	8,48,906	3,65,956	3,66,109
1,53,070	1,64,263	19,152	21,555	4,65,422	5,07,050	15,92,664	16,99,717	4,79,250	4,93,132
1,25,676	1,26,245	12,672	12,729	3,85,128	3,85,954	10,27,194	10,31,902	2,34,734	2,33,940
...	...	...	...	5,783	5,783	9,57,733	9,58,703	19	19
807	846	183	190	78,378	79,752	9,11,448	8,97,391	17,232	17,305
4,12,575	4,23,909	44,678	47,145	14,50,275	14,93,597	53,39,303	54,36,619	10,97,191	11,10,505
...	...	...	...	75,504	81,753	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,94,984	2,00,081	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	1,30,116	1,29,525	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,415	4,097	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9,480	10,210	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,14,499	4,25,666	...	...	...	...
[illegible],333	11,69,013	1,78,140	1,78,984	66,18,592	66,97,932	2,26,60,323	2,28,91,444[a]	30,77,380	30,91,075

with that of the rest of the Presidency. The total assessment, however, is approximately Rs. 2,74,44,957.

REVENUE AND

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realized and the

District.	Remainder, being Government							
	Sale-proceeds of permanent occupancy.		Sale-proceeds of Grass Preserves.		Lands liable to floods and sold annually by auction.		Fees for Revenue Processes and Notice Fees.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
1	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	9,509	7,216	35,674	30,739	7,485	10,777	1,118	1,983
Kaira	14,298	24,544	10,291	11,585	2,629	3,649	3,722	4,840
Panch Mahals	666	902	4,247	1,764	...	...	74	165
Broach	6,714	4,478	1,521	3,472	25,191	36,118	5,185	3,444
Surat	40,075	14,175	18,783	13,368	5,733	6,232	1,571	3,361
Thána	6,050	6,354	7,219	5,972	33	23	5,928	3,442
Kolába	2,098	424	623	520	...	...	977	1,287
Total ...	79,410	58,093	78,358	67,420	41,131	56,799	18,575	18,522
Central Division.								
Násik, including Peint	3,032	5,942	11,502	11,101	304	176	1,783	2,040
Khándesh	4,851	17,897	14,124	19,306	4,561	4,385	4,202	3,280
Ahmednagar	5,104	1,731	11,429	10,495	422	408	2,436	4,704
Poona	1,205	246	25,122	8,631	740	618	5,012	4,458
Sholápur	348	432	7,108	2,815	681	569	2,349	3,065
Sátára	391	1,012	13,642	9,065	413	376	6,590	5,584
Total ...	14,931	27,260	82,927	61,413	7,121	6,532	22,372	23,131
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	531	385	15,580	10,755	...	....	1,529	699
Dhárwár	1,969	2,603	13,570	22,995	...	...	2,714	3,098
Kaládgi	8	156	4,267	4,704	445	394	2,155	1,163
Kánara	3,970	2,126	3,452	3,333	...	...	738	876
Ratnágiri	673	286	545	482	...	...	1,074	929
Total ...	7,151	5,556	54,414	42,269	445	394	8,210	6,765
Sind.								
Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,01,492	90,909	2,15,699	1,71,102	48,707	63,725	49,157	48,418

FINANCE—*continued.*

FINANCE. (1).—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

Actual Realizations in the years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

Revenue—*continued.*				Revenue for Collection.					
Miscellaneous.		Total.		On account of current year.		Outstanding Balance on account of former years on the 31st of July 1877.	Outstanding Balances on account of former years on the 31st of July 1878.	Total.	Total.
1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.			1877-78.	1878-79.
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
46,562	40,795	14,32,699	14,53,021	14,30,402	14,50,764	1,651	4,867	14,32,053	14,55,631
25,487	23,500	19,55,194	19,72,037	19,55,106	19,70,917	...	5,646	19,55,106	19,76,563
8,374	10,264	2,60,522	2,62,205	2,60,253	2,37,383	387	46,266	2,60,640	2,83,649
6,777	7,364	22,43,265	22,52,530	22,40,078	22,48,436	7,883	1,22,345	22,47,961	23,70,781
11,521	1,58,671	22,94,309	24,66,404	22,93,294	24,65,179	22,021	35,485	23,15,315	25,00,664
69,492	70,742	14,19,596	14,03,467	14,19,322	14,03,307	2,550	3,406	14,21,872	14,06,713
15,180	14,159	7,45,842	7,43,184	7,45,204	7,43,145	1,062	1,095	7,46,266	7,44,240
1,83,393	3,25,495	1,03,51,427	1,05,52,848	1,03,43,659	1,05,19,131	35,554	2,19,110	1,03,79,213	1,07,38,241
9,343	15,183	13,36,998	13,94,436	13,33,247	13,91,923	52,981	93,953	13,86,228	14,85,876
15,912	35,090	30,62,558	31,02,321	30,34,258	31,00,690	12,905	9,460	30,47,163	31,10,150
5,214	9,852	13,54,602	13,62,596	13,54,602	13,62,596	3,53,694	5,78,660	17,08,296	19,41,256
25,046	18,558	11,71,483	11,49,199	11,70,134	11,48,949	4,63,238	4,85,719	16,33,372	16,34,668
3,203	5,981	10,62,299	10,60,871	10,61,259	10,59,878	8,49,520	6,06,982	19,10,779	16,66,860
18,920	20,856	15,67,698	15,63,309	15,66,310	15,62,148	2,52,443	1,69,852	18,18,753	17,32,000
77,638	1,05,520	95,55,638	96,32,732	95,19,810	96,26,184	19,84,781	19,44,626	1,15,04,591	1,15,70,810
32,936	22,206	12,66,796	12,49,060	12,66,578	12,48,842	1,18,478	50,530	13,85,056	12,99,372
16,205	10,595	21,23,372	22,32,140	21,23,318	22,32,141	72,423	60,403	21,95,741	22,92,544
17,233	19,934	12,86,046	12,92,193	12,86,046	12,92,193	7,48,382	3,95,856	20,34,428	16,88,049
9,166	7,856	9,75,078	9,72,913	8,37,270	8,47,873	77,926	16,208	9,15,196	8,64,081
7,480	17,958	9,38,452	9,34,351	9,37,719	9,33,568	24,411	19,206	9,62,130	9,52,774
83,020	78,549	65,89,744	66,80,657	64,50,931	65,54,617	10,41,620	5,42,203	74,92,551	70,96,820
...	...	*a* 6,02,459	*a* 7,28,180	6,02,459	7,28,180	16,486	20,787	6,18,945	7,48,967
...	...	11,35,418	13,72,104	11,35,418	13,72,104	9,454	43,463	11,44,872	14,15,567
...	...	14,98,097	18,99,792	14,98,097	18,99,792	34,636	1,57,236	15,32,733	20,57,028
...	...	2,02,133	2,27,293	2,02,133	2,27,293	76	1,304	2,02,209	2,28,597
..	...	2,07,349	3,26,144	2,07,349	3,26,144	33,641	55,717	2,40,990	3,81,861
...	...	36,45,456	*a* 45,53,513	36,45,456	45,53,513	94,293	2,78,507	37,39,749	48,32,020
				b	*b*				
3,44,051	5,09,564	3,01,42,265	3,14,19,750	2,99,59,856	3,12,53,445	31,56,248	29,84,446	3,31,16,104	3,42,37,891

a Details for Sind not available. *b* Columns 44 and 45 deducting remissions.

REVENUE AND

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realized and the

District.	Increase.	Decrease.	Realizations and Remissions up to 31st July, 1878.			
			Collections on account of current year.	Collections on account of former years.	Irrecoverable Balances written off on account of former years.	Total.
1	52	53	54	55	56	57
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	23,578	...	14,26,265	772	149	14,27,186
Kaira	21,457	...	19,49,459	...	...	19,49,459
Panch Mahála	23,009	...	2,14,155	15	204	2,14,374
Broach	1,22,820	...	21,18,840	6,070	706	21,25,616
Surat	1,85,349	...	22,71,059	5,492	3,279	22,79,830
Thána	...	15,159	14,16,545	1,353	567	14,18,465
Kolába	...	2,026	7,44,926	11	233	7,45,170
Total ...	3,76,213	17,185	1,01,41,249	13,713	5,138	1,01,60,100
Central Division.						
Násik, including Peint	99,648	...	12,50,431	40,717	1,127	12,92,275
Khándesh	62,987	...	30,34,026	3,292	385	30,37,703
Ahmednagar	2,32,960	...	9,88,409	1,41,267	..	11,29,676
Poona	1,296	...	11,01,497	45,497	679	11,47,653
Sholápur	...	2,43,919	9,34,611	3,69,183	3	13,03,797
Sátára	...	86,753	15,15,514	1,32,868	519	16,48,901
Total ...	3,96,891	3,30,672	88,24,468	7,32,824	2,713	95,60,005
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	...	85,684	12,29,781	1,04,745	...	13,34,526
Dhárwár	96,803	...	20,80,731	54,499	108	21,35,338
Kaládgi	...	3,46,379	10,82,083	5,56,340	159	16,38,582
Kánara	...	51,115	8,35,235	63,283	469	8,98,987
Ratnágiri	...	9,356	9,26,597	16,021	306	9,42,924
Total ...	96,803	4,92,534	61,54,427	7,94,888	1,042	69,50,357
Sind.						
Kurrachee	1,30,022	...	5,86,541	10,922	695	5,98,158
Hyderabad	2,70,695	...	10,93,504	7,302	603	11,01,409
Shikárpur	5,24,295	...	13,60,421	16,539	10,136	13,87,096
Thar and Párkar	26,388	...	2,00,829	76	...	2,00,905
Upper Sind Frontier	1,40,871	...	1,65,399	19,786	563	1,85,748
Total ...	10,92,271	...	34,06,694	54,625	11,997	34,73,316
Grand Total ...	19,62,178	8,40,391	2,85,26,838	15,96,050	20,890	3,01,43,778

FINANCE—*concluded.*

FINANCE. (1.)—LAND REVENUE—*concluded.*

Actual Realizations in the years 1877-78 and 1878-79—concluded.

Realizations and Remissions up to 31st July, 1879.				Increase.	Decrease.	Outstanding Balances on account of 1877-78 and former years.	Outstanding Balances on account of 1878-79 and former years.
Collections on account of current year.	Collections on account of former years.	Irrecoverable Balances written off on account of former years.	Total.				
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,43,694	2,346	786	14,46,826	19,640	.....	4,867	8,805
19,69,876	4,653	989	19,75,518	26,059	.....	5,647	1,045
2,14,671	23,337	18,988	2,56,996	42,622	.....	26,266	26,653
21,55,979	46,813	...	22,02,792	77,176	.....	1,22,345	1,67,989
24,43,984	13,505	182	24,57,671	1,77,841	.....	35,485	42,993
14,00,335	1,743	1,216	14,03,294	...	15,171	3,407	3,419
7,43,145	274	421	7,43,840	...	1,330	1,096	400
1,03,71,684	92,671	22,582	1,04,86,937	3,43,338	16,501	2,19,113	2,51,304
13,56,974	80,227	7,876	14,45,077	1,52,802	.....	93,953	40,799
30,93,991	3,774	56	30,97,821	60,118	....	9,460	12,329
11,85,994	4,71,569	122	16,57,685	5,28,009	.....	5,78,620	2,83,571
10,40,305	1,20,911	3,445	11,64,661	17,008	.....	4,85,719	4,70,007
7,27,485	2,22,100	21	9,49,606	....	3,54,191	6,06,982	7,17,254
15,06,406	69,819	418	15,76,643	...	72,258	1,69,852	1,55,357
89,11,155	9,68,400	11,938	98,91,493	7,57,937	4,26,449	19,44,586	16,79,317
12,25,093	31,574	...	12,56,667	...	77,859	50,530	42,705
22,17,236	39,114	7,875	22,64,225	1,28,887	.....	60,403	28,319
10,43,776	74,831	...	11,18,607	...	5,19,975	3,95,846	5,69,442
8,47,178	9,623	85	8,56,886	...	42,101	16,009	7,195
9,22,648	10,559	293	9,33,500	...	9,424	19,206	19,274
62,55,931	1,65,701	8,253	64,29,885	1,28,887	6,49,359	5,42,194	6,66,935
6,97,788	9,236	842	7,07,866	1,09,708	.....	20,787	41,101
12,75,630	39,301	72	13,15,003	2,13,594	.....	43,463	1,00,564
16,04,460	20,114	1,25,497	17,50,071	3,62,975	.....	1,45,637	3,06,957
2,26,635	177	...	2,26,812	25,907	.....	1,304	1,785
2,48,821	29,400	837	2,79,058	93,310	.....	55,242	1,02,803
40,53,334	98,228	1,27,248	42,78,810	8,05,494	.....	2,66,433	5,53,210
2,95,92,104	13,25,000	1,70,021	3,10,87,125	20,35,656	10,92,309	29,72,326	31,50,766

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2.)—CANALS.

Statement of Revenue from Irrigation Works.

Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area irrigated.	Revenue		
			Direct Revenue realized during 1878-79 and accounted for in Public Works Department.	Revenue due to or dependent on the works accounted for under Land Revenue, 1877-78.	Total.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Class I.				
	Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.				
	SIND.				
Frontier Upper Sind and Shikárpur Collectorate.	Káshmor and Bigári Bund	...	.....	.....	...
	Desert Canal	44,112	454	51,629	52,083
	Begári Canal	76,200	1,314	7,07,671	7,08,985
Shikárpur Collectorate.	Sukkur Canal	61,775	1,399	96,717	98,116
	Eastern Nára.				
Shikárpur	Shikárpur Collectorate	201	3,657	501	4,158
Thar and Párkar.	Mithrao Canal	77,715	460	1,15,096	1,15,556
	Thár Canal	8,635	315	10,518	10,833
	Dimwah	120	.....	192	192
Hyderabad ...	Hiranwah	17	.....	27	27
	Char Nara	15,464	96	29,352	29,448
	Jamro Sung	250	.....	235	235
	Miscellaneous receipts	...	.....	9,610	9,610
	Total Eastern Nára ...	102,402	4,528	1,65,531	1,70,059
Shikárpur	Ghar Canal	194,930	9,272	4,34,018	4,43,290
Hyderabad... ...	Alibhar Kutcheri Canal	9,467	205	15,864	16,069
Do.	Great Marak Canal	47,081	1,770	86,737	88,507
Do.	Surfrazwah	12,894	1,296	19,503	20,799
Do.	Fulaili Canal	124,529	18,773	2,80,754	2,99,527
Kurrachee	Pinyari Canal	48,502	.....	1,17,161	1,17,161
	GUJARAT.				
Ahmedabad ...	Hathmati Canal	1,902	2,136	.....	2,136
Kaira	Khári Irrigation Sluices	11,629	.....	26,547	26,547
	Deccan.				
Khándesh ...	Hartala Tank	81	136	.....	136
	Lower Panjhra River Works.				
	Mukti Reservoir	2,110	2,016	5,631	7,647
	Mhaswa Tank	42	27	.....	27
	Jamda Canals	814	9,553	.....	9,553

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2.)—CANALS—*continued.*

Statement of Revenue from Irrigation Works—continued.

Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area irrigated.	Revenue		
			Direct Revenue realized during 1878-79 and accounted for in Public Works Department.	Revenue due to or dependent on the Works accounted for under Land Revenue 1877-78.	Total.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	CLASS I—*continued.*				
	Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—continued.				
	GUJARAT—*continued.*				
Násik	Pálkher Canal	1,258	2,643	.....	2,643
	Wadali Canal	207	818	.....	818
	Ojhar Canal	558	2,838	.....	2,838
Ahmednagar ...	Lakh Canal	122	2,162	.....	2,162
	Bhátodi Tank	510	2,368	.....	2,368
Poona	Muthá Canals	4,913	87,155	.....	87,155
	Kásurdi Tank	116	356	.....	356
Sholápur... ...	Koregaon Tank	...	57	.....	57
	Ekrúk Tank	941	6,591	.....	6,591
Sátára	Revari Canal	674	3,451	.....	3,451
	Yerlá Canals	228	573	.....	573
	Gondowli Canals	116	725	.....	725
	Maini Tank	668	3,410	.....	3,410
	Chikhli Canal	214	1,407	.....	1,407
	Krishna Canal	2,633	15,227	.....	15,227
Dhárwár ...	Kulali Canal	31	.....	.....	...
	Madag Tank	392	1,122	.....	1,122
	Total, Works for Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	752,051	1,83,782	14,07,763	15,91,545
	CLASS II.				
	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.				
	SIND.				
Shikárpur	Shikárpur Collectorate	174,115	5,370	4,90,198	4,95,568
Hyderabad... ...	Hyderabad Collectorate	242,010	12,651	5,07,097	5,19,748
Kurrachee	Kurrachee Collectorate	159,797	17,981	3,01,167	3,19,148
	GUJARAT.				
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad Collectorate	887	628	2,741	628
Kaira	Kaira Collectorate	...	483	.....	483
Surat	Surat Collectorate	375	.....	1,933	1,933
	DECCAN.				
Khándesh	Khándesh Collectorate	8,512	.....	55,660	55,660
Násik	Násik Collectorate	26,418	11	1,57,721	1,57,710
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar Collectorate	62	.....	138	138
Poona	Poona Collectorate	430	264	3,898	4,162
Sátára	Sátára Collectorate	89	.....	341	341

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2.)—CANALS—*concluded.*

Statement of Revenue from Irrigation Works—concluded.

Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area irrigated.	Revenue		
			Direct Revenue realized during 1878-79 and accounted for in Public Works Department.	Revenue due to or dependent on the Works accounted for under Land Revenue, 1877-78.	Total.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	CLASS II—*continued.*				
	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept—continued.				
	DECCAN—*continued.*				
Ratnágiri	Ratnágiri Collectorate...	1,555	.....	7,202	7,202
Kaládgi	Kaládgi Collectorate	816	207	2,202	2,409
Belgaum	Belgaum Collectorate	7,522	5	24,213	24,218
Dhárwár	Dhárwár Collectorate	103,019	1,206	1,71,304	1,72,510
	Total Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	725,607	38,784	17,25,815	17,64,599
	Outlay for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept.				
	Desert Canal Division...	...	934	.....	934
	Sukkur do. do.	...	114	.....	114
	Ghar do. do.	...	653	.....	653
	Rohri do. do.	...	22	.....	22
	Fulaili Division...	...	492	.....	492
	Kurrachee Collectorate Canals ...	...	—216	.....	—216
	Sholápur and Ahmednagar	...	3	.....	3
	Poona	...	226	.....	226
	Nira	...	75	.....	75
	Sátára	...	335	.....	335
	Kaládgi	...	1	.....	1
	Belgaum and Dhárwár	...	821	.....	821
	Total outlay for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept ...	...	3,460	.....	3,460
	Grand Total...	1,477,658	2,26,026	31,33,578	33,59,604

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE.

(1.)—Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the Consumption of Spirits, Fermented Liquors and Drugs during 1878-79.

District.	Population.				Revenue from Duty on				Incidence per Head of Population.	Number of Licenses for Retail of any of the foregoing.	Population per License.	Remarks.
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the square mile.	Spirit.	Wine, Beer, and other Fermented Liquors.	Drugs.	Total Excise Revenue.				
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Bombay	138,815	505,590	644,405	34,571·01	*a*12,54,648	*b* 1,32,590	20,807	14,08,045	2 2 11	597	1,079	
Total ..	138,815	505,590	644,405	34,571·01	*a*12,54,648	*b* 1,32,590	20,807	14,08,045	2 2 11	597	1,079	
Northern Division.												
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	54,442	1,415	60,356	1,16,213	0 2 2½	251	3,342	
Kaira, including Panch Mahals	85,662	937,814	1,023,476	310·89	12,030	40	15,215	27,285	0 0 6	76	10,299	
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·92	65,584	4,941	5,960	76,485	0 3 4	61	5,742	
Surat	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·30	2,38,757	58,879	19,547	3,17,183	0 8 4	481	1,262	
Thána	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	4,55,183	3,015	4,102	4,62,300	0 8 9	112	7,566	
Kolába	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	212	1,09,753	1,752	1,11,717	0 5 1	235	1,491	
Total ..	346,863	3,670,823	4,017,686	257·19	8,26,208	1,78,043	1,06,932	11,11,183	0 4 4	1,216	3,304	
Central Division.												
Násik	32,148	702,238	734,386	90·22	1,03,798	881	18,117	1,22,796	0 2 8	115	*6,386*	
Khándesh	79,359	949,283	1,028,642	101·22	2,36,272	538	17,658	2,54,468	0 3 11	256	4,036	
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	25,405	800	8,235	34,440	0 0 9	77	10,051	
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	1,79,617	8,077	34,375	2,22,069	0 4 3	247	3,673	
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	69,477	350	6,561	76,388	0 1 8	60	11,967	
Sátára	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	221·32	30,443	639	4,878	85,960	0 0 6	78	12,436	
Total ..	279,137	4,944,100	5,223,237	132·73	6,45,012	11,285	89,824	7,46,121	0 2 3	832	6,277	
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204·44	86,652	600	4,692	91,944	0 1 6	86	10,915	
Dhárwár	114,106	873,931	988,037	216·44	1,09,950	220	5,479	1,15,649	0 1 10	33	29,940	
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	43,206	115	2,752	46,073	0 0 10	174	4,689	
Kánara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	1,06,966	250	4,796	1,12,012	0 4 6	211	1,888	
Ratnágiri	74,834	944,302	1,019,136	268·97	61,628	540	3,962	66,130	0 1 0	176	5,790	
Total ..	369,482	3,790,884	4,160,366	181·85	4,08,402	1,725	21,681	4,31,808	0 1 8	680	6,118	
Sind.												
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·05	1,03,292	5,034	37,542	1,45,868	0 5 5	*c*354	1,205	
Hyderabad	558,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	85,801	691	49,194	1,35,686	0 3 0	373	1,941	
Shikárpur	628,662	147,565	776,227	88·08	53,902	1,250	17,351	72,503	0 1 10	69	11,249	
Thar and Párkar ..	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	5,270	50	12,673	17,993	0 1 7	88	2,054	
Upper Sind Frontiér ..	81,177	8,808	89,985	47·04	12,449	..	6,070	18,519	0 3 3	120	750	
Total ..	1,712,266	480,149	2,192,415	47·05	2,60,714	7,025	1,22,830	3,90,569	0 2 11	1,004	2,183	
Add—Import duties levied at Bombay and Kurrachee	..	..	..	..	8,38,944	2,15,324	..	10,54,268	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..	2,846,563	13,391,546	16,238,109	130·46	42,33,928	5,45,992	3,02,974	51,41,994	0 5 1	4,829	3,751	

a Import duty on spirits (Rs. 6,69,698) shown at the foot of this statement.

b Import duty on wine and beer (Rs. 1,88,453) shown at the foot of this statement.

The licenses include a right to sell spirits as well as fermented liquors, and are shown, therefore, in both III and VI Tables.

c Import duties on spirits (Rs. 1,69,246) and on wine and beer (Rs. 26,871) shown at foot of this statement.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

(2.)—Revenue derived from Duty on the Consumption of Spirits during 1878-79.

District.	Population.				Number of wholesale Licenses.	Revenue from			Incidence per Head.	Number of Licenses for Retail.	Population per License.	Remarks.
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the square mile.		Spirit distilled in India in the European method or imported from abroad.	Country Spirit.	Total.				
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Bombay	138,815	505,590	644,405	34571·01	*b*155	*a* 1,32,110	*b* 12,54,648	13,86,758	2 2 5	*b* 257	1,593	*a* Import duty (Rs. 6,69,693) shown at the foot of this statement. This sum represents receipts from licenses, which cover sale of imported liquors as well as of spirits.
Total ..	138,815	505,590	644,405	34571·01	155	1,32,110	12,54,648	13,86,758	2 2 5	257	257	*b* Most of the licenses in Bombay cover sale of European as well as country spirits.
Northern Division.												
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	..	*c* 1,250	53,192	54,442	0 1 1¼	54	15,536	*c* Under this license imported wines and beer can be sold. They are, therefore, shown again in statement 6.
Kaira, including Panch Mahals	85,662	937,814	1,023,476	310·89	..	40	12,030	12,070	0 0 3	28	27,955	
Broach	69,093	*e* 281,289	350,322	257·92	..	250	65,584	66,084	0 3 0	30	11,677	
Surat	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·30	..	750	2,38,757	2,39,507	0 3 6	106	5727	
Thána	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	..	3,015	4,55,183	4,58,198	0 8 7	*d* ..	..	*d* No information, but about 770.
Kolába	17,194	333,211	350,405	286·44	..	159	1,09,753	1,09,912	0 5 9	217	87,601	
Total ..	346,863	3,670,823	4,017,686	257·19	..	5,464	9,34,499	9,39,963	0 3 8	435	9,236	
Central Division.												
Násik	32,148	702,238	734,386	90·22	..	800	1,03,798	1,04,598	0 2 3	55	13,352	
Khándesh	79,359	949,283	1,028,642	101·22	..	525	2,36,272	2,36,797	0 3 8	109	9,189	
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·48	..	800	25,405	26,205	0 0 6	25	30,958	
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	..	2,620	1,79,617	1,82,237	0 3 2	143	5,600	
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	1	350	69,477	69,827	0 1 7	7	102,576	
Sátára	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	221·32	..	631	30,443	31,074	0 0 5	17	57,601	
Total ..	279,137	4,944,100	5,223,237	132·73	1	5,726	6,45,012	6,50,738	0 1 11	356	14,672	
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204·47	..	600	86,652	87,252	0 1 5	72	15,645	
Dhárwár	114,106	873,931	988,037	218·44	3	220	1,09,950	1,10,170	0 1 9	13	76,003	
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	148·27	..	115	43,206	43,321	0 0 10	128	6,375	
Kánara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	..	250	1,06,966	1,07,216	0 4 3	191	2,086	
Ratnágiri	74,834	944,302	1,019,136	268·97	..	540	61,628	62,168	0 0 11	156	6,532	
Total ..	369,482	3,790,884	4,160,366	181·85	3	1,725	4,08,402	4,10,127	0 1 6	560	7,429	
Sind.												
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	80·05	..	4,875	1,03,292	1,08,167	0 4 1	109	3,914	Import duty (Rs. 1,69,246) shown at the foot of this statement.
Hyderabad	558,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	1	691	85,799	86,490	0 1 11	141	5,134	
Shikárpur	628,662	147,565	776,227	88·08	..	1,250	53,901	55,151	0 1 1	17	45,660	
Thar and Párkar	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	17	50	5,270	5,320	0 0 5½	17	10,633	
Upper Sind Frontier ..	81,177	8,808	89,985	47·04	2	107	12,342	12,449	0 2 2	42	2,045	
Total ..	1,712,266	480,149	2,192,415	47·05	20	6,973	2,60,604	2,67,577	0 1 11	326	6,725	
Add—Import duties at Bombay and Kurrachee	..	..	..	..	..	8,38,944	..	8,38,944	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..	2,846,563	13,391,546	16,238,109	130·46	179	9,90,942	35,03,165	44,94,107	0 4 5	1,934	8,396	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL

(1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(3.)—*Revenue derived from Duty upon the Consumption of Spirits manufactured*

District.	Population.				Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.	
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the square mile.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bombay	138,815	505,590	644,405	34,571·08	*a* 155	*a* 257	Rs. 25	Rs. 60 to 798
Total ..	138,815	505,590	644,405	34,571·08	*a* 155	*a* 257	..	....
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad, including Deesa ..	83,982	754,090	8,038,972	217·96	..	*c* 25	..	50
Kaira, including Panch Mahals.	85,662	937,814	1,023,476	310·89	..	2	..	20
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·92	..	5	..	50
Surat	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·30	..	14	..	50 and 100
Thána	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	..	.. *d*	..	50 to 100
Kolába	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	..	3	..	53
Total ..	346,863	3,670,823	4,017,686	257·19	..	49	..	....
Central Division.								
Násik	32,148	702,238	734,386	90·22	..	16	..	50
Khándesh	79,359	949,283	1,028,642	101·22	..	11	..	25 and 50
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	..	16	..	50
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	..	63	..	50
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	..	7	..	50
Sátára	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	221·32	..	16	..	50
Total ..	279,137	4,944,100	5,223,237	132·73	..	129	..	....
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204·47	..	12	..	50
Dhárwár	114,106	873,931	988,037	218·44	3	2	40	50
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	..	...	..	50
Kánara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	..	5	..	50
Ratnágiri	74,834	944,302	1,019,136	268·97	..	11	..	50
Total ..	369,482	3,790,884	4,160,366	181·85	3	30	..	....
Sind.								
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·05	..	20	..	....
Hyderabad	558,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	..	7	..	....
Shikárpur	628,662	147,565	776,227	88·08	..	12	..	....
Thar and Párkar	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	..	1	..	50
Upper Sind Frontier	81,177	8,808	89,985	47·04	2	..	40	....
Total ..	1,712,266	480,149	2,192,415	47·04	2	40	..	....
Grand Total ..	2,6,563	13,301,546	16,238,109	130·46	160	505	..	....

IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

in India in the European method, or imported from abroad, during 1878-79.

Still-head and Import Duty.				Incidence of Still-head Duty per Gallon.	Incidence of total Duty collected per Gallon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Number of Gallons on which Duty was levied.	Average Strength.	Total Duty collected.						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
4 0 0	167,311½	16 per cent under 18 per cent. over proof.	669,698	..	4	*b* 8,01,808	1 3 10	2,507	*a Vide* note on preceding table. *b* Rs. 1,32,110 from license fees.
			0						
....	167,311	....	669,698	..	4	*b* 8,01,808	1 3 10	2,507	
....	....	....	..	..	..	1,250	..	33,558	*c* These licenses cover the sale of both spirits and fermented liquors—*Vide.* statement 6. *d* No information, but about 30.
....	....	....	..	..	..	40	..	391,366	
....	....	....	..	..	..	250	..	70,004	
....	....	....	..	..	..	750	..	43,363	
....	....	....	..	..	..	3,015	..	....	
....	....	....	..	..	..	150	..	116,801	
....	....	....	..	..	..	5,464	..	81,903	
....	....	.....	..	..	..	800	..	45,899	
....	....	....	..	..	..	525	..	93,564	
....	....	....	..	..	..	800	..	48,371	
....	....	....	..	..	..	2,620	..	14,400	
....	....	....	..	..	..	350	..	102,576	
....	....	....	..	..	..	631	..	66,312	
....	....	....	..	..	..	5,726	..	40,490	
....	....	....	..	..	..	600	..	78,229	*e* Rs. 35 refunded during the year.
....	....	....	..	..	..	220	..	4,94,018	
....	....	....	..	..	..	*e* 115	..	....	
....	....	....	..	..	..	250	..	79,691	
....	....	....	..	..	..	540	..	92,648	
....	....	....	..	..	..	1,725	..	138,678	
....	....	....	1,69,246	..	..	1,74,121	..	21,336	Licenses are given at special rates in different localities of this district.
....	....	....	..	..	..	691	..	5,809	Including the town of Tando Adam.
....	....	....	..	..	..	1,250	..	64,685	
....	....	....	..	..	..	50	..	180,761	
....	1,330	....	107	..	..	107	..	....	
....	1,339	....	169,353	..	..	1,76,219	..	54,810	
....	168,650½	....	839,051	..	..	9,90,942	..	32,154	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(4.)—Revenue derived from Duty on Consump

District.	Population.				Number of Government Central Distilleries.	Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.		Amount of License Duty	
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.		Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Still-head Duty.	Farming for Outstills not of fixed capability.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	138,815	505,590	644,405	34571·01	..	1	465	25	Not fixed. 66-798 100-129	9,06,299	3,48,349
Total ..	138,815	505,590	644,405	34571·01	..	1	465	25	..	9,06,299	3,48,349
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	83,082	754,990	838,972	217·96	1	..	29	..	..	40,843	12,349
Kaira, including Panch Maháls	85,662	937,814	1,023,476	310·89	..	..	26	..	..	..	12,030
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·92	1	..	24	..	..	..	15,529
Surat	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·30	2	..	294	..	..	1,19,766	1,18,991
Thána	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	..	..	about 770	..	..	12,318	4,42,865
Kolába	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	..	..	214	..	..	..	1,99,758
Total ..	346,863	3,670,823	4,017,686	257·19	4	..	1,357	..	..	1,72,927	7,11,517
Central Division.											
Násik	32,148	702,238	734,386	90·22	..	..	39	..	..	..	..
Khándesh	79,359	949,283	1,028,642	101·22	..	..	98	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	..	..	9	..	..	14,227	11,178
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	1	..	80	..	..	..	..
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	1	..	21	..	..	..	69,477
Sátára	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	221·32	1	..	44	..	..	..	..
Total ..	279,137	4,944,100	5,223,237	132·73	3	..	291	..	..	14,227	80,655
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204·47	..	..	60	..	..	..	..
Dhárwár	114,106	873,931	988,037	216·44	..	..	11	..	..	..	1,09,950
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	..	..	126	..	..	..	43,206
Kánara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	..	..	186	..	..	..	1,06,966
Ratnágiri	74,834	944,302	1,019,136	268·97	..	..	145	..	..	..	61,628
Total ..	369,482	3,790,884	4,160,366	181,85	..	..	528	..	..	..	3,21,750
Sind.											
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·05	..	..	89	..	..	..	1,03,292
Hyderabad	558,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	..	1	134	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur	628,662	147,565	776,227	88·08	..	..	17	..	..	..	53,901
Thar and Párkar ..	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	..	..	16	..	5,270	..	5,270
Upper Sind Frontier ..	81,177	8,808	89,985	47·04	1	..	42	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,712,266	480,149	2,192,415	47·05	1	1	298	..	..	..	1,62,463
Grand Total ..	2,846,563	13,391,546	16,238,109	130·46	8	2	2,989	..	..	10,93,453	16,24,734

IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

tion of Country Spirits during 1878-79.

REVENUE INCLUDING LEVIED BY		Consumption in Imperial Gallons.	Average Strength.	Consumption in Imperial Gallons, London-proof.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London-proof.	Total Revenue.	Revenue per head.	Population per Retail License.	REMARKS.
Contract for Outstill of fixed capacity.	Total.								
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.		U. P.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
..	12,54,648	429,421	18·5	....	2 5 4 3 0 0	12,54,648	1 15 1	1,296	
..	12,54,648	....	..	....	....	12,54,648	1 15 1	1,296	
..	53,192	....	25° below	....	....	53,192	0 1 0	28,930	No fixed rate, the licenses being sold by auction every year, or a contract given for special shops.
..	12,030	15,965	..	....	....	12,030	0 0 3	30,105	
50,055	65,584	27,543	..	....	....	65,584	0 2 11	14,596	
..	2,38,757	1,103,024	..	....	....	2,38,757	0 6 8	2,064	
..	4,55,183	....	..	....	....	4,55,183	0 8 7	1,100	
..	1,09,753	....	..	....	....	1,09,753	0 5 3	1,637	
50,055	9,34,499	....	..	....	....	9,34,499	0 3 8	2,960	
1,03,798	1,03,798	....	..	....	....	1,03,798	0 2 3	18,830	
2,36,272	2,36,272	m. s. t. 93,029 21 50	..	....	....	2,36,272	0 3 8	10,190	
..	25,405	....	..	....	....	50,810	0 0 6½	85,993	
1,79,617	1,79,617	....	below l.p. 1st sort 25° 2nd ,, 50°	1st s. 56,070½ 2nd s. 29,172	Rs. a. 1st s. 2 10 2nd s. 1 12	1,79,617	0 3 3	9,164	All country spirits are manufactured at the Central Distillery in this district.
..	69,477	9,387½ 6,546½	u.p. 25° u.p. 50°	....	2 8 0 1 10 8	69,477	0 1 0	34,192	
30,443	30,443	10,442	u.p. 25°	....	....	30,443	0 0 5	22,047	The contract for supplying the whole district from one distillery has been let to a single person.
5,50,130	6,45,012	....	..	....	....	6,70,417	0 2 0	17,949	
86,652	86,652	123,362	1st sort 21°	....	....	86,652	0 1 5	156,458	
..	1,09,950	....	2nd ,, 17°	....	....	1,09,950	0 1 9	89,821	
..	43,206	....	..	....	....	43,206	0 0 10	6,476	
..	1,06,966	....	..	....	....	1,06,966	0 4 3	2,142	The right to manufacture and sell country liquor is farmed out annually.
..	61,628	142,870	..	....	....	61,628	0 0 11	7,028	
86,652	4,08,402	....	..	....	....	4,08,402	0 1 6	7,879	
..	1,03,292	....	..	....	....	1,03,292	2 4 2	4,794	
85,799	85,799	29,364	34·4	....	....	85,799	0 1 11	5,402	
..	53,901	....	..	....	....	53,901	0 1 1	45,660	
..	5,270	1,299	..	....	....	5,270	0 0 5	11,297	
12,342	12,342	4,417	..	4,417	....	12,342	0 2 2	2,142	
98,141	2,60,604	....	..	....	....	2,60,604	0 1 10	7,357	
78,978	35,03,165	....	..	....	....	35,28,570	0 3 5	5,525	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(5.)—*Materials from which Country*

District.	Population.				From Grain and Molasses.					From Mahua (*Bassia latifolia*).				
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the square mile.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay ..	138,815	505,590	644,405	35471·01	..	..	..	..	..	*a*..	..	9,06,299	9,06,299	..
Total ..	138,815	505,590	644,405	34571·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,06,299	9,06,299	..
Northern Division.														
Ahmedábad, including Deesa ..	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	..	..	..	..	..	29	12,349	40,843	53,192	838,972
Kaira including Panch Mahals ..	85,662	937,814	1,023,476	310·89	..	..	..	..	..	26	12,030	..	12,030	150,615
Broach ..	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·92	..	..	..	..	..	24	15,529	50,055	65,584	..
Surat ..	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·30	..	..	..	..	..	294	1,18,991	1,19,766	2,38,757	607,087
Thána ..	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	..	..	..	..	..	*b*..	..	12,318	12,318	..
Kolába ..	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	..	..	..	..	..	116	56,380	..	56,380	..
Total ..	346,863	3,670,823	4,017,686	257·19	..	..	..	..	..	489	2,15,279	2,22,982	4,38,261	..
Central Division.														
Násik ..	32,148	702,238	734,386	90·22	..	..	..	..	..	39	1,03,798	..	1,03,798	..
Khándesh ..	79,359	949,283	1,028,642	101·22	..	..	..	..	..	98	2,36,272	..	2,36,272	..
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	..	*c* 212	..	*c* 212	..	9	24,643	..	24,643	..
Poona ..	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	..	..	..	..	..	80	1,79,617	..	1,79,617	907,235
Sholápur ..	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	58,692	58,692	..
Sátára ..	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	221·32	..	..	..	..	..	44	30,443	..	30,443	93,338
Total ..	279,137	4,944,100	5,223,237	132·73	..	212	..	212	..	289	5,74,773	58,692	6,33,465	..
Southern Division.														
Belgaum ..	71,396	867,364	938,750	204·47	60	86,652	..	86,652	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhárwár ..	114,106	873,931	988,037	216·44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaládgi ..	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	126	43,206	..	43,206	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kánara ..	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	108	64,948	..	64,948	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnágiri ..	74,834	944,302	1,019,136	268·97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	369,482	3,790,384	4,160,366	181·85	294	1,94,806	..	1,94,806	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind.														
Kurrachee ..	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·05	89	1,03,292	..	1,03,292	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad ..	558,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	135	85,799	..	85,799	147,715	..	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur ..	628,662	147,565	776,227	88·08	..	53,901	..	53,901	776,227	..	..	..	..	..
Thar and Párkar.	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	16	5,270	..	5,270	1	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier.	81,177	8,808	89,985	47·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,712,266	480,149	2,192,415	47·05	240	2,48,262	..	2,48,262	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total.	2,846,563	13,391,546	16,238,109	130·46	534	4,43,280	..	4,43,280	..	278	7,90,052	11,87,973	19,78,025	..

IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

Spirit was distilled during 1878-79.

Tá'ri.					Other Materials.					Remarks.
Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
470	24,527	3,23,822	3,48,349	644,405	..	..	..	..	..	*a* No license granted separately for the sale of Mahua spirit.
470	24,527	3,23,822	3,48,349	644,405	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	4,691	..	4,691	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
b ..	4,42,865	..	4,42,865	..	..	..	..	..	..	
98	53,373	..	53,373	..	..	..	..	..	..	*b* Information not supplied.
99	5,00,929	..	5,00,929	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55,247	
..	*c* 550	..	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	907,235	..	..	..	..	..	*c* One license covers sale of spirits from all three materials.
2	..	10,785	10,785	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	
2	550	10,785	11,335	..	..	..	..	..	..	
d ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*d* Spirits are distilled from toddy under the single license.
11	1,09,950	..	1,09,950	769,037	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
78	42,018	..	42,018	..	..	..	..	..	..	
e 1,005	22,216	..	22,216	917,790	..	..	..	..	..	*e* Toddy-drawers.
1,094	1,74,184	..	1,74,184	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,715	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	42	12,342	..	12,342	2,142	
..	..	..	..	..	42	12,342	..	12,342	..	
..	..	..	..	..	42	12,342	..	12,342	..	
1,665	7,00,190	3,34,607	10,34,797	..						

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(6.)—Revenue from Wine and Beer and

District.	Population.				Number of wholesale Licenses	Number of Licenses for Retail of				
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the square mile.		Wine.	Beer.	Tári fermented.	Pachwai or Handia Rice Beer.	Other kinds of Fermented Liquors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay	138,815	505,590	644,405	34,571·01	155	a 257	8	..	..	..
Total ..	138,815	505,590	644,405	34,571·01	..	257	8	..	..	..
Northern Division.										
Ahmedabad, including Deesa ..	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	..	c 25	2	..	..	..
Kaira, including Panch Mahals..	85,662	937,814	1,023,476	310·89	..	c 2	..	..	..	..
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·92	..	c 5	1	..	..	..
Surat	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·30	..	c 14	130	..	..	..
Thána	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	..	....	..	..	..	..
Kolába	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	..	c 3	..	..	..	..
Total ..	346,863	3,670,823	4,017,686	257·19	..	49		133	..	..
Central Division.										
Násik	32,148	702,238	734,386	90·22	..	c 16	2	..	..	..
Khándesh	79,359	949,283	1,028,642	101·22	..	c 11	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	..	c 16	2	..	..	..
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	..	c 63	19	..	..	..
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	..	c 7	..	..	..	..
Sátára	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	221·32	..	c 16	7	..	..	..
Total ..	279,137	4,944,100	5,223,237	132·73	..	129		30	..	..
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204·47	..	*c 12	..	..	..	..
Dhárwár	114,106	873,931	988,037	216·44	..	c 5	..	..	..	..
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	..	c 2	..	..	..	..
Kánara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	..	c 5	..	..	..	..
Ratnágiri	74,834	944,302	1,019,136	268·97	..	c 11	145	..	..	..
Total ..	369,482	3,790,884	4,160,386	181·85	..	35		145	..	..
Sind.										
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·05	..	c 20	5	..	..	..
Hyderabad	558,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	..	c 7	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur	628,662	147,565	776,227	88·08	..	c 12	..	..	..	..
Thar and Párkar	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	14	c 1	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	81,177	8,808	89,985	47·04	2	....	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,712,266	480,149	2,192,415	47·05	16	40		5	..	..
Add—Import duty at Bombay and Kurrachee	..	..	..	..	..	....		..	..	..
Grand Total ..	2,846,563	13,391,546	16,238,109	130·46	171	518		313	..	..

IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

Fermented Liquors during 1878-79.

Revenue derived from						Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
Wine.	Beer.	Tári fermented.	Pachwai or Handia Rice Beer.	Other kinds of Fermented Liquors	Total Revenue.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,32,110	480	*b* ..	..	..	1,32,590	0 3 3	2,431	*a* 225 of these licenses cover the sale of country spirits as well as of imported liquor. *b* There are no licenses for the sale of exclusively fermented toddy; so the whole duty on this produce is shown under the head of country spirits. *c* These licenses cover the sale of imported spirits as well as fermented liquors.
1,32,110	480	..	..	..	1,32,590	0 3 3	2,431	
1,250		165	..	..	1,415	0 0 0¼	31,073	
40		..	..	..	40	0 0 3	27,955	
250		4,691	..	..	4,941	0 0 2	350,322	
750		58,129	..	..	58,879	0 1 6	4,669	
3,015		..	..	..	3,015	..	..	
159		..	..	..	159	..	118,801	
5,464		62,985	..	..	68,449	0 1 6	22,075	
800		81	..	..	881	0 0 0¼	47,149	
525		13	..	..	538	..	93,512	
800		..	..	..	800	..	42,996	
2,620		5,457	..	..	8,077	0 0 0½	14,400	
350		..	..	..	350	..	102,576	
631		8	..	..	639	..	46,130	
5,726		5,559	..	..	11,285	0 0 0½	32,850	
600		..	..	..	600	P. ·012	7,822,916	* Includes licenses for the sale of beer and other Foreign liquors and spirits.
220		..	..	..	220	·04	494,018	
115		..	..	..	115	..	408,013	
250		..	..	..	250	0 0 0 1/10	79,681	
540		61,628	..	..	62,168	0 0 11	6,532	
1,725		61,628	..	..	63,353	0 0 3	23,129	
4,875		159	..	..	5,034	0 0 2	353,444	
691		..	..	..	691	..	103,412	
1,250		..	..	..	1,250	..	64,685	
50		..	..	..	50	..	180,761	
107		..	..	..	107	·22	44,992	
6,973		159	..	..	7,132	0 0 0½	48,720	
2,00,730	14,594	..	..	..	2,15,324	..	..	
3,67,802		1,30,334	..	..	4,98,133	0 0 6	19,540	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*contd.*

(7.)—Revenue derived from Opium and Preparations of Opium, such as Madad and Chandol, during 1878-79.

District.	Population. Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the square mile.	Number of Licenses.	Rate of License Duty.	Quantity of Opium retailed.	Fixed Duty thereon.	Total Revenue	Incidence per Head.	Population per License.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Rs.	M. s. t. g.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Bombay	138,815	505,590	644,405	34571·01	70	*a*	96 23 36 60	784	11,120	0 0 3	9,205
Total ..	138,815	505,590	644,405	34571·01	70	..	96 23 36 60	784	11,120	0 0 3	9,205
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	177	..	57 21 13 0	..	57,907	0 1 1¾	4,739
Kaira, including Panch Mahâls	85,662	937,814	1,023,476	310·89	34	..	14 6 49 85	1,009	14,834	0 0 4	23,022
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·92	22	..	3 9 51 68	1,844	4,028	0 0 2	15,923
Surat	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·30	17	..	15 30 34 140	3,025	17,805	0 0 5	35,711
Thâna	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	10	..	5 34 60 115	381	2,107	0 0 0½	53,589
Kolâba	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	7	..	2 37 58 157	* 154	997	0 0 0½	50,058
Total ..	346,863	3,670,823	4,017,686	257·19	267	..	99 20 23 25	6,413	98,278	0 0 4	15,047
Central Division.											
Násik	32,148	702,238	734,386	90·22	37	..	24 1 58 101	1,324	13,293	0 0 3¾	19,848
Khándesh	79,359	949,283	1,028,642	101·22	85	..	18 18 12 0	1,328	14,662	0 0 3	12,108
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	27	..	13 6 34 0	964	6,814	0 0 2	28,664
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	43	..	11 19 28 45	656	29,079	0 0 6	21,098
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	18	..	6 24 32 40	2,408	3,795	0 0 6	39,890
Sátára	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	221·32	22	..	7 26 3 9	736	3,208	.. ..	44,098
Total ..	279,137	4,944,100	5,223,237	132·73	232	..	81 16 8 15	7,416	70,651	0 0 2	22,513
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204·47	6	..	4 20 33 10	617	2,550	0 0 4	156,458
Dhárwár	114,106	873,931	988,037	216·44	5	..	6 27 12 179	3,448	2,252	0 0 3	197,607
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	11	..	1 15 20 0	1,372	1,718	.. ..	74,185
Kánara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	6	..	1 24 3 90	..	2,353	0 0 1	66,401
Ratnágiri	74,834	944,302	1,019,136	268·97	10	..	2 8 17 90	281	2,952	.. ..	109,913
Total ..	369,482	3,790,884	4,160,366	181·85	38	..	16 15 6 179	5,718	11,828	0 0 ½	109,482
Sind.											
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·05	89	..	22 34 25 41½	3,829	16,878	0 0 7	4,983
Hyderabad	558,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	99	..	45 28 4 8	7,950	30,053	0 0 8	7,312
Shikárpur	628,662	147,565	776,227	88·08	17	..	13 34 38 105	6,227	14,324	0 0 3	45,660
Thar and Párkar ..	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	50	..	25 19 43 0	8,579	11,779	0 1 1	3,615
Upper Sind Frontier ..	81,177	8,808	89,985	47·04	30	..	1 38 60 0	1,947	2,721	0 0 4	2,999
Total ..	1,712,266	480,149	2,192,415	47·05	285	..	109 35 10 154	28,432	76,855	0 0 6	7,693
Grand Total ..	2,846,563	13,891,546	16,238,109	130·46	892	..	403 30 5 73	48,763	2,68,232	0 0 3	18,201

a No fixed rate. Licenses are sold by public auction.

* Rate per maund.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(8.)—Revenue derived from Hemp (Gánja) and its congeners,

District.	Population.				Number of wholesale Licenses.	Number of Licenses for Retail of					License Duty on					Fixed Duty on				
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the square mile.		Gánja.	Charas.	Bhánng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bhánng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bhánng.	Other preparations.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Rs.
Bombay	138,815	505,590	644,405	34571·01	..	114	..	..	..	114	9,687	..	..	..	9,687	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	138,815	505,590	644,405	34571 01	..	114	..	..	..	114	9,687	..	..	..	9,687	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division.																				
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	..	15	..	..	3	18	2,335	..	..	114	2,449	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira, including Panch Mahals ..	85,662	937,814	1,023,476	310·89	..	11	..	..	1	12	358	..	..	23	381	..	..	..	..	..
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·92	..	7	..	..	2	9	1,285	..	..	48	1,333	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·30	..	26		8	..	26	1,742			..	1,742	..	..	..	..	..
Thána	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	6	21 including Bhang			..	21	1,932 including Bhang.				1,932	63	..	..	..	63
Kolába	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	1	8	..	..	1	9	739	..	..	6	745	10	..	..	..	10
Total ..	346,863	3,670,823	4,017,686	257·19	7	62	26	..	7	95	6,649	1,742	..	191	8,582	73	..	..	..	73
Central Division.																				
Násik	32,148	702,238	734,386	90·22	..	20	..	..	1	21	4,623	..	..	201	4,824	..	..	..	..	..
Khándesh	79,359	949,283	1,028,642	101·22	..	53	..	..	5	58	2,929	..	..	67	2,996	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar ..	42,435	731,503	773,938	116 43	..	24	..	..	1	25	1,571	..	..	49	1,620	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	..			42		42			5,296		5,296	..	..	..	..	..
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	..	29	..	..	1	30	2,494	..	..	272	2,766	..	..	..	..	..
Sátára	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	221·32	..	26	..	..	6	32	1,604	..	..	65	1,669	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	279,137	4,944,100	5,223,337	132·73	..	152		42	14	208	13,221		5,296	654	19,171	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Division.																				
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204·47	..	8	..	..	..	8	2,142	..	..	..	2,142	..	..	..	..	..
Dhárwár	114,106	873,931	988,037	216·44	..	11	..	..	1	12	3,207	..	..	20	3,227	..	..	..	..	..
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	..	35	..	..	..	35	1,034	..	..	..	1,034	..	..	..	..	..
Kánara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	..	14	..	..	..	14	2,443	..	..	..	2,443	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnágiri	74,834	944,302	1,019,136	268·97	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	1,007	1,007	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	369,482	3,790,884	4,160,366	181·85	..	68	..	..	10	1	79	8,826	..	..	1,007	20	9,853	..	..	..	..
Sind.																				
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·05	..			151		151			20,664		20,664	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	558,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	12	*		133		133			18,541		18,541	..	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur	628 662	147,565	776,227	88·08	..			..		..			3,027		3,027	..	..	..	..	..
Thar and Párkar ..	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	..			21		21			894		894	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier.	81,177	8,808	89,985	47·05	..			48		48			3,349		..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,712,266	480,149	2,192,415	47·04	12			253		353			46,475		46,475	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	2,846,563	13,391,546	16,238,109	130·46	19	396	42	10	22	849	38,383	58,613	1,007	865	98,768	73	..	..	..	73

IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*concluded.*

and Preparations therefrom, during 1878-79.

Quantity sold, Indian Maunds.					Total Revenue.							
Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
M. s. t.	M. s. t.	M. s. t.	M. s. t.	M. s. t.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Pies		
380 0 0	....	....	..	380 0 0	9,687	..	..	..	9,687	3	5,652	
380 0 0	....	....	..	380 0 0	9,687	..	..	..	9,687	3	5,652	
131 39 10	0 0 2	18 75 8	5 66 8	156 20 28	2,335	..	..	114	2,449	0½	46,609	
B. M. s. t.		B. M. s. t.	B. M. s. t.	B. M. s. t.								
25 29 0	....	16 24 0	20 0 0	42 33 0	356	..	..	25	381	10	65,227	
86 12 0	....	35 6 0	2 0 0	123 18 0	1,285	..	..	47	1,332	..	38,924	
68 21 0	....	108 23 0	..	177 4 0		1,742		..	1,742	0½	23,349	
4,415 4 55	....	....	..	4,415 4 55	1,995	..	..	..	1,995	..	40,353	
117 0 0	....	....	..	117 0 0	749	..	..	6	755	..	38,933	
4,844 25 65	0 0 2	180 8 8	8 6 8	5,033 0 3	6,720	1742		192	8,654	0½	42,291	
216 0 0	....	....	3 0 0	219 0 0	4,623	..	..	201	4,824	1½	34,970	
363 30 26	....	2 0 0	1 17 0	367 7 26	2,929	..	..	67	2,996	1	17,745	
328 20 0	....	20 0 0	1 10 0	349 30 0	1,571	..	..	50	1,621	0⅔	30,957	
150 25 0	....	....	..	150 25 0	5,296	..	..	..	5,296	1	21,600	
68 3 0	....	....	6 5 0	74 8 0	2,494	..	..	272	2,766	7	23,554	
310 33 0	....	....	4 25 0	315 18 0	1,604	..	..	66	1,670	0½	30,314	
1,437 31 26	....	22 0 0	16 17 0	1,476 8 26	19,147	..	..	656	19,173	0½	25,111	
304 15 4	....	....	..	304 15 4	2,142	..	..	..	2,142	4	177,343	
211 42 17	1 30 0	....	..	213 32 17	3,207	..	..	20	3,227	6	82,337	
66 15 40	....	....	..	66 15 40	1,034	..	..	..	1,034	..	23,332	
23 53 2	....	....	..	23 53 2	2,443	..	..	..	2,443	1	28,457	
....	....	40 13 5	..	40 13 5	..	....	1,007	..	1,007	..	101,913	
607 5 63	1 30 0	40 13 5	..	649 8 68	8,826	..	1,007	20	9,853	0½	52,662	
....	....	....	..	....		20,664		..	20,664	..	2,825	
0 10 57	18 9 68	1,081 32 25	0 3 0	1,100 15 70		18,541		..	18,541	5	5,443	*Licenses are not granted for these drugs separately.
30 10 0	7 20 0	2,967 38 0	0 21 60	3,006 9 60		3,027		..	3,027	7	4,566	
2 6 24	0 33 51	40 2 22	..	43 20 17		894		..	894	1	8,608	
....	2 36 0	353 0 0	..	355 36 0		3,349		..	3,349	7	1,874	
33 27 1	29 19 39	4,442 32 47	0 24 60	4,505 23 67		46,475		..	46,475	4	6,210	
7,302 9 75	31 9 41	4,685 13 60	25 7 68	12,044 1 4	44,380	48,217	1,007	867	93,842	1	19,126	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2.)—STAMPS.

(1.)—Net Receipts from Stamp Revenue in several Collectorates of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, from 1870-71 to 1878-79.

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum	Broach.	Kolába.	Dhárwár.	Hyderabad.	Khándesh.	Kánara.	Kaira.	Kurrachee.	Kaládgi.	Násik.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	12,83,221	2,53,306	2,60,726	1,40,716	2,27,104	...	1,53,150	1,18,028	5,01,340	86,951	2,63,162	1,18,369	85,857	2,36,158
1871-72	11,05,259	2,44,565	2,21,621	1,27,577	2,25,978	...	1,50,438	1,10,990	4,07,217	84,804	2,51,579	99,998	78,274	2,12,983
1872-73	10,79,062	2,47,564	2,49,905	1,54,435	2,27,141	...	1,68,140	1,32,138	4,84,876	86,235	2,63,045	1,09,562	83,001	2,26,045
1873-74	11,11,424	2,22,952	2,17,782	1,51,334	2,17,618	...	1,55,122	1,11,376	4,65,543	87,057	2,33,460	1,12,375	85,303	2,13,092
1874-75	11,06,644	2,10,772	1,87,265	1,17,265	1,93,418	..	1,39,193	1,13,631	3,87,098	58,787	1,96,113	88,600	79,739	1,87,246
1875-76	10,24,740	2,02,378	1,63,544	1,20,669	1,93,085	...	1,37,563	1,05,295	3,65,622	71,732	2,06,830	96,070	77,029	1,95,535
1876-77	9,62,853	2,15,579	1,71,174	1,22,643	1,91,631	68,090	1,36,624	99,016	3,69,801	77,478	2,06,720	1,11,894	78,290	1,85,648
1877-78	9,80,937	2,00,272	1,48,090	1,30,444	1,82,985	71,413	1,23,762	1,05,042	3,10,781	67,913	1,93,491	1,16,424	64,168	1,59,133
1878-79	10,19,412	2,16,766	1,68,808	1,25,337	1,31,725	72,056	1,31,182	1,11,260	3,85,088	73,507	1,99,878	1,01,478	73,943	2,01,632

Year.	Poona.	Ratnágiri.	Sátára.	Sholápur.	Shikárpur.	Surat.	Thána.	Aden.	Baroda.	Cutch.	Káthiáwár.	Total.	Increase or Decrease over previous years.	
													Actual.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1870-71	3,67,588	1,36,690	2,95,408	1,80,838	1,13,200	2,17,958	2,74,332	4,197	2,005	79	666	53,21,092	8,62,092	19·3
1871-72	3,42,250	1,36,323	2,49,104	1,44,709	1,11,878	2,13,270	2,43,064	4,939	1,681	99	925	47,69,617	5,51,476	10·4
1872-73	3,69,693	1,48,187	2,79,145	1,72,253	1,23,188	2,01,057	2,63,997	4,843	1,570	109	454	50,75,661	3,06,044	6·4
1873-74	3,43,233	1,27,063	2,39,015	1,49,439	1,21,869	1,92,484	2,41,089	4,920	1,253	86	340	48,05,249	2,70,412	5·3
1874-75	2,93,764	1,02,630	1,91,236	1,08,349	1,19,392	1,68,306	2,21,212	5,276	1,043	78	493	42,77,556	5,27,692	10·9
1875-76	2,60,326	1,16,794	1,96,319	1,23,215	1,06,449	1,59,458	1,93,812	18,783	1,126	41	342	41,36,766	1,40,790	3·2
1876-77	2,72,934	1,32,744	1,97,227	1,10,822	1,25,672	1,66,624	1,70,572	16,611	1,350	45	408	41,92,456	55,690	1·3
1877-78	2,46,906	1,30,668	1,74,461	1,04,209	1,29,316	1,50,144	1,48,968	20.697	1,116	32	236	39,61,608	2,30,848	5·5
1878-79	2,65,375	1,40,303	1,97,542	1,22,895	1,27,954	1,47,698	1,40,730	19,023	1,148	54	209	41,75,002	2,13,394	5·3

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(2.)—Statement showing the insufficiently Stamped Documents impounded and sent to the Superintendent of Stamps and Collectors in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1878-79.

District.	Number of Instruments impounded under Sections			Actions taken by Collectors under Sections 22 and 23.								
				Penalty for unintentional omission levied.	Prosecutions ordered.						Number of Persons convicted of breach of the Stamp Act,	
					In how many cases.	Number of Cases which resulted in conviction.	Amount of Fines imposed.	Returned to Officers impounding under Section 23 as being properly stamped,	Whole or portion of Penalty remitted,	Duty levied on Instruments executed out of British India.		
	22	23	24								1877-78.	1878-79.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
				Rs. a.			Rs. a. p.					
Bombay	...	3	355	822 4	...	...	.....	3	...	180	...	...
Ahmedabad ...	9	13	3	16 0	2	2	20 0 0	6	1	1	5	2
Ahmednagar ...	1	14	...	5 0	...	...	.....	10	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	...	27	1	...	...	...	.....	2	23	2	...	...
Broach	5	3	...	45 0	2	...	.....	2	...	...	4	...
Dhárwár ...	...	7	...	7 0	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	...	...	10	366 14	3	1	4 0 0	...	321	...	...	3
Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Kánara	...	11	6	36 0	5	4	111 0 0	4	45	...	9	12
Kolába	...	3	...	0 10	...	...	.....	1	5	...	...	...
Kurrachee ...	...	2	3	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Kaládgi	...	4	...	2 0	2	2	104 0 0	...	...	...	...	2
Kaira	3	74	3	73 0	...	...	.....	7	...	...	3	...
Násik	11	8	...	30 14	2	2	4 0 0	4	3	...	...	10
Poona	...	41	...	...	...	...	.....	13	28	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...
Sátára	1	46	8	10 0	2	2	17 0 0	17	8	...	...	2
Shikárpur ...	1	9	2	11 10	8	6	49 8 0	...	...	...	4	8
Sholápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	...	23	3	13 0	4	4	75 0 0	9	...	...	2	4
Thána	...	20	...	11 0	...	...	.....	5	2	..	...	...
Total ...	31	308	394	1,450 4	30	23	384 8 0	83	436	183	28	43

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement of Detail of Balances of each kind of Stamps in the General Stamp Office, Bombay, for the last three years.

	Balance on the 1st April 1877.			Balance on the 1st April 1878.			Balance on the 1st April 1879.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
India Revenue Stamps	35,370	0	0	87,675	0	0	2,04,585	0	0
Foreign Bill do.	11,26,320	11	0	10,90,936	1	0	11,04,750	1	0
Share Transfer do.	1,18,570	4	0	1,17,884	4	0	1,15,035	7	0
Special Adhesive do.	21,16,329	9	0	16,77,532	3	0	18,55,367	12	0
Adhesive Court Fee Stamps	7,30,88,705	0	0	7,12,36,810	4	0	7,09,91,378	0	0
Non-Judicial Stamps (English made) ...	51,36,752	4	0	53,47,903	2	0	49,90,487	8	0
Do. (Bombay made) ...	26,87,485	8	0	19,42,856	0	0	18,53,975	8	0
Postage Stamps	14,96,370	0	0	13,24,387	8	0	17,56,799	6	0
Service do.	24,13,685	0	0	23,92,020	0	0	25,27,340	0	0
Telegraph do.	13,46,362	8	0	13,21,414	0	0	7,57,034	0	0
Total Rs. ...	8,95,65,950	12	0	8,65,39,418	6	0	8,61,56,752	10	0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(4.)—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court-Fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1879.

1	2					3	4	5
	Value or Nature of Stamps sold or issued for Cash.						Miscellaneous Receipts under the General Stamp Act.	
	General Stamps.							
District.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue).	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Adhesive.	Total.	Stamp Duty realized under Section 24 by Collectors.	Penalty realized under Section 24 by Collectors.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office ...	37,552 7 0	46,828 2 0	1,48,416 11 0	2,86,860 11 0	5,94,166 7 0	11,13,824 6 0	2,977 4 0	822 4 0
Ahmedabad	1,332 0 0	11,229 2 0	362 9 0	81,242 10 0	1,30,890 10 0	2,25,056 15 0	485 12 0	133 8 0
Ahmednagar	462 0 0	3,394 4 0	1,271 12 0	65,508 4 0	1,03,562 13 0	1,74,199 1 0	21 10 0	99 7 0
Belgaum	.....	2,819 5 0	617 8 0	59,206 12 0	66,796 0 0	1,29,439 9 0	43 12 0	.....
Broach	.....	2,383 0 0	92 13 0	55,112 14 0	77,211 5 0	1,34,800 0 0	47 4 0	130 0 0
Kolába	.....	1,128 0 0	.....	23,367 8 0	50,078 9 0	74,574 1 0	0 2 0	0 10 0
Dhárwár	.....	2,297 0 0	1,538 7 0	51,586 14 0	79,269 13 0	1,34,692 2 0	5 4 0	31 4 0
Hyderabad	.....	7,150 6 0	2,531 10 0	32,986 12 0	71,646 2 0	1,14,314 14 0	14 6 0	60 0 0
Khándesh	.....	7,124 0 0	1,659 6 0	1,34,109 12 0	2,54,124 2 0	3,97,017 4 0	8 0 0	89 0 0
Kánara	.....	1,450 8 0	2,093 4 0	21,577 4 0	50,227 15 0	75,348 15 0	6 0 0	30 0 0
Kaládgi	.....	993 0 0	63 0 0	32,358 2 0	42,792 14 0	76,207 0 0	17 14 0	30 0 0
Kaira	256 14 0	6,379 12 0	... ..	1,01,708 8 0	98,207 11 0	2,06,552 13 0	112 4 0	431 3 0
Kurrachee	331 6 0	8,884 0 0	11,331 12 0	27,653 6 0	56,509 7 0	1,04,709 15 0	326 13 0	13 7 0
Násik	33 0 0	5,172 0 0	345 8 0	72,803 10 0	1,28,592 6 0	2,06,946 8 0	52 12 0	19 6 0
Poona	.....	6,883 0 0	444 1 0	93,816 14 0	1,69,578 2 0	2,72,722 1 0	166 6 0	64 10 0
Ratnágiri	.....	1,679 0 0	1,705 6 0	29,992 4 0	1,00,400 2 0	1,43,776 12 0	46 14 0	51 14 0
Sátára	.....	2,391 9 0	25 9 0	84,655 2 0	1,21,285 3 0	2,08,357 7 0	93 12 0	160 0 0
Shikárpur	.....	7,485 0 0	3,047 4 0	43,697 4 0	76,954 7 0	1,31,183 15 0	9 2 0	2 8 0
Sholápur	.....	1,710 0 0	193 6 0	51,338 0 0	74,338 2 0	1,27,579 8 0	1 0 0	12 8 0
Surat	687 0 0	10,581 8 0	75 0 0	43,368 0 0	96,758 6 0	1,51,469 14 0	92 8 0	352 10 0
Thána	.....	3,712 9 0	.....	44,336 4 0	97,192 9 0	1,45,241 6 0	56 12 0	66 4 0
Aden	545 0 0	1,020 0 0	252 15 0	6,572 2 0	10,845 0 0	19,235 1 0	60 8 0	.....
Baroda	.....	212 0 0	.....	774 0 0	212 8 0	1,198 8 0	.....	.....
Cutch	52 4 0	1 10 0	.....	... ..	.....	53 14 0	.....	.....
Káthiáwár	84 9 0	24 0 0	.....	89 11 0	10 4 0	208 8 0	.....	.....
Total of 1878-79 ...	41,336 8 0	1,42,932 11 0	1,76,067 13 0	14,56,722 8 0	25,51,650 13 0	43,68,710 5 0	4,645 15 0	2,600 7 0
Total of 1877-78 ...	52,116 14 0	1,42,660 14 0	2,11,764 8 0	14,05,937 15 0	23,30,301 11 0	41,42,781 14 0	3,090 5 0	1,848 15 0
Difference ...	— 10,780 6 0	+ 271 13 0	— 35,696 11 0	+ 50,784 9 0	+ 2,21,349 2 0	+ 2,25,928 7 0	+ 1,555 10 0	+ 751 8 0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(4.)—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court Fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1879—continued.

District.	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
	Miscellaneous Receipts under the General Stamp Act—*continued.*					Other Miscellaneous Receipts.		
	Stamp Duty realized under Section 20 by Civil Courts.	Penalty realized under Section 20 by Civil Courts.	Amount of Stamp Duty and Adjudication Fee realized under Section 39.	Amount realized by payments of Cost of Paper of new Stamps granted in lieu of damaged ones under Section 45.	Amount of Court Fees Stamps realized in Pauper Suits.	Non-Judicial.	Court-Fees.	Total realized, i.e., total of columns 3 to 11.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office ...	44 6 0	371 4 0	4,147 0 0	10 2 3	.....	267 11 9	.....	11,22,464 6 0
Ahmedabad...	12 15 0	234 11 0	.....	.....	.....	86 14 9	.....	2,26,010 11 9
Ahmednagar	31 6 0	450 10 0	.....	.....	306 11 1	8 8 4	12 6 9	1,75,129 12 2
Belgaum	23 15 0	427 8 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0	2 0 0	1,29,948 12 0
Broach	18 2 0	358 12 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	8 15 9	12 0 0	1,35,385 1 9
Kolába	14 14 0	260 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	74,853 4 0
Dhárwár	44 13 0	661 14 0	.....	.....	680 10 0	7 4 2	.....	1,36,123 3 2
Hyderabad	20 12 0	366 14 0	.....	.....	.....	0 14 7	.....	1,14,777 12 7
Khándesh	4 6 0	669 3 0	65 6 0	.....	141 11 0	25 8 9	.....	3,98,020 6 9
Kánara	26 4 0	351 4 0	.....	.....	595 12 0	4 2 5	0 1 1	76,362 6 6
Raládgi	16 10 0	227 8 0	.....	.....	243 4 3	0 12 3	0 15 9	76,744 0 3
Kaira...	17 6 0	261 4 0	35 8 0	0 15 0	25 4 0	.....	.....	2,07,436 9 0
Kurrachee	3 0 0	41 4 0	10 0 0	1 2 5	.....	445 6 9	.....	1,05,551 0 2
Násik	32 5 0	258 2 0	.....	.....	1,281 13 2	85 1 3	.....	2,08,675 15 5
Poona	45 9 0	498 12 0	.....	.....	1,698 14 9	20 15 0	.....	2,75,217 3 9
Ratnágiri	51 0 0	890 10 0	.....	.....	187 1 0	4 9 6	0 1 6	1,45,008 14 0
Sátára	17 5 0	330 5 0	.....	.....	51 14 9	14 0 3	2 0 0	2,09,026 12 0
Shikárpur	8 0 0	138 2 0	.....	.....	.....	0 9 11	0 5 0	1,31,342 9 11
Sholápur	10 2 0	166 14 0	.....	.....	.....	2 9 4	1 4 8	1,27,773 14 0
Surat...	19 0 0	357 8 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	6 4 0	.....	1,52,307 12 0
Thána	37 15 0	601 4 0	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	1,46,006 9 0
Aden	11 8 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	.....	19,330 1 0
Baroda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,198 8 0
Cutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 14 0
Káthiáwár	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208 8 0
Total of 1878-79 ...	511 9 0	7,938 9 0	4,277 14 0	12 3 8	5,213 0 0	1,016 13 9	31 2 9	43,94,957 15 2
Total of 1877-78 ...	584 2 0	9,124 8 0	4,374 0 0	16 14 7	3,933 15 10	696 6 7	11 2 2	41,66,462 3 2
Difference ...	— 72 9 0	1,185 15 0	— 96 2 0	— 4 10 11	+ 1,279 0 2	+ 320 7 2	+ 20 0 7	+ 2,28,495 12 0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(4.)—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court Fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1879—continued.

District.	13 — Charges on account of Discount. On Sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.	On Sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On Sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	On Sale of other General Stamps.	On Sale of Court Fee Stamps.	Total.	14 — Refund of Penalties under Section 42 of the General Stamp Act.	15 — Refund of Value of damaged Stamps under Section 45 of the General Stamp Act.	16 — Refund of Value of Stamps returned by Vendors under Stamp Vend Rule XII.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office ...	795 7 7	1,376 12 1	1,095 0 10	1,663 6 2	1,564 11 11	6,495 6 7	.....	3,766 2 2	227 5 6
Ahmedabad	41 10 0	332 14 6	10 14 0	2,551 1 5	2,267 12 8	5,204 4 7	2,188 0 0	.....	.....
Ahmednagar	14 7 0	102 8 1	38 2 7	2,601 9 5	2,043 13 0	4,800 8 1	.....	408 6 0	19 6 0
Belgaum	.....	82 7 10	16 14 9	2,351 6 0	1,263 10 0	3,714 6 8	2 10 0	133 6 9	70 14 4
Broach	.....	74 5 0	2 13 3	1,727 11 6	1,490 0 4	3,294 14 1	.....	307 4 11	23 4 6
Kolába	.....	35 4 0	.....	838 4 0	965 0 6	1,838 8 6	.....	216 7 3	200 3 0
Dhárwár	.....	73 0 0	28 2 2	1,924 11 6	1,495 1 9	3,520 15 5	.....	169 10 8	.....
Hyderabad	.....	213 6 3	73 11 9	977 12 4	1,379 8 4	2,644 6 8	.....	78 3 1	95 12 10
Khándesh	.....	223 5 0	53 8 6	5,310 14 8	4,891 5 9	10,479 1 11	.....	209 10 1	407 5 0
Kánara	.....	44 11 3	50 14 10	674 11 6	899 7 1	1,669 12 8	.....	164 8 0	269 2 0
Kaládgi	.....	30 7 1	1 12 11	1,190 0 1	792 0 0	2,014 4 1	.....	11 10 3	38 8 2
Kaira...	8 0 6	201 7 6	.....	3,724 10 8	1,932 11 9	5,866 14 5	3 2 0	1,056 1 7	194 1 11
Kurrachee	1 11 11	268 10 3	149 7 1	619 0 9	932 5 1	1,971 3 1	.....	311 0 0	29 0 0
Násik	1 0 6	160 13 8	10 9 0	2,801 11 6	2,503 12 0	5,477 14 8	.....	237 0 9	1 0 0
Poona	.....	213 15 0	11 12 6	3,447 1 0	3,383 9 0	7,056 5 6	.....	1,474 1 6	3 7 0
Ratnágiri	.....	51 13 6	51 4 4	1,402 5 10	1,976 2 0	3,481 9 8	.....	449 4 2	174 1 11
Sátára	.....	72 9 3	0 12 7	3,386 14 9	2,361 9 9	5,821 14 4	.....	592 14 8	96 12 4
Shikárpur	.....	216 4 0	89 13 9	1,213 14 5	1,451 6 11	2,971 7 1	.....	289 0 9	109 2 10
Sholápur	.....	53 7 0	5 14 1	1,729 5 0	1,448 5 0	3,236 15 1	.....	653 0 8	.....
Surat...	21 7 6	330 10 9	2 4 0	1,319 10 6	1,629 6 10	3,303 7 7	17 8 0	1,075 11 2	.....
Thána	.....	116 0 3	.....	1,583 5 0	1,913 5 7	3,612 10 10	.....	247 7 2	74 3 0
Aden	14 15 10	31 14 0	6 12 6	37 5 11	169 5 1	260 5 4	.....	47 1 6	.....
Baroda	.....	6 10 0	.....	23 3 6	4 4 0	34 1 6	.....	16 7 10	.....
Cutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Káthiáwár	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of 1878-79 ...	898 12 10	4,313 4 3	1,700 9 5	43,100 1 5	38,758 10 5	88,771 6 4	2,211 4 0	11,914 8 11	2,034 1 4
Total of 1877-78 ...	1,153 10 2	4,334 3 7	1,854 11 0	41,542 0 9	35,300 7 11	84,185 1 5	140 6 0	13,841 7 10	2,167 2 2
Difference ...	— 254 13 4	— 20 15 4	— 154 1 7	+ 1,558 0 8	+ 3,458 2 6	+ 4,586 4 11	+ 2,070 14 0	— 1,926 14 11	— 133 1 10

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(4.)—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court Fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1879—continued.

District.	17	18		19	20			
		Miscellaneous Charges.			Net Receipts of the current year.			
	Refund under the Court Fee Act.	On account of Non-Judicial Stamps.	On account of Court Fee Stamps.	Total Charges.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office ...	42,788 0 0	23,427 0 0	26,348 0 0	1,03,051 14 3	36,756 15 5	45,451 5 11	1,47,321 10 2	2,66,416 13 2
Ahmedabad	141 6 0	716 0 11	995 1 6	9,244 13 0	1,290 6 0	10,896 3 6	351 11 0	76,741 4 5
Ahmednagar	282 0 0	328 5 5	483 6 4	6,321 15 10	447 9 0	3,291 11 11	1,233 9 5	62,762 2 6
Belgaum	206 12 0	311 9 2	171 13 1	4,611 8 0	.....	2,736 13 2	600 9 3	56,910 0 4
Broach	.....	14 13 8	19 11 8	3,660 0 10	.....	2,308 11 0	89 15 9	53,612 13 2
Kolába	197 5 8	121 13 6	223 3 4	2,797 9 3	.....	1,087 3 5	.....	22,275 7 10
Dhárwár	.....	470 4 3	779 13 3	4,940 11 7	.....	2,224 0 0	1,510 4 10	49,772 10 9
Hyderabad	.....	260 14 6	438 1 8	3,517 6 9	.....	6,893 4 2	2,442 6 7	32,096 3 1
Khándesh	80 14 0	777 5 4	977 11 10	12,932 0 2	.....	6,900 11 0	1,605 13 6	128,266 0 8
Kánara	132 2 0	207 3 5	472 6 1	2,855 2 2	.....	1,405 12 9	2,042 5 2	20,679 5 6
Kaládgi	315 1 8	184 13 6	236 11 9	2,801 1 5	.....	962 8 11	61 3 1	31,225 14 3
Kaira...	156 0 0	269 6 6	12 13 6	7,558 7 11	248 13 6	6,178 4 6	.....	97,319 9 4
Kurrachee	100 0 0	698 1 0	963 13 5	4,073 1 6	323 15 9	8,463 13 4	11,092 8 2	27,084 4 11
Násik	154 5 4	444 8 0	729 7 10	7,044 4 7	31 15 6	5,011 2 4	334 15 0	69,767 0 0
Poona...	154 14 0	416 6 9	737 4 0	9,842 6 9	.....	6,669 1 0	432 4 6	91,272 1 9
Ratnágiri	91 12 0	142 0 5	367 4 2	4,706 0 4	.....	1,627 2 6	1,654 1 8	38,869 7 2
Sátára	4,214 10 3	505 12 2	252 14 2	11,484 13 11	.....	2,273 15 9	24 12 5	80,920 8 1
Shikárpur	.....	18 11 6	.....	3,388 13 2	.....	7,268 12 0	2,957 6 3	42,230 9 3
Sholápur	229 0 0	317 14 5	442 4 10	4,879 3 0	.....	1,656 9 0	187 7 11	48,830 13 3
Surat...	172 9 0	18 0 5	22 11 6	4,609 15 8	665 8 6	10,250 13 3	72 12 0	41,779 7 1
Thána	938 13 4	268 13 1	134 6 7	5,276 6 0	.....	3,596 8 9	.....	42,927 10 9
Aden...	.....	.....	.....	307 6 10	530 0 2	988 2 0	246 2 6	6,582 10 7
Baroda	.....	.....	.....	50 9 4	.. ...	205 6 0	.....	734 4 8
Cutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 4 0	1 10 0	.. ...	.....
Káthiáwár	.....	.....	.....	... ..	84 9 0	24 0 0	.....	89 11 0
Total of 1878-79 ...	50,355 9 3	29,919 13 11	34,749 0 6	2,19,955 12 3	40,432 0 10	1,38,373 10 2	1,94,261 15 2	13,89,166 13 6
Total of 1877-78 ...	37,466 8 8	44,702 7 9	22,351 3 10	2,04,854 5 8	50,963 3 10	1,38,322 12 11	2,09,910 2 10	13,23,283 1 4
Difference ...	+ 12,889 0 7	— 14,782 9 10	+ 12,397 12 8	+ 15,101 6 7	+ 10,531 3 0	+ 50 13 3	— 15,648 3 8	+ 65,883 12 2

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2.)—STAMPS—*concluded.*

(4.)—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court Fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1879—concluded.

B 385—31 *a*

District.	20						21											
	Net Receipts of the current year—*continued.*						Net Receipts of the last year.											
	Court Fee Stamps.			Total.			Foreign Bill Stamps.			Adhesive Stamps.			Bills of Exchange or Hundis.			Other General Stamps.			Court Fee Stamps.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay General Stamp Office ...	5,23,465	11	1	10,19,412	7	9	46,988	9	0	48,287	8	8	1,69,412	8	0	2,51,245	9	0	4,65,002	9	8	9,80,936	12	7
Ahmedabad	1,27,486	5	10	2,16,765	14	9	1,345	9	6	10,933	13	9	1,466	10	0	67,747	7	4	1,18,778	3	5	2,00,271	12	0
Ahmednagar	1,01,072	11	6	1,68,807	12	4	477	9	6	3,144	0	9	900	2	1	56,189	9	2	87,378	4	1	1,48,089	9	7
Belgaum	65,089	13	3	1,25,337	4	0	.....			2,648	4	1	442	11	11	68,277	5	0	59,075	14	11	1,30,444	3	11
Broach	75,713	9	0	1,31,725	0	11	.....			2,922	14	5	1,319	5	6	65,760	1	6	1,12,982	8	3	1,82,984	13	8
Kolába	48,692	15	6	72,055	10	9	.....			991	8	3	.....			21,562	7	8	48,859	2	1	71,413	2	0
Dhárwár	77,675	8	0	1,31,182	7	7	.....			2,653	6	9	476	11	10	58,060	8	1	62,571	9	6	1,23,762	4	2
Hyderabad	69,828	8	0	1,11,260	5	10	.....			5,898	2	5	3,460	15	6	30,723	12	4	64,959	5	3	1,05,042	3	6
Khándesh	2,48,315	13	5	3,85,088	6	7	.....			6,283	4	0	2,391	15	4	1,15,377	2	11	1,86,728	12	11	3,10,781	3	2
Kánara	49,379	12	11	73,507	4	4	.....			1,629	6	9	1,401	3	0	18,692	6	9	46,189	9	9	67,912	10	3
Kaládgi	41,693	4	7	73,942	14	10	.....			1,464	11	1	200	7	6	34,990	9	6	27,511	14	2	64,167	10	3
Kaira	96,131	5	9	1,99,878	1	1	246	3	4	5,694	0	4	.....			85,544	1	8	1,02,006	11	10	1,93,491	1	2
Kurrachee	54,513	4	6	1,01,477	14	8	323	4	2	8,253	9	3	21,493	10	9	28,022	14	3	58,330	11	7	1,16,424	2	0
Násik	1,26,486	10	0	2,01,631	10	10	76	8	6	4,801	6	4	221	4	6	59,918	1	9	94,115	6	11	1,59,132	12	0
Poona	1,67,001	5	9	2,65,374	13	0	.....			6,930	4	11	709	1	0	83,055	1	0	1,56,211	14	5	2,46,906	5	4
Ratnágiri	98,152	2	4	1,40,302	13	8	.....			1,626	5	6	1,447	0	11	39,170	9	4	88,424	8	7	1,30,668	8	4
Sátára	1,14,322	9	10	1,97,541	14	1	.....			1,972	3	9	45	8	6	72,197	12	6	1,00,245	4	3	1,74,460	13	0
Shikárpur	75,497	1	3	1 27,953	12	9	.....			5,947	15	0	3,621	7	5	39,199	6	0	80,546	15	7	1,29,315	12	0
Sholápur	72,219	12	10	1,22,894	11	0	.....			1,905	8	6	303	0	0	41,246	5	9	60,754	4	10	1,04,209	3	1
Surat	94,929	3	6	1,47,697	12	4	732	6	0	10,427	13	11	169	12	0	40,338	9	3	98,475	7	4	1,50,144	0	6
Thána	94,205	15	6	1,40,730	3	0	.....			2,735	14	6	.....			39,431	6	4	1,06,800	13	11	1,48,968	2	9
Aden	10,675	10	11	19,022	10	2	671	9	10	959	1	0	426	10	10	5,760	8	11	12,878	13	4	20,696	11	11
Baroda	208	4	0	1,147	14	8	.....			191	13	0	.....			642	2	4	281	12	0	1115	11	4
Cutch	.....			53	14	0	29	2	0	2	12	0	.. ...			.....			.....			31	14	0
Káthiáwár	10	4	0	208	8	0	72	6	0	17	0	0	.. ...			129	3	0	17	14	0	236	7	0
Total of 1878-79 ...	24,32,767	11	3	41,75,002	2	11	50,963	3	10	1,38,322	12	11	2,09,910	2	10	13,23,283	1	0	22,39,128	8	7	39,61,607	13	6
Total of 1877-78 ...	22,39,128	8	7	39,61,607	13	6																		
Difference ...	+ 1,93,639	2	8	+ 2,13,394	5	5																		

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (3.)—LOCAL FUNDS.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements from Local (Public Works) Funds in each Collectorate in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878-79.

Collectorate.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1878.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance on 31st March 1879.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	29,725	97,612	1,15,669	11,668	
Kaira	27,288	1,23,333	1,27,292	23,319	
Panch Mahals	26,876	35,924	80,722	—17,922	
Broach	—81,827	1,77,896*	1,04,979	—8,910	Of this sum Rs. 60,000 were received as loan.
Surat	72,013	1,58,917	1,92,783	38,147	
Thána	88,789	1,48,446	1,94,637	42,598	
Kolába	23,480	50,058	35,619	37,919	
Total ...	1,86,344	7,92,176	8,51,701	1,26,819	
Central Division.					
Násik	5,471	1,00,473	76,131	29,813	
Khándesh	25,777	1,89,196	1,68,376	46,597	
Ahmednagar	25,617	92,064	73,602	44,079	
Poona	12,878	1,62,418	1,42,424	32,872	
Sholápur	—14,006	55,807	50,565	—8,764	
Sátára	26,033	1,14,959	76,906	64,086	
Total ...	81,770	7,14,917	5,88,004	2,08,683	
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	28,225	81,823	52,146	57,902	
Dhárwár	75,054	1,49,218	1,12,027	1,12,245	
Kaládgi	14,552	75,471	67,588	22,435	
Kánara	22,178	77,255	74,341	25,092	
Ratnágiri	7,434	56,920	64,354	.....	The accounts from this district have not been yet audited. The Accountant General shows a balance to credit of fund amounting to Rs. 1,649
Total ...	1,47,443	4,40,687	3,70,456	2,17,674	
Sind.					
Kurrachee	52,000	84,080	1,12,716	23,364	
Hyderabad	41,614	1,19,352	89,634	71,332	
Shikárpur	69,179	1,62,298	1,93,922	37,555	
Thar and Párkar ...	7,069	19,328	22,026	4,371	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	179	10,782	14,920	— 3,959	
Total ...	1,70,041	3,95,840	4,33,218	1,32,663	
Grand Total ...	5,85,598	23,43,620	22,43,379	6,85,839	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPE

(1.)—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities

1	2	3					
		Number of Members of Committee.					
District.	Population within Municipal limits.	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*
		Ex-officio.	Nominated	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.
Northern Division.							
Ahmedabad	1,98,077	38	99	...	137	45	92
Kaira	67,019	20	55	...	75	30	45
Panch Mahála	22,113	8	20	...	28	13	15
Broach	61,145	17	36	...	53	18	35
Surat	1,32,970	21	61	...	82	25	57
Thána	89,319	32	93	...	125	47	78
Kolábá	23,753	16	48	...	64	19	45
Total ...	5,94,396	152	412	...	564	197	367
Central Division.							
Násik	67,933	25	50	...	75	29	46
Khándesh	1,30,255	73	185	...	258	88	170
Ahmednagar	46,735	17	47	...	64	24	40
Poona	1,47,878	53	117	...	170	60	110
Sholápur	1,09,967	36	80	...	116	48	68
Sátára	99,141	51	117	...	168	60	108
Total ...	6,00,909	255	596	...	851	309	542
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	73,994	22	56	...	78	30	48
Dhárwár	1,09,865	24	70	...	94	34	60
Kaládgi	43,639	16	48	...	64	11	37
Kánara	47,258	24	70	...	94	33	61
Ratnágiri	37,548	16	48	...	64	18	46
Total ...	3,12,304	102	292	...	394	126	252
Sind.							
Kurrachee	94,240	41	124	...	165	46	119
Thar and Párkar	20,728	39	73	...	112	39	73
Hyderabad	89,682	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	95,371	44	137	...	181	52	129
Upper Sind Frontier	5,282	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,05,303	124	334	...	458	137	321
Grand Total ...	18,12,912	633	1,634	...	2,267	769	1,482

RIAL. (4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1878-79.

		4	5			
			Income during the year from Octroi.			
g	h	Balance from previous year.	a	b	c	d
Europeans.	Natives.		Class I. (Articles of food or drink for men or animals.)	Class II. (Animals for slaughter.)	Class III. (Fuel, lighting and washing.)	Class IV. (Building materials.)
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
21	116	50,431 4 [illegible]	85,997 3 6	.....	1,097 13 10	1,446 11 0
9	66	9,337 11 9	15,269 14 7	.....	602 15 2	689 10 0
4	24	1,543 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	43	24,415 7 1	24,530 15 4	480 0 0	.....	661 10 11
11	71	50,621 4 10	68,980 14 9	440 3 0	.....	163 13 9
21	104	24,115 4 9	15,725 1 11	.....	550 10 4	339 15 2
9	55	9,099 6 0	3,095 4 6½	.....	7 10 0	424 14 10½
85	479	1,69,564 1 7	2,13,599 6 7½	920 3 0	2,259 1 4	3,726 11 8½
19	56	16,317 0 8	7,229 11 0	.....	571 0 0	283 2 6
39	219	47,269 5 4	14,950 5 3	40 3 0	1,133 0 6	2,792 10 9
13	51	4,381 11 4	17,207 15 3	.....	597 14 6	591 5 9
33	137	22,184 1 10	78,512 3 9	173 15 10	9,560 5 11	7,558 7 5
16	100	33,399 0 9	36,025 3 3	1,358 8 3	8,031 14 0	2,065 10 3
27	141	12,266 3 10	21,836 4 3	741 14 10	538 5 3	808 9 10
147	704	1,35,817 7 9	1,75,761 10 9	2,314 9 11	20,432 8 2	14,099 14 6
13	65	19,624 1 0	20,221 14 5	1,244 4 10	2,383 0 6	1,619 15 6
16	78	26,162 13 9	16,500 2 3½	1,181 15 6	890 9 1	2,552 8 6
10	54	9,722 4 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	78	12,889 6 0	9,766 10 0	694 15 10	1,011 7 0	361 13 3
9	55	7,691 11 1	8,199 2 11	.....	495 0 4	150 7 11
64	330	76,090 4 5	54,687 13 7½	3,121 4 2	4,780 0 11	4,684 13 2
31	134	5,42,049 14 3	1,17,897 8 5	3,440 11 8	15,614 0 4	9,928 11 7
13	99	21,336 1 10	9,972 0 10	.....	.....	12 2 0
...	...	5,303 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	156	84,912 15 9	1,14,385 11 8	2,795 12 1	6,224 12 7	1,670 6 4
...	...	687 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	389	6,54,289 8 10	2,42,255 4 11	6,236 7 9	21,838 12 11	11,611 3 11
365	1,902	10,35,761 6 7	6,86,304 3 11	12,592 8 10	49,310 7 4	34,122 11 3¼

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in*

1	5				6
	Income during the year from Octroi—*continued.*				
District.	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	Taxes on Houses and Lands.
	Class V. (Drugs, gums and spices.)	Class VI. (Tobacco.)	Class VII. (Cloth.)	Class VIII. (Metals.)	
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	3,184 11 3	5,524 0 6	21,472 6 8	5,165 14 3	13,280 3 2
Kaira	1,455 6 7	496 8 4	8,282 0 11	1,948 7 1	4,753 8 0
Panch Mahals	... ..	.....	.....	.....	8,054 8 0
Broach	261 15 7	862 8 6	2,694 8 2	1,526 12 9	4,367 2 7
Surat	.....	1,332 4 5	2,058 10 9	1,829 11 6	... ...
Thána	.....	4,414 8 5	85 4 10	18 8 0	15,652 2 7
Kolába	.....	737 11 3	.....	.....	2,581 5 2
Total ...	4,902 1 5	13,367 9 5	34,592 15 4	10,489 5 7	48,688 13 6
Central Division.					
Násik	4,583 4 0	866 15 0	6,978 7 3	593 10 0	16,781 0 1
Khándesh	1,843 14 5	492 15 0	2,092 10 3	1,288 0 10	31,675 15 0
Ahmednagar	1,068 13 0	510 1 6	1,741 10 6	1,179 10 6	7,552 0 4
Poona	2,732 15 1	1,797 7 8	5,109 5 9	9,137 4 4	25,114 11 0
Sholápur	6,536 1 9	682 15 6	14,107 4 2	1,530 10 9	242 12 9
Sátára	2,172 13 2	291 5 8	5,454 15 9	1,323 15 6	9,015 12 9
Total ...	18,937 13 5	4,641 12 4	36,484 5 8	15,053 3 11	90,382 3 11
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	2,370 4 4	745 6 0	3,971 2 6	364 10 0	1,113 15 3
Dhárwár	2,874 3 11	2,295 10 5	3,593 7 8	1,298 5 7	27,184 15 8
				Extra.	
				*a*344 15 0	
Kaládgi	.....	.....	.....	*a*14,283 7 3	1,416 0 0
Kánara	1,012 11 7	615 3 3	3,459 15 0	496 7 10	8,251 8 0
Ratnágiri	1,740 11 3	475 4 1	3,480 3 8	437 7 9	2,938 9 7
Total ...	7,997 15 1	4,131 7 9	14,504 12 10	17,225 5 5	40,905 0 6
Sind.					
Kurrachee	7,039 14 3	9,373 13 2	31,409 4 3	6,833 10 7	26,711 11 11
				Extra. 2,947 14 4	
Thar and Párkar	819 1 4	1,109 2 2	611 2 3	184 1 1	.....
Hyderabad	.....	.....	.....	1,09,456 3 2	.....
Shikárpur	6,157 5 7	7,486 7 4	20,029 6 3	4,517 9 4	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	.....	5,533 3 2	.....
Total ...	14,016 5 2	17,969 6 8	52,049 12 9	1,29,472 9 8	26,711 11 11
Grand Total ...	45,854 3 1	40,110 4 2	1,37,631 14 7	51,72,240 8 7	2,06,687 13 10

a Total octroi is shown here, as the details are not
b Total includes the total octroi for Kaládgi, Hydera

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1878-79—continued.

7	8	9	10	11	12
Receipts from Licenses on Trades.	Wheel-tax or other form of receipt from Carriages and other Vehicles (excluding Tolls).	Tax on Animals.	Tolls and Ferries.	Other Taxes in detail (as many columns as may be necessary.) Unclassed,	Total Income from Taxation.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10 0 0	10,769 1 5	.....	19,819 9 4	66,319 10 5	2,34,087 5 4
25 0 0	333 12 0	.....	4,662 4 0	.....	38,519 6 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,054 8 0
20 0 0	4,022 0 0	.....	7,739 8 9	1,705 4 1	48,872 6 8
298 0 0	9,356 0 0	.....	58,512 11 7	51,693 15 6	1,94,666 5 3
301 8 0	734 9 0	.....	18,452 5 3	4,628 0 3	60,902 9 9
2,315 14 3	.....	.....	8,179 12 10	1,572 0 0	18,914 8 11
2,970 6 3	25,215 6 5	.....	1,17,366 3 9	1,25,918 14 3	6,04,017 2 7
10 0 0	.....	.....	5,781 2 0	7,764 14 9	51,443 2 7
25 0 0	.....	618 12 3	1,457 12 3	6,637 11 9	65,048 15 3
.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	4,928 15 9	36,378 11 1
.....	2,986 0 6	4,613 10 2	766 7 0	24,009 6 6	1,72,072 4 11
.....	865 1 0	4,714 11 8	1,020 10 6	24,704 11 2	1,01,886 3 0
1,251 12 0	1,300 0 0	917 7 7	.....	5,771 3 6	51,424 8 1
1,286 12 0	5,151 5 6	10,864 9 8	9,025 15 9	73,816 15 5	4,78,253 12 11
35 0 0	2,380 8 0	4,398 11 11	.....	755 11 11	41,604 9 2
2,110 0 6	771 0 0	3,878 9 9	.....	888 3 0	66,364 10 10
122 0 0	.....	202 12 3	.....	42 7 8	16,066 11 2
35 0 0	1,366 10 9	1,125 15 6	2,632 12 6	2,468 5 0	33,299 7 6
40 0 0	172 8 0	.....	.....	.....	18,129 7 6
2,342 0 6	4,690 10 9	9,606 1 5	2,632 12 6	4,154 11 7	1,75,464 14 2
25 0 0	4,843 10 0	.....	200 0 0	.....	2,36,265 14 6
.....	14 0 0	.....	.....	3,044 13 5	15,766 7 1
.....	253 14 0	.....	.....	.....	1,09,610 1 2
926 1 2	6,279 10 6	.....	850 0 0	6,821 10 4	1,78,144 13 2
.....	1,624 13 4	.....	.....	.....	7,158 0 6
951 1 2	12,915 15 10	.....	1,050 0 0	9,866 7 9	5,46,945 4 5
7,550 3 11	47,973 6 6	20,470 11 1	1,30,075 0 0	2,13,757 1 0	18,04,681 2 1

available for this Report.
bad and the Upper Sind Frontier, for the reason specified above.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(1.)—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in

1	13	14	15	16
District.	Rent of Houses, Gardens, Markets, &c.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Payments for Municipal Services rendered to Individuals.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	1,095 3 11	4,304 5 3	29,033 3 10	25 0 0
Kaira	287 1 2	1,078 1 11	4,591 0 4	.....
Panch Mahals	.....	577 12 4	1,282 6 0	.....
Broach	6,330 9 11	666 14 6	2,253 9 4	.....
Surat	5,991 10 4	858 1 3	49,899 4 6	3,299 0 0
Thána	1,910 6 3	1,615 10 6	6,848 0 0	.....
Kolába	157 10 3	331 3 9	721 11 5	.....
Total ...	15,772 9 10	9,432 1 6	94,629 3 5	3,324 0 0
Central Division.				
Násik	548 12 10	1,399 4 3	1,787 0 9	.....
Khándesh	1,764 10 6	3,016 7 0	70,275 4 9	.....
Ahmednagar	3,090 4 3	981 3 2	11,671 13 2	11,300 12 4
Poona	933 12 6	1,360 9 0	9,431 1 6	767 2 9
Sholápur	4,613 2 9	754 12 5	9,100 0 6	.....
Sátára	4,691 14 5	469 0 7	10,940 3 6	.....
Total ...	15,642 9 3	7,981 4 5	1,13,205 8 2	12,067 15 1
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	2,476 1 0	655 14 0	2,024 2 0	.....
Dhárwár	3,208 1 9	536 10 3	9,027 0 1	5 13 2
Kaládgi	59 0 0	289 12 10	6,154 12 8	.....
Kánara	2,002 11 0	1,500 0 9	1,827 15 3	845 8 0
Ratnágiri	136 8 0	125 14 3	1,465 5 1	.....
Total ...	7,882 5 9	3,108 4 1	20,499 3 1	851 5 2
Sind.				
Kurrachee	10,906 1 0	6,613 9 8	56,563 2 3	.....
Thur and Párkar	738 7 9	4,651 6 8	633 3 9	.....
Hyderabad	.....	.....	78,916 12 4	.....
Shikárpur	10,914 12 8	7,482 5 5	48,082 3 2	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	7,898 6 6	.....
Total ...	22,559 5 5	18,747 5 9	1,92,093 12 0	.....
Grand Total ...	61,856 14 3	39,268 15 9	4,20,427 10 8	16,243 4 3

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1878-79—concluded.

17	18	19	20	21	
Grants-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds.	Total Income of year, excluding Balance.	Total, including Balance.	Incidence of Taxation (column 12) per Head of Population.	Incidence of Income shown in column 18 per Head of Population.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,690 0 0	2,71,235 2 4	3,21,666 7 3	.....	.....	
3,360 0 0	47,865 10 1	57,173 5 10	2 13 1	3 7 8	
.....	9,914 10 4	11,458 4 7	0 5 10	0 7 2	
838 7 2	58,961 15 7	83,377 6 8	.....	.....	
4,350 0 0	2,59,064 5 4	3,09,685 10 2	1 7 5	1 15 2	
1,000 0 0	72,276 10 6	96,391 15 3	5 4 4	6 3 11	
2,675 0 0	22,800 2 4	31,899 8 4	0 12 8	0 15 4	
14,913 7 2	7,42,088 8 6	9,11,652 10 1	.....	.....	
.....	55,178 4 5	71,495 5 1	0 12 1	0 12 11	
.....	1,40,105 5 6	1,87,374 10 10	0 7 11	1 7 0	
.....	63,422 12 0	67,804 7 4	.....	.....	
.....	1,84,564 14 8	2,06,749 0 6	1 2 7	1 3 11	
4,355 15 1	1,20,710 1 9	1,54,109 2 6	.....	.....	
8,736 11 0	76,262 5 7	88,528 9 5	.....	.....	
13,092 10 1	6,40,243 11 11	7,76,061 3 8	.....	.....	
3,076 0 0	49,836 10 2	69,460 11 2	.....	.....	
7,662 14 3	86,805 2 4	1,12,968 0 1	0 7 10	0 9 2	
2,869 0 0	25,439 4 8	35,161 9 4	.....	.....	
110 0 0	39,585 10 6	52,475 0 6	.....	.....	
1,250 0 0	21,107 2 10	28,798 13 11	0 7 8	0 8 11	
14,967 14 3	2,22,773 14 6	2,98,864 2 11	.....	.....	
2,000 0 0	3,12,348 11 5	8,54,398 9 8	2 8 10	3 5 1	
3,680 0 0	25,469 9 3	46,805 11 1	.....	.....	
.....	1,88,526 13 6	1,93,830 6 6	.....	.....	
1,945 13 8	2,46,570 0 1	3,31,482 15 10	.....	.....	
.....	15,056 7 0	15,743 7 0	1 5 11	.....	
7,625 13 8	7,87,971 9 3	14,42,261 2 1	.....	.....	
50,599 13 2	23,93,077 12 2	34,28,839 2 9	0 14 10	.....	

Abstract of Form I, giving the following particulars for the Bombay Presidency (the details of which will be ascertainable from the above statement.)*

Number of Municipalities under Act (Bombay) VI of 1873...		160
	Total	160
Population within Municipal limits		1,812,912
Number of towns of which the Municipal Committees are—		
(*a*) Appointed by election only		...
(*b*) Appointed partly by election and partly by nomination		...
(*c*) Appointed by nomination only		160
Aggregate number of members of Municipal Committees—		
(*a*) *Ex-officio* members		633
(*b*) Elected members...		...
(*c*) Nominated members		1,634
	Total	2,267
Of the above—		
(*d*) Officials		769
(*e*) Non-officials		1,482
(*f*) Europeans		365
(*g*) Natives		1,902
System of Municipal taxation in force in towns —		
(*a*) Octroi		155
(*b*) Tax on houses and land		80
(*c*) Licenses on trades		34
(*d*) Tax on vehicles		42
(*e*) Tax on animals		32
(*f*) Tolls		30
(*g*) Others as may be necessary	Miscellaneous	83

Amount of income under each head separately, being the totals for the Presidency, of columns 8 to 22 of Statement I :—

Octroi.	House-tax.	Licenses on Trades.	Wheel-tax.	Taxes on Animals.	Tolls and Fines.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,78,165	2,06,688	7,550	47,973	20,471	1,30,075

Other Taxes.	Rents.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Service rendered.	Grant-in-aid.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,13,757	61,857	39,269	4,20,428	16,243	50,600

Total, including balance, Rs. 34,28,839

	Rs.	a.	p.
Average incidence of taxation per head of population in Municipalities ...	0	14	10
Average incidence per head of Municipal income from all sources ...	1	5	1

* The Municipality of the City of Bombay is not included in this return, the details of its receipts and expenditure having been given in Part II.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities*

District.	Balance from previous year.	Income during year.	Interest on Debt.	Head Office Establishment.	Collection of Octroi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	50,431 4 11	2,71,235 2 4	.....	21,882 8 9	13,162 6 6
Kaira	9,337 11 9	47,835 10 1	.....	3,486 7 5	4,028 3 11
Panch Maháls	1,543 10 3	9,914 10 4	.....	813 5 8	.....
Broach	24,415 7 1	58,961 15 7	1,291 0 4	6,303 14 3	2,775 9 10
Surat	50,621 4 10	2,59,064 5 4	5,592 7 7	17,809 2 3	9,088 13 9
Thána	24,115 4 9	72,276 10 6	292 5 0	4,539 9 3	2,579 13 8
Kolába	9,099 6 0	22,800 2 4	.....	1,216 1 3	733 3 4
Total ...	1,69,564 1 7	7,42,088 8 6	7,175 12 11	56,051 0 10	32,368 3 0
Central Division.					
Násik	16,317 0 8	55,178 4 5	335 7 8	4,275 7 3	6,166 3 9
Khándesh	47,269 5 4	1,40,105 5 6	1,688 2 6	7,801 13 5	3,578 4 8
Ahmednagar	4,381 11 4	63,422 12 0	.....	3,219 9 0	2,003 2 3
Poona	22,184 1 10	1,84,564 14 8	215 1 7	17,847 10 3	9,414 2 10
Sholápur	33,399 0 9	1,20,710 1 9	383 10 6	7,881 11 4	9,852 9 3
Sátára...	12,266 3 10	76,262 5 7	.....	8,537 1 0	5,470 15 6
Total ...	1,35,817 7 9	6,40,243 11 11	2,622 6 3	49,563 4 3	36,485 6 3
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	19,624 1 0	49,836 10 2	.....	2,416 1 10	4,450 12 9
Dhárwár	26,162 13 9	86,805 2 4½	1,242 4 9	8,041 10 8	8,231 5 10
Kaládgi	9,722 4 7	25,439 4 8	11 2 7	1,335 7 0	1,426 5 9
Kánara	12,889 6 0	39,585 10 6	100 8 5	2,220 8 5	2,472 12 2
Ratnágiri	7,691 11 1	21,107 2 10	.....	2,008 15 7	1,114 14 5
Total ...	76,090 4 5	2,22,773 14 6	1,353 15 9	16,022 11 6	17,696 2 11
Sind.					
Kurrachee	5,42,049 14 3	3,12,348 11 5	.....	25,343 8 6	15,481 7 8
Thar and Párkar	21,336 1 10	25,469 9 3	.....	.....	2,215 13 8
Hyderabad	5,303 9 0	1,88,526 13 6	.....	17,387 5 5	.....
Shikárpur	84,912 15 9	2,46,570 0 1	.....	18,347 2 1	8,157 5 0
Upper Sind Frontier ...	687 0 0	15,056 7 0	.....	3,011 14 11	.....
Total ...	6,54,289 8 10	7,87,971 9 3	.....	64,089 14 11	.....
Grand Total ...	10,35,761 6 7	23,93,077 12 2	11,152 2 11	1,85,726 15 6	1,12,404 6 6

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878-79.

Collection of other taxes and sources of income (if any special Establishment apart from that of the Head Office is maintained).	Conservancy and Cleansing.	Police.	Registration of Births and Deaths.	Lighting.	Construction and Maintenance of Roads.	Watering Roads.
EXPENDITURE.						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
549 6 9	51,312 7 9	2,546 15 1	234 5 4	25,345 13 0	27,709 8 11	24,567 3 8
.....	8,127 9 11	20 3 9	.....	6,794 6 6	2,101 6 3	2,896 5 8
.....	951 7 7	79 4 0	.....	888 6 4	1,097 8 0	.....
435 12 1	10,113 7 7	263 15 0	.....	11,895 1 0	22,219 13 4	9,445 4 2
5,421 14 2	55,372 14 2	23,906 11 5	.....	32,424 9 7	52,467 7 10	16,538 9 5
1,416 1 8	18,495 11 5	.....	.....	5,678 7 2	17,458 12 8	501 12 5
750 11 8	5,067 9 4	.....	.....	505 0 7	4,406 10 0	135 7 7
8,573 14 4	1,49,441 3 9	28,817 1 3	234 5 4	83,531 12 2	1,27,461 3 0	54,084 10 11
1,570 4 9	24,678 6 3	225 13 11	.....	3,903 4 6	4,105 5 9	90 14 6
304 13 10	17,470 8 10	730 8 7	.....	3,640 9 10	8,763 3 4	422 0 9
1,380 6 4	13,730 7 11	202 8 5	.....	632 4 10	3,757 9 10	75 0 1
3,594 14 8	37,900 15 9	7,254 6 11	.....	8,579 11 2	23,659 12 3	2,443 14 1
609 4 9	30,172 7 10	267 13 8	7 9 0	6,135 7 1	14,304 13 7	542 5 0
788 9 8	15,537 6 4	111 6 1	.....	1,725 4 11	9,818 3 10	.....
8,248 6 0	1,39,490 4 11	8,792 9 7	7 9 0	24,616 10 4	64,409 0 7	3,574 2 5
989 2 4	11,083 4 11	.....	.....	1,581 5 6	5,214 10 4	421 9 5
1,264 15 1	15,965 6 6	660 15 9	103 6 11	3,136 5 7	6,201 7 0	.....
72 0 0	4,365 0 12	.....	.....	625 9 9	5,074 7 9½	449 8 4
775 3 1	6,911 9 5	.....	.....	1,944 4 1	6,464 4 9	306 9 3
135 0 0	1,750 9 3	.....	.....	1,460 5 5	859 0 0	80 8 7
3,236 4 6	40,075 15 0	660 15 9	103 6 11	8,747 14 4	23,813 13 10½	1,258 3 7
2,435 10 0	34,241 6 3	46,182 15 3	105 0 0	20,191 6 10	37,136 5 10	6,715 6 7
.....	4,200 13 4	1,777 7 10	.....	261 7 11	.....	.....
.....	26,899 4 0	25,897 3 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,587 2 9	28,998 5 10	20,741 13 3	.....	17,498 6 9	12,011 9 5	5,824 6 0
.....	4,295 0 7	6,233 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	98,627 14 0	1,00,833 3 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
32,081 5 7	4,27,635 5 8	1,39,103 13 10	450 5 3	1,54,847 10 4	2,64,832 0 8½	70,198 9 11

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2.)—Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities

District.	Expen											
	Drainage Works.			Water-supply.			Buildings.			Other Public Works, including Gardens and similar Improvements.			Sanitary and Charitable Establishments, (Hospitals, Alms-houses Vaccination, &c.)		
1	14			15			16			17			18		
Northern Division.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ahmedabad	519	9	8	11,343	0	1	14,244	0	1	7,748	8	1	10,680	10	6
Kaira	52	2	6	.....			3,011	5	6	2,059	7	5	8,235	14	4
Panch Mahâls	.....			4,606	5	2	49	15	0	.....			183	2	2
Broach...	.....			2,066	6	0	1,108	2	1	295	13	0	389	5	6
Surat...	.....			2,305	14	3	4,962	10	5	5,159	15	8	7,410	2	2
Thána	.....			2,454	5	9	1,888	8	9	178	15	10	4,866	6	5
Kolába	.....			1,720	10	3	.....			158	11	5	3,377	11	3
Total ...	571	12	2	24,496	9	6	25,264	9	10	15,601	7	5	35,143	4	4
Central Division.															
Násik	.....			2,335	2	8	1,307	8	2	2,011	15	4	852	2	6
Khándesh	3,251	13	7	68,437	12	7	5,539	0	6	2,503	8	9	3,511	5	7
Ahmednagar	105	5	0	8,848	15	11	9,157	4	11	1,381	2	1	2,417	6	8
Poona	3,487	4	10	29,363	3	6	3,386	3	2	1,167	12	2	7,511	0	3
Sholápur	924	8	9	7,622	14	2	10,616	10	9	2,777	5	7	12,235	3	4
Sátára	169	13	10	2,200	7	8	2,953	12	10	2,837	13	8	9,247	14	11
Total ...	7,938	14	0	1,18,808	8	6	32,960	8	4	12,679	9	7	35,775	1	3
Southern Division.															
Belgaum	.....			2,658	2	2	8,265	4	1	291	3	4	5,855	7	2
Dhárwár	5,067	7	9	10,070	14	9	4,500	0	7	4,460	13	6	8,037	4	11
Kaládgi	48	6	6	137	13	1	1,124	1	7½	260	13	7	5,037	13	8
Kánara	2,243	3	8	1,230	9	9	888	4	1	828	8	2	4,161	13	2
Ratnágiri	127	7	5	3,835	13	4	10,632	0	2	.....			551	14	5
Total ...	7,486	9	4	17,933	5	1	25,409	10	6½	5,841	6	7	23,644	5	4
Sind.															
Kurrachee	1,472	9	4	1,858	5	10	21,886	3	0	10,530	13	11	8,309	13	0
Thar and Párkar	.....			1,159	5	8	1,931	10	4	2,103	10	0	4,972	7	3
Hyderabad	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
Shikárpur	1,424	8	1	6,501	2	11	21,805	8	11	6,444	11	5	10,132	12	5
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....			.....			.....			805	2	9	.....		
Total ...	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
Grand Total ...	18,894	4	11	1,70,757	5	6	1,29,258	2	11½	54,006	13	8	1,17,977	0	7

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878-79—continued.

DITURE.

Education, Science, and Art.	Miscellaneous.	Contributions to Local or Provincial Funds.	Re-payment of Debt.	Total.	Balance at close of year.	REMARKS.
19	20	21	22	23	24	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
7,438 14 9	42,817 11 2	2,100 0 0	122 8 0	2,66,325 10 1	55,340 13 2	
2,632 1 2	3,084 15 4	.....	898 0 0	47,428 9 8	9,744 12 2	
.....	635 3 2	.....	.....	9,304 9 1	2,153 11 6	
900 0 0	6,140 11 11	.....	15,760 8 0	a91,404 12 1	a.....	a Returns incorrect.
4,780 0 0	36,197 3 1	2,355 0 0	17,517 4 6	2,99,310 12 3	10,374 13 11	
2,658 0 0	8,530 2 2	500 0 0	2,200 4 6	74,239 4 8	22,152 10 7	
92 0 0	3,512 10 6	400 0 0	1,064 14 4	23,141 5 6	8,758 2 10	
18,500 15 11	1,00,918 9 4	5,355 0 0	37,563 7 4	8,11,154 15 4	1,08,525 0 2	
941 0 0	4,507 12 9	36 0 0	500 0 0	57,842 13 9	13,652 7 4	
1,239 12 5	5,752 2 10	.....	3,002 15 4	1,37,638 9 4	49,736 1 6	
1,482 2 6	7,535 14 2	.....	3,050 0 0	58,979 3 11	8,825 3 5	
1,556 8 6	8,313 9 8	.....	1,158 7 11	1,66,854 11 6	39,894 5 0	
7,431 0 0	14,651 4 11	.....	3,200 0 0	1,29,616 11 6	24,492 7 0	
1,032 0 0	8,293 10 11	3 10 3	653 2 3	69,381 5 8	19,147 3 9	
13,682 7 5	49,054 7 3	39 10 3	11,564 9 6	5,20,313 7 8	1,55,747 12 0	
738 0 0	3,317 2 0	.....	202 2 0	47,484 3 10	21,976 7 4	
2,257 8 0	5,964 12 6	.....	13,126 6 6	98,333 2 7	14,634 13 6	
209 9 10	1,000 10 9	.....	1,854 8 4	23,033 7 6	12,128 1 10	
2,400 0 0	2,945 3 9	.....	4,000 0 0	39,893 6 2	12,581 10 4	
931 10 2	2,284 5 11	.....	257 9 1	26,030 1 9	2,768 12 2	
6,536 12 0	15,512 2 11	.....	19,440 9 11	2,34,774 5 10	64,089 13 2	
9,205 14 11	13,135 8 3	775 0 0	1,169 8 0	2,56,176 15 2	5,98,221 10 6	
1,726 5 0	6,550 0 2	.....	.....	26,899 1 2	19,906 9 11	
5,089 1 7	79,071 11 6	.....	.....	1,73,147 9 10	20,681 3 8	
23,875 9 8	16,98[illegible] 9 11	227 0 0	8,498 12 3	2,17,063 14 8	1,14,419 1 2	
487 12 0	597 5 8	.....	.....	15,427 5 5	316 1 7	
40,384 9 2	1,16,342 3 6	.....	.....	6,88,714 [illegible]4 3	7,53,544 10 10	
79,104 12 6	2,81,827 7 0	6,396 10 3	78,236 15 0	22,54,957 11 1	b 10,81,907 4 2	b The figures for Broach not being taken into consideration.

Abstract of Form II, giving the Provincial total for each column from 2 to 24.

	Rs.
Balance from previous year	10,35,761
Income during year	23,93,078
Interest on debt	11,152
Head Office Establishment	1,85,727
Collections of Octroi	
Collections of other taxes and sources of income (if any special Establishment apart from that of the Head Office is maintained)	
Conservancy and Cleansing	4,27,635
Police	4,39,104
Registration of Births and Deaths	450
Lighting	1,54,848
Construction and Maintenance of Roads	2,64,332
Watering Roads	70,199
Drainage Works	18,894
Water-supply	1,70,757
Buildings	1,29,258
Other Public Works, including Gardens and similar improvements	54,007
Sanitary and Charitable Establishments (Hospitals, Alms-houses, Vaccination, &c.) ...	1,17,977
Education, Science and Art	79,105
Miscellaneous	2,81,827
Contributions to Local or Provincial Funds	6,397
Re-payment of Debt	78,237
Total ...	22,54,958
Balance at close of year ...	11,73,881

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

B 385—33 *op*

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3.)—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, Consumption or Expenditure per Head, and the

1	2			
Name of District.	Population by Census of 1872.	Quantity or Value of Articles		
		Grain.	Sugar.	Ghee.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	198,077	Mds. 1,072,749 2 40 Rs.	280,145 23 60 50,822 14 10	902,001 26 15 94,960 8 0
Kaira	67,019	,, 1,15,036 0 0 Mds. 36,552 0 0	6,666 0 0 6,448 0 0	..... 7,955 0 0
Panch Mahals.. ...	...	.....	.....	.....
Broach	61,145	.....	Mds. s. 30,4°6 4 0	12,196 13½ 0
Surat	133,040	Rs. 44,47,800 0 0 Mds. 27,540 0 0	Mds. s. 2,782 7 with Sugar-candy. Rs. 98,104 0 0 Mds. 4,596 18½	Rs. 4,82,940 0 0 Mds. 683 0 0
Thána	78,252	Rs.	Rs. 16,738 12 0	21,726 0 0
Kolába	23,754	,, 3,56,644 14 8	11,588 0 0	12,061 0 0
Central Division.				
Násik	49,141	Rs. 7,45,755 0 0	1,29,549 0 0	2,29,556 7 0
Khándesh (for 7 smaller Municipalities) ...		,, 3,70,308 2 0	95,076 0 0	44,893 0 0
Dhulia...	60,109	Mds. 554,914 0 0	3,954 0 0	386 30 0
Ahmednagar	41,871	Rs. 11,56,169 0 0	66.531 0 0	60,576 5 0
Poona	147,878	,, 54,57,810 4 8	6,96,989 8 0	47,194 11 0
Sholápur	112,817	,, 39,82,187 10 8	2,83,575 0 0	2,15,506 0 0
Sátára	102,609	Mds. 800,431 14 55½	44,031 1 32½	39,104 10 14½
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	73,994	Mds. 1,119,887 0 0	47,571 0 0	1,780 0 0
Dhárwár	114,003	Rs. 1,63,337 0 0 Mds. 496,566 36 0	6,702 0 0 3,222 0 0	3,365 0 0 204 0 0
Kaládgi	43,639	.....	.....	.....
Kánara	38,258	Rs. 9,84,789 12 6	98,765 0 2	16,208 12 0
Ratnágiri	37,548	.....	.....	.....
Sind.				
Kurrachee	94,240	Mds. 905,754 16 10	11,525 28 49	14,443 13 20
Thar and Párkar ...	20,728	,, 223,494 31 0	2,430 13 0	3,830 7 0
a Hyderabad	...	.....	.....	.....
Shikárpur	95,371	,, 2,022,613 32 0	177,379 7¾ 0	70,988 26 0
a Upper Sind Frontier.	...	.....	.....	.....

a Returns for Hyderabad and

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

and taxed by, several Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay during 1878-79, the Incidence of Taxation per Head of Population.

3

IMPORTED WHICH PAID DUTIES.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.
Cocoanut.		Cart-load.	Cart-load.	
42,100		3,685	4,493	
2,796,196 17 65	.....	24,835 20 0	2,640 20 0	53,598 23 20
1,94,259 4 10	.....	35,415 6 0	53,268 8 0	.....
42,040 0 0	.....	9,287 0 0	Carts.	Rs. 12,887 0 0
138,713 0 0	.....	4,922 0 0	3,160	Mds. 12,464 0 0
.....	.....	.....	Nil.	.....
			Rs. 59,829 2 8	Mds. Seers.
.....	5,120 animals.	.....	Mds. 1,014 3 0	Betel-nuts 2,095 31 0
	Betel-nut.	Tobacco.	Toddy, Mds. 5,355¾	
Rs. 5,81,044 0 0	Mds. 579 38 0	Mds. 1,426 5 0	Liquor, gallons 1,297¾	Leather, Score 98½—3
			Mds. 16,387 0 0	
6,93,188 0 0	.....	14,962 9 5	29,704 1 9	.....
6,74,727 11 6	.....	508 4 0	10,468 7 10	.....
2,03,887 14 0	.....	23,799 1 0	16,185 14 0	4,61,939 0 0
3,66,858 14 0	.....	24,053 4 10	334,084 0 0	90,057 0 0
595,604 30 0	.....	7,017 30 0	40,814 0 0	12,467 20 0
1,70,375 8 0	.....	1,73,956 8 0	24,961 8 0	83,897 10 8
9,23,748 4 0	7,232 0 0	5,71,406 14 0	1,78,516 6 0	3,39,882 12 0
20,58,050 10 8	1,31,737 14 0	7,62,493 10 0	68,865 11 0	5,34,340 0 8
873,836 10 19¼	2,660 8 0	20,679 29 40	6,903 15 13	104,402 6 8
570,792 0 0	39,567 0 0	384,725 0 0	454,186 0 0	169,693 0 0
1,09,247 0 0	29,465 0 0	5,749 0 0	6,035 0 0	52,123 0 0
245,140 0 0	.....	35,456 0 0	8,444 0 0	50,419 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37,24,569 1 10	63,046 0 0	1,85,002 15 0	29,031 0 8	4.21,545 5 2
Rs. 43,81,421 0 0	.....	1,93,900 0 0	44,367 0 0	8,67,984 0 0
9,116 12 76	38 0 0	10,833 16 65	29,085 20 0	1,558 22 60
	No. 5,257		Cart-load. 1,093	
229,835 11 0	.....	.....	Cart 12	3,286 3 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,910,673 25 0	313,083 30 0	133,189 24 0	46,074 0 0	40,693 16 0
	No. 1,029		No. 2,547,267	Rs. 477 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Upper Sind Frontier not received.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3.)—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, Consumption or Expenditure per Head, and the Inci

Name of District.	Quantity or Value of Articles imported which paid Duties—*continued.*		
	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
Northern Division.			
Ahmedabad	89,701 16 40 22,527 10 10	Bales 29 1,406,985 20 60 4,68,441 0 0	157,183 13 31 22,897 6 0
Kaira	..... 8,474 0 0	2,44,225 0 0 9,395 0 0 Bales 816	2,572 0 0 6,240 0 0 No. 16,046
Panch Mahâls ..	.....	.....	.....
Broach	Tobacco. Mds. 24,719 36 0 ,, 2,475 30 0	Rs. 2,69,450 15 0	Brass. Mds. 281 13 0 Copper. ,, 320 30 0 Iron ,, 19,569 80 0 Betel-nut. 5 11 2
Surat	Chunam and Sand. Mds. Mds. 485 37½ Mds. 17,094 3 0	Timber 3 c. Guz'Planks. 3¾ Score Soleyis. 22 ,, Rs. 37,050 0 0 Mds. Seers. Cotton. 1,936 13 Mds. 1,084 0 3,412 0 0	Rs. 1,858 4 3 Mds. 3,017 17½ Copper, Brass, &c. Mds. 241 17½ seers. Iron, Mds. 1,266
Thána	2,39,793 4 10	.....	444 0 0
Kolába	6,24,290 10 0	.....	.....
Central Division.			
Násik	42,233 12 0	5,17,360 8 0	1,79,500 3 0
Khándesh (for 7 smaller Municipalities)...	27,288 0 0	4,36,060 0 0	1,24,972 0 0
Dhulia	1,839 20 0	4,119 20 0	9,031 20 0
Ahmednagar	33,072 0 0	6,96,283 4 0	1,13,391 8 0
Poona	1,91,194 12 0	4,36,486 0 0	6,56,706 0 0
Sholápur	57,671 0 0	17,21,932 0 0	2,76,399 8 6
Sátára	11,873 38 30	874,454 28 0	33,216 16 47
Southern Division.			
Belgaum	41,484 0 0	163,973 0 0	29,731 0 0
Dhárwár	.....	3,36,557 12 0	17,485 0 0
Kaládgi	3,891 0 0	.....	1,535 0 0 .....
Kánara	89,695 12 0	11,46,351 8 0	2,13,934 0 0
Ratnágiri	4,62,947 0 0	15,66,889 0 0	1,37,007 0 0
Sind.			
Kurrachee	2,094 22 25	5,469 No. of Thans. 6,609 27 64	1,356 Skins. 222 17 54 Mds. 2,669 11 9
Thar and Párkar ...	4,715 11 0	Rs. 1,849 9 10	Rs. 49,071 2 6
Hyderabad	.....	,, 84,734 12 5	.....
Shikárpur	1,741 37 0	.....	101,991 23 0
Upper Sind Frontier.	.....	124,120 2 0	.....

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

and taxed by, several Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay during 1878-79, the dence of Taxation per Head of Population—continued.

4				
AMOUNT OF TAX COLLECTED.				
Grain.	Sugar.	Ghee.	Class I.	Class II.
Rs. a. p.				
9,556 15 10	18,341 2 8	30,725 15 10	73,622 2 10	.....
1,467 0 0	2,576 0 0	4,388 0 0	6,838 0 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Rs. 5,240 0 2	7,407 7 7	Rs. 705 13 2 Jagri and Moura, Rs. 547 9 4 Sugar & Ghee 21,483 1 7	480 0 0
			Rs. 64,491 6 8	
Rs. 9,266 4 0 at annas 2 per cent as Toll. Rs. 86 15 11	Rs. 24,525 11 8 „ 1,530 10 0 695 8 8 with Sugar-candy.	Rs. 26,147 9 6 687 11 0	Moura... 393 14 0 Toddy... 391 0 6 Rs. 919 6 7	72 7 10
.....	210 3 9	210 15 2	15,303 15 0	.....
1,176 15 10	132 8 10	180 14 8	1,604 13 2½	.....
3,663 10 6	1,317 0 0	1,315 12 0	2,065 4 6	.....
2,149 0 2	724 14 9	52 3 0	3,368 8 10	.....
4,207 1 5	3,530 1 3	209 3 0	7,946 5 8	.....
12,346 11 9	1,032 14 0	538 10 0	3,289 11 6	.....
37,437 12 6	14,741 9 0	4,335 0 3	1,61,700 0 9	58 8 0
21,794 7 4	1,597 3 8	1,353 1 9	11,280 6 6	1,358 8 3
13,020 6 0	291 7 2	633 10 10	15,461 4 2	741 14 10
12,795 6 5	745 4 4	72 1 0	6,609 2 8	1,244 4 10
9,957 1 6	518 3 0	153 5 0	5,871 4 9½	1,181 15 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,521 1 8	291 3 8	73 11 9	9,767 4 0	694 15 0
.....	.....	.....	8,199 2 11	.....
67,275 0 6	5,727 3 11	12,226 4 2	32,663 15 10	3,440 11 8
7,002 0 4	871 8 10	2,098 7 8	9,972 0 10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63,727 3 2	17,066 14 3	14,646 5 7	99,190 15 2	2,752 1 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3.)—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, Consumption or Expenditure per Head, and the Inci

1	4			
	Amount of Tax collected—*continued.*			
Name of District.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	1,547 13 10	1,446 11 0	3,184 11 3	5,424 0 6
Kaira	602 0 0	689 0 0	1,454 0 0	497 0 0
Panch Mahâls ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	.....	661 10 11	261 15 7	Green and dry Tobacco. Rs. 488 5 6 ,, 374 3 0
Surat	89 2 2	656 11 4	49 5 3	1,364 7 10
Thána	550 10 4	339 15 2	.....	4,414 8 5
Kolába...	7 10 0	424 14 10½	.....	737 11 3
Central Division.				
Násik	571 0 0	283 2 6	3,451 4 0	866 15 0
Khándesh (for 7 smaller Municipalities)...	296 7 0	1,813 7 0	363 14 0	193 12 0
Dhulia...	877 3 6	901 15 6	1,239 1 3	229 15 0
Ahmednagar	597 14 6	591 5 9	1,068 13 0	510 1 6
Poona	8,711 8 9	7,411 12 6	2,597 10 9	1,661 13 9
Sholápur	8,031 14 0	2,065 10 3	6,536 1 9	682 15 6
Sátára	550 6 3	824 11 10	2,579 7 1	316 3 0
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	2,383 0 6	1,619 15 6	2,370 4 4	745 6 0
Dhárwár	822 13 8	2,551 14 6	2,774 3 11	3,036 10 5
Kaládgi	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kánara	1,011 7 0	361 13 3	1,012 11 7	615 3 3
Ratnágiri	495 0 4	151 7 11	1,740 11 3	475 4 1
Sind.				
Kurrachee	15,614 0 4	9,928 11 7	7,039 14 3	9,353 13 2
Thar and Párkar ...	.....	.....	819 1 4	1,109 2 2
Hyderabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shikárpur	6,224 12 7	1,670 6 4	6,098 10 9	7,348 12 5
Upper Sind Frontier...	.....	.....	.....	.....

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

and taxed by, several Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay during 1878-79, the dence of Taxation per Head of Population—continued.

			5.		
			Consumption Expenditure per Head.		
Class VII.	Class VIII.		Grain.	Sugar.	Ghee.
21,372 6 8	5,165 14 3		Mds. 5 16 5 Rs.	1 16 45 0 4 1	0 22 12 0 7 10
8,282 0 0	1,848 0 0		,, 1 11 5 Mds. 0 21 65	0 1 7 0 3 67	..... 0 4 59
.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
2,694 8 2	1,526 12 9		.....	Mds. 0 19 7	0 7 78
	1,238 13 6				
Cloth 740 15 10 Cotton 726 2 11 Rs. 2,013 5 0	Copper, brass, &c. 120 11 7 Iron. 63 6 10 Rs. 469 8 5		Rs. 33 6 10 Mds. 0 8 22	....	0 3 10 0 0 16
85 4 10	18 8 0		.....	Rs. 0 3 5	0 4 5
.....	.....		Rs. 15 1 7	0 8 0	0 8 1
6,978 7 3	593 10 0		Rs. 15 2 9	2 10 2	4 10 6
954 4 9	804 4 6		,, 57 15 9	14 7 7	6 11 1
1,043 6 3	458 4 4		Mds. 44 17 0	3 7 0	0 3 0
1,741 10 6	1,179 10 6		Rs. 55 12 6	2 8 3	3 7 3
3,900 13 3	9,798 12 6		,, 36 14 6	4 11 5	0 5 1
14,107 4 2	1,530 10 9		,, 35 4 9	2 8 2	1 14 6
4,745 4 7	1,341 11 2		Mds. 7 32 2	0 17 13	0 15 19
3,971 2 6	364 10 0		Mds. 15 5 30	0 25 58	0 0 76
3,593 7 8	1,298 5 7		Rs. 1 6 10 Mds. 4 14 18	0 0 11 0 0 13	0 0 3 .....
.....	Total Octroi. 14,283 7 3½		.....	.....	.....
3,459 15 0	496 7 10		Rs. 23 1 11	2 9 3	0 6 9
3,480 3 8	437 7 9		.....	.....	.....
	Class IX.				
31,409 4 3	2,947 14 4 6,833 10 7		Mds. 9 24 35	.....	0 6 10
611 2 3	184 1 1		,, 10 31 22	0 4 71 0 4 55	0 7 1
.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
20,029 6 3	4,502 4 11		,, 21 8 0	.....	0 29 62
.....	.....		.....	1 34 0	.....

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3.)—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, Consumption or Expenditure per Head, and the Inci

1	5			
Name of District.	Consumption Expenditure			
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	14 4 53	.....	0 5 1	0 0 42
	0 15 6	.....	0 2 10	0 4 3
	0 10 0	.....	0 0 2 2	.....
Kaira	2 2 63	.....	0 2 75	.....
Panch Maháls ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thána	10 5 6	.....	0 3 0	0 6 0
Kolába	28 8 5	.....	0 0 4	0 7 0
Central Division.				
Násik	4 2 4	.....	0 7 9	0 5 3
Khándesh (for 7 smaller Municipalities)...	87 4 6	.....	3 5 8	55 13 3
Dhulia...	47 27 0	.....	0 22½ 0	3 1 0
Ahmednagar	8 10 0	.....	7 6 2	1 3 0
Poona	6 4 0	0 0 9	3 13 9	1 3 3
Sholápur	18 3 10	1 2 0	6 12 1	0 9 9
Sátára	8 19 6	0 1 2	0 8 4	0 2 55
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	7 28 44	0 21 31	5 7 77	6 5 41
Dhárwár	0 15 3	0 4 1	0 0 9	0 0 10
	2 6 0	.....	0 12 3	0 3 4
Kaládgi	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kánara	97 5 7	1 10 5	4 13 4	0 12 1
Ratnágiri	116 8 10	.....	5 2 7	1 2 10
Sind.				
Kurrachee	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thar and Párkar ...	11 3 42	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shikárpur	20 1 2	3 12 28	1 15 61	0 19 25
Upper Sind Frontier...	.....	.....	.....	.....

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*concluded.*

and taxed by, several Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay during 1878-79, the dence of Taxation per Head of Population—concluded.

				6	
PER HEAD—*continued.*				INCIDENCE OF TAXATION PER HEAD.	
Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Class I.	Total Octroi.
0 10 60	0 18 5	7 4 9	0 31 59	0 5 11	0 9 0
.....	0 1 11	1 0 11	0 1 10		
0 3 0	.....	3 3 1	0 0 7	0 1 7	0 4 9
0 7 35	0 5 4	0 5 48	0 3 50		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3 1 0	0 0 8	0 0 1	0 3 1	0 4 3
.....	26 3 8	.....	.....	0 1 1	0 1 10
9 6 4	0 1 4	10 8 4	3 10 5	0 0 8	0 4 9
20 5 6	4 2 1	69 13 1	19 0 6	0 0 10	0 2 0
1 0 0	0 5¾ 0	0 13 0	0 28¾ 0	0 2 1	0 3 2
3 13 6	1 2 8	43 6 7	3 15 9	0 4 0	0 14 1
2 4 9	1 4 8	2 15 2	4 7 0	1 1 5	1 4 1
4 11 9	0 8 2	15 4 2	2 9 3	0 1 7	0 6 5
1 0 55	0 4 7	5 23 75	0 12 75	0 2 4	0 4 1
2 11 59	0 22 34	2 19 36	0 16 5	0 1 5	0 4 0
0 7 3	.....	2 1 2	0 2 6	0 0 9	0 2 11
0 17 54	0 1 20	.....	0 0 44		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 2
1 0 3	1 5 3	29 15 5	5 9 5	0 4 0	0 7 3
23 1 10	12 5 3	41 11 8	3 9 1	0 0 4	0 6 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 6 27	0 9 7	4 1 1	1 5 10	0 5 7	2 2 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	0 7 8	0 9 0
0 17 5	0 17 40	1 12 4	1 2 62	1 0 6	1 8 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS. A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1.)—Statement of Births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878.

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8
No.	District.	Population according to Census of 1872.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
	Northern Deccan Division.										
1	Khándesh	1,028,642	10,752	9,622	20,374	20·26	19·32	19·81	111·74	....	15·63
2	Násik	687,353	7,981	7,450	15,431	22·64	22·24	22·46	107·13	....	16·71
3	Ahmednagar	773,938	6,377	5,736	12,113	16·13	15·15	15·64	111·18	....	20·48
4	Poona	907,235	6,164	5,576	11,740	13·21	12·66	12·94	110·55	....	19·69
5	Sholápur	718,034	3,554	3,215	6,769	9·62	9·22	9·42	110·54	....	27·69
	Southern Deccan Division.										
6	Sátára	1,061,002	9,773	8,952	18,725	18·12	17·16	17·64	109·17	....	20·88
7	Belgaum	938,750	6,080	5,693	11,773	12·70	12 38	12·54	106·80	....	34·54
8	Dhárwár	988,037	5,195	4,771	9,966	10·26	9·90	10·08	108·88	....	32·82
9	Kaládgi	816,037	1,463	1,332	2,795	3·50	3·35	3·42	109·83	....	26·25
	Konkan Division.										
10	Kánara	398,406	4,072	3,985	8,057	19·73	20·75	20·22	102·20	....	23·05
11	Ratnágiri	1,019,136	7,115	6,689	13,804	14 48	12·66	13·55	106·37	....	5·16
12	Kolába	350,405	3,100	2,943	6,043	17·41	17·07	17·24	105·38	....	1·78
13	Bombay City	644,405	7,263	6,633	13,896	18·17	25·88	21·56	109·51	....	19·85
14	Thána	847,424	8,614	7,850	16,464	19·61	19·23	19·43	109 73	....	5·31
	Gujarát Division.										
15	Surat	607,087	7,954	7,011	14,965	26·14	23·15	24·65	113·45	....	1·39
16	Broach	350,322	3,376	2,895	6,271	18·49	17·25	17·90	116·61	....	25·51
17	Kaira	782,733	8,578	7,150	15,728	20·46	19·06	20·00	119·97	....	19·37
18	Panch Mahals	240,743	2,337	2,127	4,464	18·50	18·58	18·54	109·87	....	57·11
19	Ahmedabad	829,637	8,582	7,643	16,225	19·55	19·55	19·55	112·28	....	21·79
	Sind Division.										
20	Kurrachee	423,495	1,979	1,353	3,332	8·24	7·38	7·87	146·27	....	9·31
21	Hyderabad	721,947	3,038	2,040	5,078	7·64	6·29	7·03	148·91	....	0·49
22	Thar and Párkar	180,761	1,991	1,448	3,439	19·28	19·44	19·02	137·50	....	1·73
23	Shikárpur	776,227	3,112	2,018	5,130	7·83	5·74	6·61	154·21	....	3·11
24	Upper Sind frontier	89,985	398	273	671	7·49	6·91	7·48	145·79	....	0·58
	Total for the Presidency ..	16,181,741	1,28,848	114,405	243,253	15·25	14·81	15·04	112·80	....	17·90

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(2.)—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878.*

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
No.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Deaths registered.			Number of Males died to every 100 deaths of Females.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Northern Deccan Division.												
1	Khándesh	10,162	101·22	19,334	17,120	36,454	112·93	36·44	34·38	35·44	21·66	19·43	20·58
2	Násik	7,156	96·05	14,481	12,439	26,920	116·42	41·09	37·14	39·17	24·37	22·54	23·49
3	Ahmednagar	6,647	116·43	14,938	13,017	27,955	114·76	37·78	34·38	36·12	27·19	24·11	25·69
4	Poona	5,099	177·93	16,094	13,513	29,607	119·10	34·48	30·68	32·63	23·79	21·69	22·76
5	Sholápur	4,509	159·24	14,488	12,160	26,648	119·04	39·23	34·87	37·11	27·02	23·71	25·41
	Southern Deccan Division.												
6	Sátára	4,804	220·86	21,694	19,178	40,872	113·12	40·22	36·76	38·52	27·37	24·79	26·10
7	Belgaum	4,592	204·43	23,299	20,909	44,208	111·43	48·65	45·47	47·08	37·80	32·63	35·26
8	Dhárwár	4,565	216·44	21,853	20,512	42,365	106·53	43·18	42·55	42·90	40·05	35·82	38·08
9	Kaládgi	5,696	143·26	12,745	11,464	24,209	111·17	30·52	28·77	29·67	37·94	32·04	35·06
	Konkan Division.												
10	Kánara	4,235	94·07	9,264	7,978	17,242	116·12	44·88	41·55	43·27	34·08	32·16	33·15
11	Ratnágiri	4,512	225·87	9,748	8,915	18,663	109·34	19·85	16·88	18·31	16·63	14·27	15·39
12	Kolába	1,504	232·85	3,504	3,161	6,665	110·85	19·08	18·34	19·02	14·67	12·84	13·77
13	Bombay City	22	29,291·13	14,460	12,226	26,686	118·27	36·17	49·96	41·41	25·18	39·40	31·31
14	Thána	4,052	209·14	11,488	9,474	20,962	121·26	26·15	23·16	24·74	22·69	21·00	21·90
	Gujarát Division.												
15	Surat	1,630	372·33	8,261	7,549	15,810	109·43	27·15	24·92	26·04	27·82	25·59	27·09
16	Broach	1,363	257·02	8,031	7,177	15,208	111·89	44·00	42·76	43·41	24·05	21·90	23·03
17	Kaira	1,561	501·43	17,921	12,969	30,890	138·18	42·75	35·66	39·46	23·74	22·01	23·04
18	Panch Mahál	1,644	146·44	10,884	7,330	18,214	148·48	86·17	64·05	75·65	17·02	15·57	16·33
19	Ahmedabad	3,844	215·80	18,342	15,963	34,305	114·90	41·80	40·88	41·34	24·77	23·72	24·23
	Sind Division.												
20	Kurrachee	14,092	30·05	4,413	2,862	7,275	154·19	18·37	15·61	17·18	13·99	13·11	13·57
21	Hyderabad	9,052	79·75	5,747	4,017	9,764	143·06	14·45	12·39	13·52	10·18	8·52	9·33
22	Thar and Párkar	12,729	14·20	2,106	1,646	3,752	127·95	20·39	21·24	20·75	8·22	7·86	8·05
23	Shikárpur	8,813	88·08	4,462	3,089	7,551	144·45	10·51	8·78	9·72	10·21	9·10	9·51
24	Upper Sind Frontier	1,913	48·37	440	286	726	153·84	8·71	7·24	8·06	8·88	8·22	8·50
	Total for the Presidency ..	124,196	130·29	287,997	244,954	532,951	117·57	34·05	31·72	32·94	24·66	22·79	23·79

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during each month of the year 1878.

1	2	3												4	5
No.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	No.
	Northern Deccan Division.														
1	Khándesh	1,385	1,163	1,541	1,991	2,423	2,698	4.235	8,722	5,265	3,051	2,159	1,826	36,454	1
2	Násik	2,205	2,019	1,946	1,565	1,500	1,464	1,947	3.020	4,031	2,898	2,200	2,125	26,920	2
3	Ahmednagar	2,084	1,598	1,625	1,502	1,720	1,953	3.435	3,726	3,416	3,042	2,080	1,774	27,955	3
4	Poona	2,378	1,574	1,458	1,876	2,416	3 538	3,729	3,841	3,161	2,389	1,687	1,560	29,607	4
5	Sholápur	1,516	936	1,105	1,261	2,943	2,166	2,983	2,716	2,698	2,770	2,825	2,734	26,648	5
	Southern Deccan Division.														
6	Sátára	2,611	1,687	1,826	1,955	3,599	6,785	5,615	4.446	4,159	3,515	2,480	2,194	40,872	6
7	Belgaum	4,194	2,831	2,958	6,018	6,064	4,178	3,403	3,550	3,125	1,713	2,544	2,630	44,208	7
8	Dhárwár	5,495	3.420	2,991	3,419	3,829	3,555	3,336	3,974	3,077	2,544	3,203	3,462	42,365	8
9	Kaládgi	3,042	1,477	1,323	1,835	3,070	1,932	2,002	1,723	1,819	2,054	2,142	1,700	24,209	9
	Konkan Division.														
10	Kánara	2,060	1,580	1,423	1,306	1,242	1,136	1.400	1,680	1,521	1,287	1,315	1,292	17,242	10
11	Ratnágiri	1,592	1,397	1,542	1,521	1,359	1,208	1,738	1,758	1,633	1,492	1,596	1,827	18,663	11
12	Kolába	516	395	407	464	386	721	832	803	685	397	480	579	6,665	12
13	Bombay City	2,324	2,155	2,405	2,162	2,328	1,915	2,135	2,368	2,333	2,402	2,157	2,002	26,686	13
14	Thána	2,592	1,968	1,500	1,481	1,469	1,532	2,141	1,852	1,708	1,564	1,549	1,606	20,962	14
	Gujarát Division.														
15	Surat	1,114	947	991	1.203	1,124	1,254	1,301	1,414	1,414	1,562	1,814	1,672	15,810	15
16	Broach	509	593	883	966	1,040	1,039	979	1,224	1,499	2,038	2,660	1,828	15,208	16
17	Kaira	1,406	1,391	2,942	3,007	2,174	1,038	3,069	2,828	3,106	3,691	3,987	2,351	30,890	17
18	Panch Mahális	284	269	488	1,899	2,213	2,945	2,693	3,045	2,311	1,145	986	536	18,214	18
19	Ahmedabad	1,695	1,755	2,482	2,821	2,974	2,306	1,889	2,553	2,952	4,545	5,000	3,333	34,305	19
	Sind Division.														
20	Kurrachee	838	769	701	498	416	335	368	428	586	642	828	866	7,275	20
21	Hyderabad	840	887	703	564	479	454	461	431	749	1,234	1,499	1,463	9,764	21
22	Thar and Párkar	416	376	345	314	231	174	174	366	418	353	282	301	3,752	22
23	Shikárpur	603	588	475	494	522	486	592	397	627	857	1,082	828	7,551	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier	64	56	50	52	46	46	55	46	76	76	91	71	726	24
	Total for the Presidency ..	41,763	31,828	34,060	39,674	45,547	45,753	49,412	56,911	52,364	48,263	46,706	40,650	532,951	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month ..	2·58	1·97	2·10	2·45	2·82	2·83	3·05	3·52	3·24	2·98	2·89	2·51	32·94	

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued*

(4.)—Statement of Deaths registered from Different Causes in the Districts exclusive of Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							12
							Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
No.	District.	Population according to Census of 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Suicide. Males.	Suicide. Females.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all Causes. For the year.	From all Causes. Mean of previous five years	No.
	Northern Deccan Division.																				
1	Khándesh	985,308	5,587	239	22,665	4,710	21	22	247	27	317	1,445	34,963	5·67	0·24	23·00	4·78	0·32	1.47	35.48	20.86	1
2	Násik	642,322	830	53	19,761	1,854	3	4	140	13	160	1,248	23,006	1·33	0·09	31 65	2·97	0·26	2.00	38.29	22.58	2
3	Ahmednagar	727,136	1,780	17	19.253	2,080	8	14	168	10	200	1,986	25,316	2·45	0·02	26·48	2·86	0·28	2.73	34.82	23.40	3
4	Poona	778,051	3,117	37	18,174	1,500	5	10	227	31	273	1,943	25,104	4·01	0·05	23·36	2·00	0·35	2.55	32.32	22.39	4
5	Sholápur	629,796	2,286	6	13,439	1,423	8	27	217	8	260	2,326	19,740	3·63	..	21·02	2·26	0·41	3.69	31.24	23.28	5
	Southern Deccan Division.																				
6	Sátára	1,014,046	4,859	39	26,425	3,850	30	46	350	37	463	2,997	38,633	4·79	0·04	26·05	3·80	0·47	2.96	38.10	26.19	6
7	Belgaum	882,273	5,614	89	23.950	2,349	51	76	249	41	417	9,007	41.426	6·36	0·10	27·14	2·66	0·47	10.21	46.95	34.77	7
8	Dhárwár	892,282	1,564	108	27.973	3,961	91	127	252	18	488	6,098	39,292	1·75	0·12	30 34	4·44	0·55	6.84	44.04	30.56	8
9	Kaládgi	809,445	2,198	18	16,868	514	68	97	251	31	447	3,886	23,931	2·71	0·02	20·84	0·63	0·55	4.80	29.56	34.66	9
	Konkan Division.																				
10	Kánara	374,211	74	68	11,181	1,458	19	23	200	36	278	3,549	16,608	0·19	0·18	29·87	3·89	0·74	9.48	44.38	31.94	10
11	Ratnágiri	993,526	559	98	10,474	1,716	15	14	259	150	438	4,882	18,167	0·56	0·09	10·54	1·71	0·44	4.99	18·28	15.00	11
12	Kolába	338,301	731	83	4,029	205	5	2	85	30	122	1,140	6,310	2·16	0 24	11·90	0·60	0·36	3.36	18·65	13.55	12
13	Thána	809,485	1,667	78	15,292	295	20	14	337	111	482	2,077	19,891	2·06	0·10	18·89	0·36	0·59	2.57	24·57	21.78	13
	Gujarát Division.																				
14	Surat	488,623	1,445	86	8,683	1,445	12	4	180	37	233	1,137	13,029	2·95	0·17	17·77	2·95	0·47	2·32	26·66	27.46	14
15	Broach	298,446	744	137	10.880	866	7	6	88	23	124	688	13,439	2·49	0·45	36·45	2·90	0·41	2·30	45·00	24.46	15
16	Kaira	719,305	1,433	1,012	22,741	2,565	11	14	242	52	319	1,020	29,090	1·99	1·40	31·61	3·56	0·44	1·41	40·41	23.09	16
17	Panch Mahális	218,630	3,875	151	8,478	1,496	5	6	102	22	135	1,881	16,016	17·72	0·69	38·77	6·84	0·61	8·60	73·25	16.39	17
18	Ahmedabad	660,795	2,118	1,072	17,501	1,811	9	12	114	32	167	1,829	24,498	3·20	1·62	26·48	2·74	0·25	2·76	37·07	20.57	18
	Sind Division.																				
19	Kurrachee	369,969	..	11	5,033	93	4	7	204	70	285	616	6,068	..	0·03	13·60	0·25	0·77	1·75	16·40	3·66	19
20	Hyderabad	686,675	..	115	6,759	107	6	5	376	199	586	355	7,922	..	0·17	9·84	0·16	0·85	0·52	11·54	2·00	20
21	Thar and Párkar	176,762	26	17	3.272	38	3	2	35	31	71	213	3,637	0·15	0 10	18·51	0·21	0·40	1·20	20·57	7·86	21
22	Shikárpur	714,159	..	121	5,269	99	8	6	205	64	283	136	5,998	..	0·17	7·38	0·14	0·30	0·19	8·27	9·14	22
23	Upper Sind Frontier	84,780	..	2	426	7	..	2	34	3	39	20	494	..	0·02	5·03	0·08	·46	·24	5·83	7·23	23
	Total of Districts	14,294,346	40,507	3,657	317,626	34,502	409	540	4,562	1,076	6,587	50,509	4,53,388	2·83	0·26	22·22	2·41	0·46	3·53	31·72	23·12	

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(5.)—Statement of Deaths registered according to Age in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12
No.	District.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 6.		6 and under 12.		12 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Northern Deccan Division.																			
1	Khándesh	3,288	2,685	5,702	5,279	1,501	1,170	890	924	1,533	1,777	1,393	1,266	1,500	1,100	1,702	1,285	1,825	1,634	1
2	Násik	1,879	1,598	2,662	2,437	1,460	1,228	1,301	1,121	1,585	1,651	1,450	1,252	1,293	932	1,433	1,036	1,418	1,204	2
3	Ahmednagar	1,669	1,310	2,463	2,197	989	866	757	768	1,798	1,729	1,593	1,262	1,726	1,357	1,963	1,644	1,980	1,884	3
4	Poona	1,014	821	2,357	2,037	1,206	985	1,002	971	1,788	1,651	2,106	1,662	2,007	1,553	2,170	1,649	2,444	2,184	4
5	Sholápur	667	551	2,212	1,843	1,190	1,055	786	688	1,599	1,413	1,872	1,446	1,864	1,433	2,165	1,785	2,133	1,946	5
	Southern Deccan Division.																			
6	Sátára	1,570	1,369	4,054	3,804	1,825	1,510	1,234	1,006	2,112	1,919	2,238	1,915	2,482	1,894	2,694	2,234	3,485	3,527	6
7	Belgaum	1,191	1,041	4,049	4,129	1,988	1,698	1,326	1,094	2,657	2,384	2,865	2,364	3,048	2,061	2,766	2,353	3,409	3,792	7
8	Dhárwár	1,382	1,218	3,855	3,654	1,720	1,596	1,260	1,273	2,504	2,442	2,501	2,220	2,773	2,268	3,063	2,771	2,795	3,070	8
9	Kaládgi	341	307	1,505	1,265	1,035	861	1,027	850	1,557	1,424	2,004	1,710	1,795	1,417	1,800	1,676	1,681	1,954	9
	Konkan Division.																			
10	Kánara	1,037	928	976	956	423	422	597	629	1,389	1,386	1,490	913	1,224	783	1,079	880	1,049	1,081	10
11	Ratnágiri	505	418	923	892	503	488	606	506	1,207	1,038	1,132	987	1,171	898	1,484	1,282	2,217	2,406	11
12	Kolaba	399	340	560	546	260	261	239	266	443	435	401	319	434	295	403	328	365	371	12
13	Bombay City	3,414	3,003	2,239	2,419	499	565	796	975	2,330	1,680	1,737	981	1,293	677	1,018	812	1,184	1,614	13
14	Thána	1,077	944	1,831	1,640	782	641	592	603	1,725	1,592	1,672	1,084	1,419	864	1,359	1,012	1,031	1,094	14
	Gujarát Division.																			
15	Surat	1,294	1,128	1,609	1,607	472	494	421	400	814	765	882	689	815	547	805	661	1,149	1,258	15
16	Broach	1,178	1,137	2,187	2,067	528	425	359	335	587	632	746	574	863	508	787	667	796	832	16
17	Kaira	2,486	2,229	3,830	2,903	802	558	657	440	1,226	946	1,722	995	2,041	1,036	2,360	1,359	2,797	2,503	17
18	Panch Mahals	821	723	1,672	1,462	1,153	848	811	544	1,421	957	1,812	850	1,572	684	1,035	675	587	587	18
19	Ahmedabad	2,384	2,178	4,025	3,673	1,933	1,703	1,496	1,258	1,684	1,473	1,650	1,344	1,879	1,373	1,700	1,426	1,591	1,535	19
	Sind Division.																			
20	Kurrachee	585	473	351	301	212	134	304	240	478	399	642	355	604	266	470	199	767	495	20
21	Hyderabad	812	698	897	730	239	171	295	210	565	441	776	476	755	377	635	348	693	513	21
22	Thar and Párkar	301	341	250	240	96	84	108	83	209	177	201	160	246	112	266	172	429	277	22
23	Shikárpur	784	643	412	388	212	158	210	198	457	385	748	376	613	263	449	235	577	443	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ..	82	42	27	24	20	17	53	32	53	20	68	34	50	32	53	52	33	33	24
	Total for the Presidency ..	30,160	26,125	50,648	46,493	21,048	17,931	17,127	15,414	31,721	28,719	33,701	25,214	33,468	22,730	33,659	26,541	36,385	35,737	
	Ratios per 1,000 living ..	3·57	3·38	5·99	6·02	2·49	2·32	2·02	1·99	3·75	3·72	3·99	3·26	3·96	2·94	3·98	3·44	4·30	4·63	

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*concluded.*

(6.)—*Statement of Deaths registered according to Classes in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878.*

1	2	3					4					5				
		Population according to Census of 1872.					Number of Deaths registered.					Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
No.	District.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.
	Northern Deccan Division.															
1	Khándesh	79,359	948,279	517	487	1,028,642	2,788	33,591	1	74	36,454	35·13	35·42	1·93	151·95	35.44
2	Násik	31,663	646,790	1,063	7,837	687,353	1,860	24,728	25	307	26,920	58·74	38·23	23·51	31·52	39.17
3	Ahmednagar	42,435	729,367	941	1,195	773,938	1,653	26,070	55	177	27,955	38·95	35·74	58·44	148·12	36.12
4	Poona	39,583	862,165	3,862	1,625	907,235	1,171	28,023	82	331	29,607	29·58	32·53	21·23	203·70	32.63
5	Sholápur	50,655	666,985	319	75	718,034	2,047	24,235	2	364	26,648	40·33	36·33	6·26	..	37·11
	Southern Deccan Division.															
6	Sátára	34,957	10,25,349	600	96	1,061,002	1,375	39,360	11	126	40,872	39·33	38·39	18.33	..	38.52
7	Belgaum	71,386	862,215	5,067	82	938,750	3,395	40,489	202	122	44,208	47·56	46·96	39.86	..	47.08
8	Dhárwár	114,087	872,390	1,522	38	988,037	4,073	37,801	52	439	42,365	35·70	43·33	34.16	..	42.90
9	Kaládgi	87,399	728,585	52	1	816,037	2,090	21,777	14	328	24,209	23·91	29·89	27.00	..	29.67
	Konkan Division.															
10	Kánara	21,755	364,290	12,189	172	398,406	967	15,762	443	70	17,242	44·45	43·27	36.34	407·00	43.27
11	Ratnágiri	74,834	940,885	3,244	173	1,019,136	1,253	17,284	44	82	18,663	16·74	18·37	13.56	474·00	18.31
12	Kolába	17,191	330,914	208	2,089	350,405	368	6,197	3	97	6,665	21·41	18·72	14.42	46·43	19.02
13	Bombay City	137,644	423 801	34,724	48,236	644,405	6,759	17,687	919	1,321	26,686	49·10	41·73	26.46	27·39	41.41
14	Thána	38,835	765,886	37,029	5,674	847,424	918	19,161	789	94	20,962	23·64	25·02	21.23	16·57	24.74
	Gujarát Division.															
15	Surat	52,157	541,738	334	12,858	607,087	1,822	14,152	1	335	15,810	25·34	26·12	2.99	26·05	26.04
16	Broach	69,033	277,032	86	4,177	350,322	3,041	12,030	2	135	15,208	44·05	43·42	23.25	32·36	43.41
17	Kaira	70,741	711.619	305	68	782,733	2,633	28.209	15	33	30,890	37·22	39·64	49.18	485·29	39.46
18	Panch Mahális	14,921	225 775	30	17	240.743	478	17,569	..	167	18,214	32·03	77·81	..	..	75,65
19	Ahmedabad	81,373	747,027	650	587	829,637	4,096	29,612	11	586	34,305	50·33	39·63	16.92	..	41.34
	Sind Division.															
20	Kurrachee	347,551	72,517	2,643	784	423,495	5,517	1,653	44	35	* 7,275	15·87	22·79	16.65	44·64	17.18
21	Hyderabad	558,272	102,613	391	60,671	721,947	6,794	2,862	13	95	9,764	12·17	27·89	33.25	1·57	13.52
22	Thar and Párkar	96,604	62,500	35	21,622	180,761	1,705	1,427	..	620	3,752	17·65	22·83	..	28·67	20.75
23	Shikárpur	628,662	146,482	238	845	776,227	5,106	2,406	4	35	7,551	8·12	16·42	16.81	41·42	9.72
24	Upper Sind Frontier	81,177	8,715	22	71	89,985	487	233	..	6	726	6·00	26·73	..	84·51	8.06
	Total of the Province	2,842,277	13,063,919	106,071	169,474	16,181,741	61,896	462,318	2,732	5,979	532,951	21·78	35·39	25·76	35·28	32.94

N. B.—"Hindus" include Jains as well as all castes professing Hinduism. "Other classes" include Pársis, Chinese and Jews.
* Up to November 1878, 26 deaths took place in the Cantonment of Kurrachee, of which no details by caste are available.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(1.)—Statement showing the Number of In-door and Out-door Patients during the

1	2	3	IN-DOOR			
			a.	b.	c.	d.
District.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.
	Presidency Division.					
Bombay City	Bombay European General Hospital.	I.	1,743	1,530	..	61
	J. J. Hospital	I.	6,234	2,578	414	1,633
	Cowasji Jehangier Ophthalmic Hospital	III.	470	429	..	..
	Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital	I.	2,492	1,869	..	12
	Byculla Central Schools	II.	775	764	..	..
	Máhím Dispensary	II.	..	..	..	..
Thána	Thána Civil Hospital	III.	457	867	..	..
	Sir Cowasji Jehangier Bándra Dispensary	II.	5	4	..	1
	Bassein Dispensary	I.	31	15	7	5
	Bhiwndi do.	II.	..	..	..	..
	Kelva-Máhím do.	III.	14	14	..	..
	Sháhápur do.	III.	2	..	..	1
	Panvel do.	II.	29	11	..	7
	Chinchni do.	III.	8	8	..	..
	Rustomji Wadia's Dispensary, Thána	II.	..	..	..	..
	Kalyán Dispensary	III.	37	33	..	..
	Kurla do.	II.	21	18	1	1
	Uran do.	II.	..	..	..	..
	Mátherán do.	III.	..	..	..	..
Surat	Surat Civil Hospital	II.	694	588	..	59
	Párakh Dispensary	I.	31	30	..	..
	Olpád do.	III.	..	..	..	..
	Bárdoli do.	III.	18	15	..	2
	Chikhli do.	II.	23	19	1	..
	Párdi do.	III.	32	29	2	..
	Mándvi do.	III.	15	10	..	3
	Ránder do.	II.	..	..	..	..
	Victoria do. (Navsári)	II.	41	30	1	2
	Bulsár do.	II.	55	40	4	..
	Bánsda do.	III.	13	9	..	..
Broach	Broach Civil Hospital	II.	755	447	149	25
	Anklesvar Dispensary	I.	14	8	..	..
	Iláv do.	III.	3	3	..	..
	Hánsot do.	III.	..	..	..	..
	Jambusar do.	II.	92	84	..	4
Kolába	Alibág Civil Hospital	III.	150	133	..	..
	Pen Dispensary	II.	12	9	..	1
	Mahád do.	III.	23	20	..	2
Ratnágiri	Ratnágiri Civil Hospital	III.	166	123	5	24
	Dápoli do.	III.	28	25	..	1
	Vengurla do.	III.	89	73	..	2
	Sávantvádi do.	II.	912	863	..	16
Kánara	Kárwár do.	II.	662	609	..	..
	Kumta Dispensary	I.	238	211	..	..
	Honávar do.	III.	66	60	..	..
Aden	Aden European General Hospital	III.	81	66	..	..
	Aden Civil Hospital	II.	542	344	..	85
	Prince of Wales' Dispensary, Aden	II.	..	..	..	..
Persian Gulf	Muskat Civil Hospital	III.	50	33	2	6
	Bushire do.	III.	..	..	..	..
	Bassadore Dispensary	III.	..	..	..	..
	Total	....	17,123	20,471	487	1,928

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency year 1878.

4								5		6	7	
PATIENTS.								OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				
e.	f.	g.		h.				a.	b.	Total Number of Patients treated both In-door and Out-door.	Operations.	
	Ratio of Deaths per Cent of total treated.	Number of Beds available.		Daily Average Number.				Number treated.				
Died.		Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Total treated.	Average daily Attendance.		Major	Minor.
66	3·7	94	42	67·3	11·1	4·1	82·5	1,204	6·0	3,947	43	1,120
1,241	19·9	348	92	323·2	73·2	9·3	405·7	35,796	219·4	42,030	210	7,859
1	0·2	28	12	25·3	7·7	1·0	34·0	5,328	127·4	5,798	473	158
492	20·0	104	20	90·0	19·0	3·0	112·0	16,195	157·0	18,687	93	1,180
3	0·8	15	15	17·3	7·0	..	24·3	..	..	775	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,494	57·8	6,494	1	159
78	17·0	27	8	14·1	2·2	0·3	16·6	1,047	12·7	1,504	12	70
..	..	2	2	0·1	..	..	0·1	9,910	98·9	9,915	2	206
3	9·6	3	3	1·1	0·2	..	1·3	14,828	199·5	14,859	20	324
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,714	146·2	8,714	..	227
..	..	2	1	0·7	..	..	0·7	4,567	77·9	4,581	1	144
1	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,562	40·5	3,564	..	64
9	31·0	4	2	0·8	0·3	0·1	1·2	6,013	44·5	6,042	8	118
..	..	..	..	1·2	..	..	1·2	3,204	81·2	3,212	..	90
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,926	81·0	7,926	35	285
3	8·1	4	4	1·3	..	..	1·3	4,625	50·1	4,662	10	171
1	4·7	1	1	0·3	..	0·5	0·8	7,013	44·0	7,034	..	213
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,819	86·5	6,819	1	132
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	467	5·3	467	..	1
73	10·5	38	10	26·4	3·4	1·1	30·9	6,781	62·0	7,475	37	344
1	3·2	4	..	1·5	0·1	..	1·6	10,323	133·3	10,354	8	768
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,539	37·3	3,539	1	122
1	5·5	4	2	0·3	0·1	..	0·4	2,701	34·3	2,719	..	90
2	8·7	2	2	0·9	..	..	0·9	5,746	67·1	5,769	2	193
..	..	4	2	1·1	0·2	..	1·3	3,768	57·5	3,800	..	192
2	13·3	3	1	0·9	0·1	..	1·0	2,908	46·4	2,923	..	194
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,324	66·0	6,324	..	321
5	12·2	4	2	1·3	0·4	..	1·7	7,467	90·3	7,508	9	294
11	20·0	8	8	1·9	0·1	0·1	2·1	8,918	90·0	8,968	7	828
4	30·7	4	4	0·4	0·2	..	0·6	3,705	36·7	3,718	4	120
92	12·2	20	8	24·4	2·2	0·8	27·4	5,645	68·3	6,400	8	435
6	42·8	..	..	1·2	..	..	1·2	10,326	130·6	10,340	3	848
..	..	3	3	0·5	..	..	0·5	4,710	40·7	4,713	..	213
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,209	57·4	4,209	..	392
4	4·3	2	1	4·0	0·3	0·1	4·4	5,578	63·0	5,670	4	661
8	5·4	12	1	5·1	0·2	0·1	5·4	6,508	58·6	6,658	3	121
1	8·3	4	2	0·2	..	..	0·2	6,909	50·3	6,921	3	110
1	4·3	4	4	0·8	..	..	0·8	4,627	49·2	4,650	6	89
7	4·2	18	2	6·7	..	..	6·7	2,828	11·5	2,994	7	57
2	7·1	8	..	1·7	..	..	1·7	2,715	35·0	2,743	1	172
9	10·1	16	8	3·1	0·3	..	3·4	3,829	110·1	3,918	..	48
13	1·4	19	2	24·6	1·2	0·3	26·1	5,286	90·0	6,198	12	99
39	5·8	28	7	21·4	5·5	1·6	28·5	6,008	51·4	6,670	5	95
27	11·3	6	4	4·9	1·1	0·4	6·4	12,208	112·2	12,446	40	401
5	7·6	4	..	0·2	..	..	0·2	8,748	39·3	3,814	..	23
11	13·5	24	..	3·8	..	..	3·8	1,495	22·9	1,576	5	90
80	14·7	75	10	32·6	7·8	0·9	41·3	1,887	18·4	1,929	11	105
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,329	93·9	6,329	49	416
7	14·0	9	8	1·9	0·3	0·1	2·3	3,530	39·1	3,580	1	108
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,007	38·6	2,007	2	73
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	905	14·3	905	7	48
2,217	12·9	955	283	714·5	144·2	23·8	882·5	306,674	3451·6	323,797	1,142	20,104

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(1.)—Statement showing the Number of In-door and Out-door Patients during the year

1	2	3	4			
			IN-DOOR			
			a.	b.	c.	d.
DISTRICT.	CIVIL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.	Class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.
	Poona Division.					
Poona	Sassoon General Hospital	I.	2,658	2,205	..	..
	Roman Catholic Orphanage School	III.	258	247	..	..
	Sásvad Dispensary	III.	8	3	2	..
	Jejuri do.	II.	1	1	..	..
	Bárámati do.	III.	28	..	..	22
	Indápur do.	III.	52	40	8	..
	Sirúr do.	III.	19	12	1	..
	Junnar do.	II.	..	..	..	..
	Khed do.	II.	16	9	..	2
	Talegaon Dábháda Dispensary	III.	15	10	1	1
	Talegaon Dhamdhera do.	III.	13	6	2	4
	Khán Bahádur Pestonji Sorabji's Dispensary, Poona	I.	40	32	3	2
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar Civil Hospital	III.	444	377	..	..
	Sangamner Dispensary	III.	78	73	..	..
	Nevása do.	III.	7	5	..	1
	Shevgaon do.	III.	6	2	..	..
Násik	Násik Civil Hospital	III.	415	338	9	2
	Málegaon Dispensary	II.	34	16	..	7
	Yeola do.	III.	..	..	..	..
	Dindori do.	III.	10	8	..	..
	Sinnar do.	III.	..	..	..	..
	Satána do.	III.	29	26	1	1
	Peint do.	III.	49	37	..	5
Khándesh	Dhulia Civil Hospital	II.	725	618	..	..
	Párola Dispensary	III.	3	2	..	..
	Erandol do.	III.	6	2	..	2
	Chopda do.	III.	10	8	..	..
	Sunder Mulji (Jalgaon) Dispensary	III.	30	21	..	1
	Nandurbár Dispensary	III.	1	1	..	..
	Shirpur do.	III.	9	5	..	..
	Bhadgaon do.	III.	..	..	..	..
Sátára	Sátára Civil Hospital	II.	598	401	12	78
	Mahábaleshvar do.	III.	28	19	..	..
	Wái Dispensary	II.	19	14	..	..
	Karád do.	II.	11	8	..	2
	Islámpur do.	III.	..	..	..	..
	Pusesávli do.	III.	3	2	..	1
	Mhasávad do.	III.	58	13	28	2
	Pátan do.	III.	21	19	1	1
	Tásgaon do.	III.	28	17	2	..
Sholápur	Sholápur Civil Hospital	II.	753	595	21	6
	Sholápur Dispensary	I.	118	77	..	1
	Pandharpur do.	II.	53	34	4	..
	Bársi do.	II.	38	23	..	4
	Karmála do.	II.	47	41	..	1
	Akalkot do.	II.	47	29	2	1
Belgaum	Belgaum Civil Hospital	II.	656	441	..	53
	Belgaum Dispensary	II.	13	9	..	..
	Gokák do.	II.	8	7	..	..
	Athni do.	II.	21	16	..	..
Dhárwár	Dhárwár Civil Hospital	III.	482	414	..	5
	Hubli Dispensary	II.	76	22	2	23
	Gadag do.	II.	112	82	2	14
Kaládgi	Kaládgi Civil Hospital	II.	529	483	..	1
	Ilkal Dispensary	II.	47	45	2	..
	Bágalkot do.	III.	12	7	..	2
	Bijápur do.	III.	12	6	..	2
	Muddebihál do.	III.	..	..	..	..
Kánara	Supa do.	III.	35	27	..	2
	Haliyál do.	III.	151	98	17	..
	Yellápur do.	III.	133	96	..	..
	Sirsi do.	II.	257	183	1	9
	Saundatti do.	III.	..	..	..	..
	Siddápur do.	III.	99	90	..	..
	Mundgod do.	III.	105	76	..	5
Southern Maratha Country.	Kolhápur Civil Hospital	I.	1,611	1,434	..	..
	Miraj Dispensary	II.	42	30	..	..
	Mudhol do.	II.	..	..	..	..
	Total	....	11,187	8,922	121	263

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency 1878—continued.

4								5		6	7	
Patients.								Out-door Patients.		Total Number of Patients treated both In-door and Out-door.	Operations.	
e.	*f.*	*g.*		*h.*				*a.*	*b.*			
	Ratio of Deaths per Cent of total treated.	Number of Beds available.		Daily Average Number.				Number treated.				
Died.		Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total treated.	Average daily Attendance.		Major.	Minor.
349	18·1	100	44	83·0	22·3	5·8	111·1	15,540	107·4	18,198	42	518
..	..	..	6	..	..	5·3	5·3	..	..	258	..	6
8	37·5	3	3	0·3	..	..	0·3	3,529	39·2	3,537	4	127
..	..	3	..	0·3	..	..	0·3	5,292	72·6	5,293	8	69
6	21·4	2	2	2·7	0·8	0·8	4·3	1,426	27·7	1,454	..	75
4	7·7	2	2	1·2	0·2	0·4	1·8	3,643	38·8	3,695	8	67
6	31·6	5	3	0·7	0·4	..	1·1	1,410	19·3	1,429	..	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,822	59·9	7,822	..	188
5	31·2	4	4	0·4	0·1	..	0·5	5,346	66·4	5,362	3	326
3	20·0	4	..	0·4	0·1	0·6	1·1	4,234	34·4	4,249	9	138
..	..	2	2	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·5	4,938	43·8	4,951	..	161
3	7·5	4	2	1·3	0·3	0·2	1·8	18,478	244·7	18,518	155	1,092
50	11·2	36	6	14·0	2·5	..	16·5	10,518	62·3	10,962	6	557
5	6·4	3	2	2·9	0·1	0·1	3·1	2,972	25·1	3,050	..	143
..	..	4	4	0·4	0·2	..	0·6	3,105	45·8	3,112	..	107
3	50·0	3	2	0·5	0·1	..	0·6	1,561	37·9	1,567	..	81
61	14·7	16	4	10·8	1·7	0·3	12·8	5,462	57·2	5,877	14	414
11	32·3	4	..	1·5	0·2	0·2	1·9	5,444	48·5	5,478	..	82
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,361	39·2	3,361	..	133
1	10·0	2	2	0·4	0·1	..	0·5	3,108	38·7	3,118	..	71
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2,660	21·3	2,660	..	116
1	3·4	4	..	2·5	0·5	..	3·0	2,498	28·1	2,527	..	197
7	14·3	3	3	2·0	0·5	0·4	2·9	1,639	33·8	1,688	..	80
78	10·7	24	12	36·1	4·7	4·8	45·6	2,409	24·6	3,134	60	188
1	33·3	2	..	0·2	..	..	0·2	3,108	45·7	3,111	..	233
2	33·3	4	4	0·5	..	..	0·5	4,272	41·1	4,278	2	224
2	20·0	2	2	0·7	..	..	0·7	3,369	32·6	3,379	..	339
8	26·6	4	4	1·4	0·3	0·1	1·8	3,512	38·5	3,542	8	55
..	..	..	..	..	0·2	..	0·2	1,389	20·8	1,390	2	12
4	44·4	4	4	0·4	..	..	0·4	2,833	33·1	2,842	..	117
..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	2,522	33·4	2,522	..	..
77	13·6	40	17	24·9	6·7	3·6	35·2	5,004	31·9	5,602	62	466
8	28·5	6	3	0·6	0·1	..	0·7	3,192	23·0	3,220	1	75
8	15·7	3	3	0·7	0·1	0·1	0·9	5,229	54·0	5,248	..	84
1	9·1	4	2	0·8	..	..	0·8	5,248	61·5	5,259	..	..
..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	4,219	28·2	4,219	2	76
..	..	3	3	0·1	..	..	0·1	3,181	27·3	3,184	..	89
14	24·1	3	3	0·4	0·5	0·8	1·7	1,900	34·8	1,958	3	44
..	..	4	3	0·3	..	..	0·3	3,188	29·1	3,209	..	73
9	32·1	..	1	0·4	0·1	..	0·5	3,709	50·0	3,737	2	10
131	17·4	22	8	29·2	7·5	3·8	40·5	8,148	125·2	8,901	25	429
31	26·2	8	4	4·5	1·5	0·2	6·2	12,569	168·3	12,687	1	417
15	28·3	4	4	1·5	0·6	0·1	2·2	6,304	62·3	6,357	11	145
8	21·1	4	4	1·1	0·1	0·5	1·7	7,124	66·5	7,162	..	213
3	6·4	2	2	1·3	0·1	0·2	1·6	4,980	37·5	5,027	8	36
15	31·9	4	2	2·4	1·2	0·2	3·8	9,567	106·7	9,614	..	49
134	20·4	26	8	24·8	7·6	2·1	34·5	6,010	45·1	6,666	4	139
3	23·1	6	2	..	0·7	0·4	1·1	6,256	52·5	6,269	1	163
1	12·5	..	..	0·2	0·1	..	0·3	5,855	97·8	5,863	..	110
4	19·0	8	8	0·8	0·2	0·6	1·6	5,392	61·9	5,413	..	97
41	8·5	16	8	23·2	3·8	1·0	28·0	7,519	38·1	8,001	17	163
24	31·6	4	4	1·5	0·9	0·1	2·5	7,009	57·4	7,145	4	306
9	8·0	3	3	4·4	0·5	0·5	5·4	7,366	91·7	7,478	6	120
13	2·4	10	..	14·2	1·6	1·1	16·9	2,916	19·6	2,545	..	58
..	..	3	3	2·0	0·5	0·7	3·2	5,913	78·9	5,960	8	486
3	25·0	2	2	0·9	0·3	..	1·2	3,188	95·1	3,200	..	33
4	33·3	2	2	0·5	0·1	0·1	0·7	2,569	52·6	2,581	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	2·5	140	..	..
5	14·3	4	4	0·7	0·1	..	0·8	783	10·6	818	..	7
30	19·8	4	4	5·0	0·5	..	5·5	2,721	85·0	2,872	..	30
34	25·5	6	..	5·1	1·5	0·1	6·7	1,548	23·7	1,681	..	12
61	23·7	5	3	6·9	1·1	0·5	8·5	8,495	86·6	8,752	3	115
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,553	35·3	2,553	4	118
..	8·1	6	2	0·2	..	..	0·2	2,001	5·4	2,100	..	16
8	8·1	6	..	3·1	0·6	..	3·7	1,607	18·7	1,712	1	24
24	22·8	22	10	52·9	16·1	12·0	81·0	9,788	122·5	11,399	24	571
124	7·6	4	4	1·1	0·4	0·8	2·3	7,323	76·1	7,365	23	332
11	26·2	6	2	..	..	..	..	9,058	72·1	9,058	..	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,461	18·1	506	242	379·5	90·3	48·8	518·6	326,132	3570·6	337,819	526	1,011

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(1.)—Statement showing the Number of In-door and Out-door Patients during the year

1	2	3	In-Door			
			a.	b.	c.	d.
District.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.
	Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad Hutheesing Civil Hospital	I.	2,026	1,714	..	93
	Gogha Civil Hospital	III.	31	19	..	3
	Raipur Dispensary	I.	7	5	..	1
	Sánand do.	II.	127	116	..	4
	Viramgám do.	II.	200	187	..	5
	Dholka do.	I.	210	171	...	23
	Dhandhuka do.	II.	41	25	..	12
	Dholera do.	II.	41	40	..	..
	Parántij do.	II.	124	117	..	3
	Baicherdas do. (Ahmedabad)	I.	104	61	8	19
	Khárághoda do.	III.	29	15	..	1
	Sadra Civil Hospital	III.	25	19	..	2
Kaira	Kaira do.	III.	472	413	..	16
	Mehmadabad Dispensary	I.	143	138	..	..
	Nadiád do.	I.	124	103	8	6
	Borsad do.	II.	145	140	..	..
	Mahudha do.	II.	83	21	..	9
	Dákor do.	I.	180	116	30	17
	Kapadvanj do.	I.	71	58	..	4
Panch Maháls	Dohad Civil Hospital	II.	712	591	..	12
	Godhra Dispensary	II.	873	642	20	17
Cutch State	Rájkot Civil Hospital	II.	823	563	..	92
	Bhúj do.	III.	398	291	..	56
	Mándvi Dispensary	I.	170	124	15	3
	Anjár do.	II.	..	..	..	..
Mhow	Dorabjee Pestonji (Mhow)	II.	143	115	..	..
	Total	..	7,242	5,804	81	398
	Sind Division.					
Kurrachee	Kurrachee Civil Hospital	I.	1,149	994	..	50
	Kotri do.	III.	323	278	..	7
	Kurrachee Bandar Road Dispensary.	I.	..	..	..	..
	Kurrachee Layári Dispensary	I.	..	..	..	..
	Do. Sadar Bázár do.	I.	..	..	..	..
	Tatta do.	III.	11	9	..	..
	Keti Bandar do.	III.	5	4	..	..
	Jerruk do.	III.	14	10	2	..
	Mirpur Batora do.	III.	112	105	1	1
	Schwan do.	III.	37	22	7	..
	Tháno Bula Khán do.	III.	14	10	3	..
	Manora do.	III.	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	Hyderabad Civil Hospital	I.	1,030	943	..	11
	Tando Alahyar Dispensary	II.	42	27	1	..
	Tando Muhammad Khán Dispensary.	III.	130	128	..	3
	Hála do.	III.	26	19	..	3
	Tháru Sháh do.	III.	252	240	..	..
	Tando Adam do.	III.	32	27	..	..
	Mirpur Khás do.	III.	5	4	1	..
	Tando Bágo do.	III.	52	51	..	..
Thar and Párkar	Umarkot do.	III.	175	159	..	..
	Khipra do.	III.	22	18	3	1
	Mitti do.	III.	59	47	4	..
	Nagar Párkar do.	III.	16	10	3	..
Shikárpur	Shikárpur Civil Hospital	II.	691	650	..	2
	Sukkur do.	II.	114	96	..	6
	Shikárpur Dispensary	I.	153	126	18	7
	Sukkur do.	II.	726	494	65	..
	Rohri do.	II.	171	154	5	22
	Lárkhána do.	I.	145	112	..	..
	Mehar do.	II.	151	135	10	6
Upper Sind Frontier	Jacobabad do.	II.	607	526	13	..
	Total	..	6,273	5,401	136	119
	Grand Total	..	41,825	31,598	775	,708

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency 1878—concluded.

4								5		6	7	
Patients.								Out-door Patients.			Operations.	
e.	*f.*	*g.*		*h.*				*a.*	*b.*	Total Number of Patients treated both In-door and Out-door.		
Died.	Ratio of Deaths per cent of total treated.	Number of Beds available.		Daily Average Number.				Number treated.				
		Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total treated.	Average daily Attendance		Major.	Minor.
164	8·1	128	39	99·2	19·0	4·2	122·4	18,622	140·6	15,648	56	1,141
6	19·3	4	2	1·3	0·5	..	1·8	8,894	104·0	8,925	3	804
1	14·3	6	2	0·2	..	..	0·2	16,239	197·4	16,246	1	1,160
5	3·9	4	4	3·8	0·5	0·1	4·4	7,775	146·4	7,902	72	269
8	4·0	4	6	5·6	0·4	0·1	6·1	6,455	72·3	6,655	..	612
13	6·2	8	4	5·7	0·6	0·1	6·4	9,961	113·3	10,171	8	703
3	7·3	8	2	1·3	0·1	..	1·4	6,758	62·8	6,799	4	202
1	2·4	4	2	0·5	0·3	..	0·8	7,064	54·5	7,105	12	214
4	3·2	4	4	3·1	0·2	..	3·3	5,249	39·7	5,373	..	210
2	1·9	6	3	5·8	0·7	1·7	8·2	11,286	96·8	11,390	139	1,489
3	10·3	4	..	0·7	..	0·2	0·9	1,444	22·0	1,473	..	31
2	8·0	8	..	1·3	0·1	..	1·4	5,315	55·3	5,340	3	152
30	6·3	20	4	9·8	1·6	0·2	11·6	9,144	45·7	9,616	2	150
4	2·8	4	2	2·7	0·3	0·2	3·2	11,058	106·1	11,201	7	595
7	5·6	8	3	3·7	0·2	0·4	4·3	14,389	109·0	14,513	32	745
5	3·4	6	2	3·2	0·6	0·2	4·0	5,811	63·7	5,756	..	214
3	9·1	2	..	0·5	0·3	..	0·8	5,160	39·3	5,193	5	205
17	9·4	4	4	5·2	0·4	0·4	6·0	10,355	95·6	10,535	9	358
6	8·4	6	6	2·2	0·2	0·2	2·6	12,847	131·0	12,918	16	536
101	14·2	14	8	13·8	1·7	1·6	16·6	6,256	27·9	6,968	18	535
184	21·1	10	..	11·1	3·1	4·9	19·1	5,771	85·4	6,644	6	343
146	17·7	44	6	32·3	8·1	5·1	45·5	3,971	37·4	4,794	56	180
13	3·3	30	10	23·1	3·2	1·0	27·3	21,434	293·5	21,822	18	442
22	12·9	8	..	5·5	0·7	0·3	6·5	18,778	324·0	18,948	12	864
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,967	238·6	7,967	4	6
17	11·9	8	4	9·9	1·6	0·1	11·6	8,267	59·2	8,410	2	410
767	10·6	347	117	251·0	44·4	21·0	316·4	241,270	2761·5	248,512	485	12,560
69	6·0	64	8	30·1	6·9	0·7	31·7	13,615	138·4	14,764	77	926
30	9·3	30	10	9·3	0·2	0·1	9·6	7,261	81·4	7,584	41	416
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,823	118·2	12,823	..	783
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,950	89·8	10,950	..	564
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,417	177·5	15,417	30	1,195
2	18·2	4	4	1·0	..	..	1·0	3,932	50·9	3,943	..	42
1	20·0	4	2	0·2	..	..	0·2	1,807	20·7	1,812	..	51
2	14·3	6	..	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·5	1,642	17·2	1,656	..	50
6	4·4	4	..	1·8	0·3	..	2·1	3,278	45·7	3,390	2	66
8	21·6	6	4	1·8	0·1	0·2	2·1	2,265	28·8	2,302	5	140
1	7·1	1	1	0·7	..	..	0·7	1,104	13·2	1,118	..	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,989	12·6	1,989	..	63
45	4·3	25	6	36·0	4·0	2·0	42·0	22,719	168·0	23,758	178	1,347
1	2·4	8	2	2·1	0·2	..	2·3	5,286	49·6	5,328	8	282
2	1·5	3	1	2·3	0·4	0·2	2·9	2,302	89·1	2,432	2	156
2	7·7	8	2	1·4	0·2	0·4	2·0	3,406	36·8	3,432	6	215
5	1·9	12	4	5·5	1·2	0·6	7·3	3,488	30·4	3,740	31	273
4	12·5	3	2	0·8	0·1	..	0·9	2,904	40·0	2,936	2	101
..	..	1	..	0·1	..	..	0·1	1,398	12·9	1,403	..	40
1	1·9	4	1	2·3	..	0·2	2·5	2,240	24·1	2,292	..	26
10	5·7	16	..	6·4	0·1	1·7	8·2	1,896	28·4	2,071	..	94
1	4·5	4	..	1·3	..	..	1·3	2,501	30·9	2,523	..	52
3	5·1	4	..	2·3	0·5	0·2	3·0	1,603	20·0	1,662	5	154
3	18·7	4	4	0·7	0·1	0·1	0·8	2,260	21·3	2,276	3	91
18	2·6	20	6	18·9	1·2	0·6	20·7	3,071	42·4	3,762	31	168
4	3·5	24	12	4·6	1·6	1·2	7·4	4,013	48·3	4,127	18	502
3	1·9	4	4	4·9	1·8	0·8	7·5	13,309	150·6	13,552	31	1,011
100	13·7	30	2	31·4	1·3	0·3	33·0	7,367	48·3	8,093	5	1,236
8	4·7	8	2	5·7	0·1	..	5·8	7,541	84·1	7,712	26	473
11	7·6	6	2	4·1	0·4	0·1	4·6	18,286	159·5	18,431	31	1,742
3	2·0	6	6	4·0	1·0	1·0	6·0	6,378	59·0	6,329	7	389
40	6·6	22	12	17·1	1·2	1·0	19·3	5,856	60·4	6,463	25	588
382	6·1	325	97	197·1	16·9	11·5	225·5	193,797	1948·5	200,070	564	13,372
4,827	11·5	2,133	739	1543·0	296·1	105·0	1944·1	1,067,873	11709·7	1,109,698	2,717	57,047

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(2.)—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals*

| 1 | 2 | | |

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878.

COMR.

b					c	d	e	
Government.							Subscriptions.	
As European Medicines.	For Diet of Police Cases.	Sale of Medicines.	Special Allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other Funds.	Interest on Invested Capital.	From Europeans.	From Natives.
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,391 15 5	..	..	29,893 2 11	73,529 8 7	*a* 19,807 0 0	....	....	....
9,920 6 5	..	..	53,449 5 9	1,51,054 5 0	*c* 197 13 0	....	....	....
....			....	....	....	....	....	....
926 13 8	..	..	572 0 0	13,642 1 7	....	....	....	....
....	..	..	....	12,793 8 9	*e* 36,000 0 0	....	....	....
288 2 11	..	..	....	1,076 11 8	....	....	....	....
....	..	..	982 0 8	982 0 0	430 1 0	688 9 0	....	....
502 8 8	..	..	1,506 0 0	7,896 8 6	....	....	....	....
....	..	..	2,930 0 0	2,930 0 0	2,320 8 0	56 6 2	....	....
....	..	..	2,481 4 0	2,481 4 0	1,705 4 1	....	....	....
....	..	..	3,315 0 0	3,315 0 0	1,873 3 0	....	....	9 0 0
....	..	..	750 0 0	750 0 0	1,243 13 5	....	....	....
....	..	..	884 0 0	884 0 0	663 0 0	28 13 0	....	7 0 0
....	..	..	784 0 0	784 0 0	784 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	628 8 0	628 8 0	40 0 0	1,125 0 0	....	....
....	..	..	4,342 15 3	4,342 15 3	619 15 4	860 0 0	....	....
....	..	..	4,857 9 4	4,857 9 4	....	965 0 0	....	....
....	..	..	2,768 4 6	2,768 4 6	186 9 10	495 0 0	....	....
....	..	..	....	....	893 8 0	....	....	....
2,534 18 6	..	..	4,889 2 3	21,866 7 11	1,035 0 9	....	....	....
....	..	..	3,700 0 0	3,700 0 0	2,580 5 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	....	....	*j* 999 2 4	....	....	....
....	..	..	450 0 0	450 0 0	529 14 8	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	919 6 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	423 0 0	423 0 0	870 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	650 0 0	650 0 0	517 7 9	....	....	....
....	..	..	....	....	13 10 11	3,250 0 0	....	....
....	..	..	4,305 10 10	4,305 10 10	1,089 1 1	....	....	....
84 3 5	..	..	1,773 12 7	15,893 7 0	*f* 376 6 6	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	864 7 10	....	....	....
....	..	..	520 0 0	520 0 0	607 14 2	....	....	2 0 0
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	888 10 2	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	847 12 0	....	....	11 0 0
....	..	..	1,336 15 4	5,748 9 8	*g* 157 13 6	....	....	....
621 3 11	..	..	675 0 0	675 0 0	1,012 10 9	....	....	16 2 0
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	656 14 9	....	....	....
....	..	..	794 4 2	10,823 9 9	*h* 78 12 4	....	....	....
956 13 11	..	..	176 6 1	8,437 9 0	*i* 8 2 9	....	....	....
292 12 9	..	..	353 7 7	5,752 8 10	....	....	....	....
832 3 5	..	..	984 3 10	13,743 4 8	957 13 4	....	....	....
555 2 6	..	..	2,900 0 0	2,900 0 0	2,833 4 9	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	266 10 3	....	....	....
....	..	..	3,500 0 0	13,629 0 5	636 0 0	....	....	....
456 10 6	..	..	4,920 0 0	12,124 10 4	2,084 15 8	....	....	....
638 10 4	..	..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,159 8 6	1,561 6 2	....	....
....								
558 3 5	..	..	239 4 0	9,197 7 5	....	....	....	....
224 8 10	..	..	89 11 11	2,779 15 9	....	....	....	....
21,784 11 7	..	..	1,48,625 0 4	4,24,136 11 3	*k* 83,206 9 5	9,020 2 4	....	45 2 0
2,869 11 0	..	..	8,830 6 1	89,244 12 9	1,016 9 0	....	....	....
105 12 10	..	..	45 13 8	1,231 10 6	....	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	750 0 0	0 5 11	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	537 8 0	7 1 10	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	734 4 0	5 10 0	....	29 11 0
....	..	..	475 0 0	475 0 0	670 0 0	32 9 8	....	....

j Include Rs. 9-5-0 from sale of medicines and stores remitted to Treasury.
f Include Rs. 9-2-9 from sale of unserviceable stores remitted to Treasury.
g Include Rs. 32-12-0 from sale of medicines and stores remitted to Treasury.
h Include Rs. 78-12-4 from sale of medicines and stores remitted to Treasury.
i Include Rs. 8-2-9 from sale of unserviceable stores remitted to Treasury.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(2.)—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals*

1	2	3	EXPEN			
		INCOME—*continued.*				
		f	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*
No.	CIVIL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.	Total Income.	On Establishment.	On Bázár Medicines.	On European Medicines, whether from Government Stores or purchased.	On Diet.
	Presidency Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bombay European General Hospital	87,336 8 7	41,244 6 3	593 4 7	2,391 15 5	19,592 6 5
2	Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital	1,51,252 2 6	87,684 9 4	582 9 1	9,920 6 5	44,593 1 0
3	Cowasji Jehangier Ophthalmic Hospital	13,642 1 7	12,143 3 11	32 7 4	926 13 8	....
4	Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital	48,793 8 9	24,808 14 11	1,103 15 6	3,783 2 6	12,984 2 11
5	Byculla Central School	1,076 11 8	788 8 0	....	288 2 11	....
6	Máhim	18,052 9 3	1,496 0 0	14 14 6	366 8 4	....
7	Thána Hospital	7,896 8 6	5,888 4 10	22 13 0	502 8 8	630 1 8
8	Sir Cowasji Jehangier (Bándra) ..	Statement not furnished.				
9	Bassein	7,009 2 9	3,992 7 2	44 3 6	884 8 11	21 15 0
10	Bhiwandi	4,241 13 7	3,869 0 0	6 12 0	....	....
11	Kelva-Máhim	7,084 10 11	4,483 6 0	32 10 0	437 9 7	....
12	Sháhápur	2,483 13 8	826 12 4	34 1 0	47 5 5	....
13	Panvel	2,283 6 4	857 13 11	9 10 0	204 0 0	28 7 0
14	Chinchni	1,568 0 0	173 13 8	13 9 6	347 3 0	....
15	Rustomji Wadia's (Thána)	20,848 9 7	772 8 0	32 9 0	614 3 1	....
16	Kalyán	27,736 7 11	4,434 12 3	27 7 0	....	7 8 0
17	Kurla	26,444 9 10	4,457 9 4	96 14 6	609 11 8	....
18	Uran	15,890 7 11	2,646 0 0	22 10 0	416 4 5	....
19	Mátherán	898 8 0	720 0 0	....	148 8 7	....
20	Surat Civil Hospital	22,901 8 8	14,442 8 2	180 2 0	2,534 13 6	2,018 10 7
21	Surat (Parek)	6,280 5 0	4,527 3 4	85 3 0	728 4 0	62 4 0
22	Olpád	999 2 4	442 6 4	14 4 3	364 4 0	....
23	Bárdoli	1,056 12 6	565 5 6	16 1 2	....	5 15 10
24	Chikhli	1,000 0 0	669 4 1	20 15 10	148 15 0	7 5 7
25	Párdi	1,519 6 0	756 0 6	25 3 6	623 12 7	4 0 0
26	Mándvi	1,886 11 8	694 11 0	18 13 3	183 13 6	5 0 7
27	Ránder	2,091 14 11	776 0 8	15 11 11	....	....
28	Victoria (Navsári)	69,202 11 8	2,574 0 0	26 6 3	190 8 6	14 10 8
29	Balsár	5,505 13 2	4,449 10 10	18 14 0	505 15 8	73 5 6
30	Bánsda	Supported by Native State.				
31	Broach Civil Hospital	16,269 13 6	14,131 7 0	60 1 9	84 3 5	1,314 5 7
32	Anklesvar	1,578 13 8	662 0 0	44 3 2	546 2 0	....
33	Eláo	1,129 14 2	593 8 0	31 5 8	176 7 2	....
34	Hánsot	1,388 10 2	859 11 9	19 7 1	317 10 0	....
35	Jámbusar	4,789 12 6	648 0 0	43 13 9	377 8 0	....
36	Alíbág Civil Hospital	5,906 7 2	3,790 6 5	9 6	621 3 11	20 0 0
37	Pen	1,703 12 9	620 2 3	4 1 8	422 12 6	7 8 0
38	Mahád	1,256 14 9	1,011 10 6	22 5 0	....	13 1 0
39	Ratnagiri Civil Hospital	10,902 6 1	9,072 7 8	59 6 1	956 13 1	209 12 8
40	Dápoli do.	8,445 11 9	7,968 6 2	15 4 6	292 12 9	....
41	Vengurla do.	5,752 8 10	4,506 13 10	128 8 6	832 3 5	91 14 0
42	Sávantvádi do.	Supported by Native State.				
43	Kárwár do.	14,701 2 0	12,203 14 4	23 8 9	555 2 6	933 3 11
44	Kumta	5,910 10 4	4,406 2 8	44 9 0	376 5 4	255 6 3
45	Honavar	1,111 4 4	528 4 3	18 9 0	271 5 8	18 13 0
46	Aden European General Hospital ..	14,265 0 5	9,672 5 11	31 11 1	456 10 6	1,331 10 1
47	Aden Civil Hospital	15,362 6 4	6,566 0 0	19 5 0	638 10 4	3,302 10 0
48	Prince of Wales (Aden)	26,004 12 10	2,952 13 2	51 14 3	333 14 0	....
49	Muskat Civil Hospital	Statement not furnished.				
50	Bushire do.	9,197 7 5	8,400 0 0	71 4 0	558 3 5	....
51	Bassadore	2,779 15 9	2,466 0 0	5 2 0	224 3 10	....
	Total ..	7,15,036 12 0	3,21,805 6 7	3,857 7 5	35,271 1 2	87,551 13 5
	Poona Division.					
52	Sassoon General Hospital	40,261 5 9	27,544 11 8	1,102 13 5	2,869 11 0	6,676 11 9
53	Roman Catholic Orphanage School ..	1,281 10 6	1,080 0 0	....	105 12 10	....
54	Sásvad	1,305 10 7	878 5 4	43 7 3	471 1 10	10 5 3
55	Jejuri	1,762 15 6	619 2 8	30 8 1	182 2 0	180 1 4
56	Bárámati	1,146 1 4	466 12 0	57 3 8	....	126 8 8
57	Indápur	2,070 14 2	666 8 6	145 4 3	658 7 10	84 2 3
58	Sirur	2,300 2 4	458 15 2	14 6 0	161 14 0	35 0 0

b Includes Rs. 13,807-0-0 from paying patients and sale of unserviceable furniture remitted to Treasury.
d Includes Rs. 197-13-0 on account of hospital stoppages remitted to Treasury.
f Include Rs. 9-2-9 from sale of unserviceable stores remitted to Treasury.
g Include Rs. 32-12-0 from sale omedicines and stores remitted to Treasury.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878—continued.

| 4 | | |

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(2).—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals*

1	2	a			In	
No.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Balance on 1st January 1878.			From	
		Invested.	Floating.	Total.	As Salaries.	As Registers and Forms.
	Poona Division—continued.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
59	Junnar	....	62 1 7	62 1 7	....	..
60	Khed	....	391 9 5	391 9 5	....	..
61	Talegaon Dábháda	....	463 8 4	463 8 4	....	..
62	Talegaon Dhamdhera	....	414 8 4	414 8 4	....	..
63	Khán Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji	17,500 0 0	....	17,500 0 0	3,471 8 6	..
64	Ahmednagar Civil Hospital	....	....	....	11,016 8 2	..
65	Sangamner	....	....	....	....	..
66	Nevása	....	....	....	....	..
67	Shevgaon	....	....	....	....	..
68	Násik Civil Hospital	....	297 11 1	297 11 1	6,663 0 0	..
69	Málegaon	....	....	....	....	..
70	Yeola	....	1,301 10 11	1,301 10 11	....	..
71	Dindori	....	382 10 6	382 10 6	....	..
72	Sinnar	....	146 7 0	146 7 0	....	..
73	Satána	....	142 7 10	142 7 10	....	..
74	Peint	Supported by Native State.				
75	Dhulia Civil Hospital	....	....	....	7,012 8 11	..
76	Párola	....	515 11 11	515 11 11	....	..
77	Erandol	....	220 11 6	220 11 6	....	..
78	Chopra	....	1,657 15 0	1,657 15 0	....	..
79	Sundar Mulji (Jalgaon)	....	1,199 3 10	1,199 3 10	....	..
80	Nandurbúr	....	244 15 7	244 15 7	....	..
81	Shirpur	....	893 5 10	893 5 10	....	..
82	Bhadgaon	....	881 8 11	881 8 11	....	..
83	Sátára Civil Hospital	....	....	....	2,415 14 9	..
84	Mahábaleshvar	....	....	....	12,031 4 0	..
85	Wái	....	704 6 10	704 6 10	....	..
86	Karád	....	271 6 6	271 6 6	....	..
87	Islampur	....	....	....	....	..
88	Pusesavli	....	280 2 7	280 2 7	....	..
89	Mhasvad	....	322 15 6	322 15 6	....	..
90	Pátan	....	392 4 3	392 4 3	....	..
91	Tásgaon	....	108 14 4	108 14 4	....	..
92	Sholápur Civil Hospital	....	....	....	2,509 6 1	..
93	Sholápur	....	836 9 8	836 9 8	....	..
94	Pandharpur	....	....	....	....	..
95	Bársi	....	....	....	....	..
96	Karmála	....	1,348 2 8	1,348 2 8	....	..
97	Akalkot	Supported by Native State.				
98	Belgaum Civil Hospital	....	....	....	2,080 5 2	..
99	Belgaum	....	320 4 6	320 4 6	....	..
100	Gokák	....	697 2 11	697 2 11	....	..
101	Athni	....	2,201 10 5	2,201 10 5	....	..
102	Dhárwár Civil Hospital	....	....	....	15,303 5 1	..
103	Hubli	....	....	....	....	..
104	Gadag	....	....	....	....	..
105	Kaládgi Civil Hospital	....	....	....	6,128 2 2	..
106	Ilkal	....	....	....	....	..
107	Bágalkot	....	500 0 0	500 0 0	....	..
108	Bijápur	....	452 1 5	452 1 5	....	..
109	Mudebihál	....	....	....	Statement not furni	
110	Supa	....	321 15 6	321 15 6	....	..
111	Haliyal	....	731 7 2	731 7 2	....	..
112	Yellápur	....	282 12 3	282 12 3	....	..
113	Sirsi	....	544 1 4	544 1 4	....	..
114	Saundatti	....	102 0 4	102 0 4	....	..
115	Siddápur	....	227 11 10	227 11 10	....	..
116	Mundgod	....	....	....	462 7 2	..
117	Kolhápur Civil Hospital	Supported by Native State.				
118	Miraj					
119	Mudhol					
	Total	19,564 0 0	20,541 15 6	40,105 15 6	97,719 1 8	..

[1] Of th se Rs. 13,234-3-5 were contributed by Local Funds, Rs. 29,116-2-1 by Municipal Funds, and the

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878—continued.

3

COMM.

Government.					*c*	*d*	*e*	
							Subscriptions.	
As European Medicines.	For Diet of Police Cases.	Sale of Medicines.	Special Allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other Funds.	Interest on Invested Capital.	From Europeans.	From Natives.
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 12 5	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	572 11 3	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	531 9 9	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	460 15 6	....	....	....
....	..	..	7 14 0	3,479 6 6	228 7 9	700 0 0	....	....
834 13 0	..	..	798 1 8	12,649 6 10	400 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	560 0 0	560 0 0	830 8 3	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	800 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	834 0 0	834 0 0	834 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,081 0 0	7,807 15 8	....	....	....	....
63 15 8	..	..	450 0 0	450 0 0	677 5 11	....	....	....
....	..	..	725 0 0	725 0 0	1,025 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	325 0 0	325 0 0	404 8 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	375 0 0	375 0 0	603 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	450 0 0	450 0 0	114 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..					....	....
1,096 12 6	..	..	3,599 0 0	11,708 5 5	....	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	505 7 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	740 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	....	300 0 0	600 0 0
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	3,193 13 8	6,051 2 0	19 8 0	....	....	....
1,041 5 7	..	..	79 15 6	12,792 7 0	1,364 1 0	....	....	....
681 8 6	..	..	750 0 0	750 0 0	582 0 1	....	....	....
....	..	..	812 8 0	812 8 0	757 11 9	....	....	....
....	..	..	655 0 0	655 0 0	487 12 7	....	....	....
....	..	..	300 0 0	300 0 0	755 1 4	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 4 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	650 0 0	650 0 0	700 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	611 0 0	....	5 0 0	....
....	..	..	1,293 6 2	6,320 14 0	10 9 0	....	....	....
2,518 1 9	..	..	680 0 0	680 0 0	2,842 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	2,750 0 0	2,750 0 0	2,254 5 3	....	....	....
....	..	..	820 0 0	820 0 0	1,716 13 7	....	....	....
....	..	..	556 4 0	556 4 0	806 0 6	....	....	....
....								
2,377 5 10	..	..	2,841 15 8	7,299 10 8	....	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,475 0 0	1,475 0 0	790 10 2	....	....	....
....	..	..	860 0 0	860 0 0	....	....	....	14 0 0
....	..	..	625 0 0	625 0 0	1,192 13 3	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,299 1 1	19,135 10 3	....	....	....	....
2,583 4 1	..	..	2,197 0 0	2,197 0 0	1,565 8 11	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,640 0 0	1,640 0 0	2,234 8 7	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,011 1 1	7,259 3 7	....	....	....	....
120 0 4	..	..	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	3,061 3 5	....	....	....
....	..	..	800 0 0	800 0 0	1,200 0 0	....	....	24 0 0
....	..	..	550 0 0	550 0 0	....	....	....	....
....								
shed.	..	..	878 0 0	878 0 0	250 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	668 12 0	668 12 0	605 1 3	....	....	....
....	..	..	800 0 0	800 0 0	600 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,125 0 0	1,125 0 0	858 2 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	800 0 0	800 0 0	1,060 2 5	....	....	....
....	..	..	550 0 0	550 0 0	300 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	330 12 1	968 0 4	....	....	....	....
165 13 1								
14,458 8 2	..	..	62,157 12 8	1,74,335 1 6	44,170 15 11	745 11 0	305 0 0	667 11 0

remaining was on account of hospital stoppages and sale of unserviceable store and medicines.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(2.)—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals

1	2	3	4				
		Income—*continued.*	Expen				
		f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*d*	
No.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Total Income.	On Establishment.	On Bázár Medicines.	On European Medicines, whether from Government Stores or purchased.	On Diet.	
	Poona Division—continued.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
59	Junnar	1,071 14 0	696 0 0	44 0 0	259 0 0	.....	
60	Khed	1,464 4 8	520 7 4	38 13 3	249 9 1	.....	
61	Talegaon Dábháda	1,495 2 1	500 10 2	18 5 11	309 13 0	9 14 0	
62	Talegaon Dhamdhera	1,375 7 10	319 12 1	22 0 3	173 4 0	4 15 0	
63	Khán Bahádur Pestonji Sorabji	21,907 14 3	4,283 5 3	29 13 3	.....	7 14 0	
64	Ahmednagar Civil Hospital	13,049 6 10	11,016 8 2	40 10 4	834 13 0	635 13 0	
65	Sangamner	1,390 8 3	713 15 7	171 11 6	353 15 0	26 0 6	
66	Nevása	1,400 0 0	516 0 0	23 0 0	168 0 0	21 0 0	
67	Shevgaon	1,668 0 0	671 15 3	61 2 8	304 5 0	.....	
68	Násik Civil Hospital	8,105 10 9	5,835 4 5	121 10 3	75 15 8	346 5 9	
69	Málegaon	1,127 5 11	648 0 0	52 10 1	198 7 0	.....	
70	Yeola	3,051 10 11	732 0 0	16 0 0	105 0 0	.....	
71	Dindori	1,112 2 6	372 0 0	18 6 4	175 13 4	.....	
72	Sinnar	1,124 7 0	631 2 8	39 2 2	210 13 8	.....	
73	Satána	706 7 10	264 0 0	07 4 11	.....	3 15 0	
74	Peint	Supported by Native State.					
75	Dhulia Civil Hospital	11,708 5 5	7,012 8 11	43 1 8	1,096 12 6	2,481 7 2	
76	Párola	1,521 2 11	603 4 3	77 7 4	516 4 2	5 7 0	
77	Erandol	1,420 11 6	544 0 2	28 5 8	217 1 0	18 2 0	
78	Chopra	2,997 15 0	601 7 11	7 3 6	32 11 0	27 15 0	
79	Sundar Mulji (Jalgaon)	5,299 3 10	2,845 6 9	28 7 6	581 14 0	41 8 0	
80	Nandurbár	1,444 15 7	609 10 3	26 15 0	138 15 0	.....	
81	Shirpur	2,093 5 10	669 7 0	15 2 6	258 12 8	5 2 0	
82	Bhadgaon	2,081 8 11	669 9 10	36 8 9	165 15 0	.....	
83	Sátára Civil Hospital	6,670 10 0	2,415 14 9	42 4 0	1,041 5 7	2,259 14 11	
84	Mahábaleshvar do.	14,156 8 0	13,141 9 4	.....	908 4 8	.....	
85	Wái	2,036 6 11	810 1 11	154 7 9	145 10 6	5 8 6	
86	Karád	1,841 10 3	733 0 9	177 14 9	411 5 2	30 0 6	
87	Islámpur	1,142 12 7	453 0 0	68 0 2	360 11 0	4 4 10	
88	Pusesávli	1,335 3 11	440 0 0	.....	232 8 0	.....	
89	Mhasvad	1,323 3 6	482 14 1	24 2 7	88 14 0	92 7 9	
90	Páran	1,742 4 3	534 2 0	32 5 0	270 15 0	14 10 0	
91	Tásgaon	1,324 14 4	347 0 0	10 10 9	264 6 0	46 2 8	
92	Sholápur Civil Hospital	6,331 7 0	2,509 6 1	65 0 0	2,518 1 9	699 0 3	
93	Sholápur	4,358 9 8	1,351 11 2	58 1 9	123 8 6	478 8 5	
94	Pandharpur	5,004 5 3	4,056 12 7	17 13 6	475 14 0	129 6 7	
95	Bársi	2,536 13 7	1,164 0 2	86 6 7	1,121 1 0	91 11 8	
96	Karmála	2,710 7 2	661 8 4	20 8 3	234 13 0	16 11 9	
97	Akalkot	Supported by Native State.					
98	Belgaum Civil Hospital	7,299 10 8	2,080 5 2	480 10 3	2,377 5 10	1,801 12 10	
99	Belgaum	2,585 14 8	873 0 2	89 5 7	548 12 0	134 3 10	
100	Gokák	1,571 2 11	868 13 2	117 11 2	13 0 0	88 10 11	
101	Athni	4,019 7 8	999 8 0	59 8 4	517 3 0	50 6 9	
102	Dhárwár Civil Hospital	19,185 10 3	15,303 5 1	104 13 0	2,583 4 1	647 7 5	
103	Hubli	3,762 8 11	2,075 8 7	79 13 5	543 9 6	90 0 0	
104	Gadag	3,874 8 7	2,697 14 7	40 1 3	433 0 0	86 2 6	
105	Kaládgi Civil Hospital	7,259 3 7	6,128 2 2	9 7 3	120 0 4	576 6 4	
106	Ilkal	4,361 3 5	2,632 14 4	204 8 3	551 15 11	327 6 0	
107	Bágalkot	2,524 0 0	1,130 0 0	241 6 1	318 8 0	68 10 10	
108	Bijapur	1,002 1 5	640 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
109	Mudebihál	Statement not furnished.					
110	Supa	1,449 15 6	408 1 10	28 10 11	281 14 0	14 1 11	
111	Haliyál	2,005 4 5	849 15 6	22 13 2	118 12 0	71 12 2	
112	Yellápur	1,682 12 3	721 9 7	12 13 0	167 12 6	63 4 0	
113	Sirsi	2,527 3 4	936 11 4	45 1 3	.....	151 2 1	
114	Saundatti	1,962 2 9	820 8 2	35 2 6	187 3 0	.....	
115	Siddápur	1,077 11 10	453 13 5	17 10 11	284 1 0	86 12 0	
116	Mundgod	968 0 4	462 7 2	39 6 2	165 13 1	108 8 0	
117	Kolhápur Civil Hospital	Supported by Native State.					
118	Miraj						
119	Mudhol						
	Total	2,60,330 6 11	1,41,734 10 9	5,207 9 1	28,280 12 0	18,666 1 3	

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878—continued.

DITURE.				5	6	7
e	*f*	*g*	*h*			
On Miscellaneous Charges.	On Buildings or Repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 31st December 1878.	Average Cost of each Diet.	Percentage of total Cost paid by Government.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
67 3 0	5 11 0	....	1,071 14 0	....	....	46·6
154 0 2	339 11 0	....	1,302 6 10	161 11 10	....	38·1
197 8 3	8 0 9	....	1,044 4 1	540 14 0	0 2 0	47·8
138 14 3	63 0 0	100 0 0	821 13 7	553 10 3	0 2 7	60·8
86 13 9	....	....	4,407 14 3	17,500 0 0	0 2 0	78·9
121 10 4	....	....	13,049 6 10	...1	0 3 0	96·9
66 0 5	58 13 3	....	1,390 8 3	. ..	0 1 11	40·2
107 0 0	350 0 0	....	1,185 0 0	215 0 0	0 1 2	56·3
68 0 2	22 0 0	....	1,127 7 1	540 8 11	....	74·0
184 14 10	260 0 0	....	6,824 2 11	1,281 7 10	0 2 0	114·4
180 14 4	47 6 6	....	1,127 5 11	.... .	...	39·9
168 12 10	...	....	1,016 12 10	2,034 14 1	....	71·2
148 10 2	44 0 0	....	758 13 10	353 4 8	....	42·8
150 13 0	....	....	1,031 15 6	92 7 6	...	36·3
232 2 6	....		567 6 4	139 1 6	0 3 0	79·3
629 2 11	....	....	11,263 1 2	445 4 3	0 3 2	103·9
153 8 3	....	....	1,415 15 0	105 3 11	0 1 3	35·3
160 13 11	42 0 0	....	1,010 6 9	410 4 9	0 2 0	59·4
96 3 11	14 0 0	....	779 9 4	2,218 5 8	0 2 4	76·9
275 12 9	576 5 8	....	4,349 6 8	949 13 2	0 2 0	45·9
162 14 0	....	....	938 6 3	506 9 4	....	63·9
140 0 1	39 0 9	....	1,127 9 0	965 12 10	0 2 0	53·2
211 6 11	51 13 6	....	1,135 6 0	946 2 11	....	67·8
551 2 9	360 0 0	....	6,670 10 0	....	0 4 3	99·5
106 10 0	....	....	14,156 8 0	....	...	90·3
161 15 4	54 4 1	....	1,332 0 1	704 6 10	0 1 9	56·3
186 2 7	111 15 3	....	1,650 7 0	191 3 3	0 3 0	49·2
105 9 1	151 3 6	....	1,142 12 7	....	0 2 10	57·3
364 4 6	75 6 3	....	1,112 2 9	223 1 2	...	26·9
80 8 3	54 14 9	....	823 13 5	499 6 1	0 2 6	60·7
167 2 7	....	....	1,019 2 7	723 1 8	0 2 0	63·7
308 1 4	16 1 4	....	1,052 5 8	272 8 8	0 2 9	57·0
520 14 11	19 0 0	....	6,331 7 0	....	0 3 9	99·8
215 14 0	75 11 7	....	2,303 7 5	2,055 2 3	0 3 5	29·5
324 6 7	....	....	5,004 5 3	...	0 2 7	54·9
65 12 7	7 13 7	....	2,536 13 7	....	0 2 3	32·2
89 11 7	46 14 8	....	1,069 14 7	1,640 8 7	0 1 8	51·9
559 8 7	....	....	7,299 10 8	....	0 3 1	100·0
65 2 11	222 8 0	....	1,933 0 6	652 14 2	0 2 1	76·3
83 14 1	15 2 6	....	1,137 3 10	433 15 1	0 3 9	75·6
73 1 4	....	....	1,699 11 5	2,319 12 3	0 2 7	36·7
546 12 8	....	....	19,185 10 3	....	0 1 6	100·0
589 3 1	384 1 4	....	3,762 8 11	....	0 1 11	58·3
186 5 8	431 0 7	....	3,874 8 7	...	0 2 10	42·3
425 3 6	....	....	7,259 3 7	....	0 4 1	100·0
94 1 0	....	....	3,810 13 6	550 5 11	0 4 4	34·1
127 14 8	....	....	1,876 7 7	647 8 5	0 2 9	42·6
240 10 3	....	....	880 10 3	121 7 2	....	62·4
	24 4 0	....	818 7 1	631 8 5	0 2 0	107·2
61 6 5	48 1 0	....	1,168 9 11	846 10 6	0 1 3	57·7
47 4 1	....	....	1,150 0 6	532 11 9	0 2 0	....
184 9 5	58 6 2	....	1,481 15 6	1,045 3 10	0 1 5	75·9
290 10 8	....	....	1,131 4 0	830 14 9	....	70·7
88 6 4	....	....	891 12 1	185 15 9	0 1 6	56·0
99 6 9	....	....	968 0 4	....	0 2 2	100·0
102 2 11						
14,096 0 7	4,441 3 8	908 12 1	2,13,335 10 5	46,994 12 6	0 2 7	82·1

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(2.)—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals

1	2	In											
		a											
No.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Balance on 1st January 1878.								From			
		Invested.			Floating.			Total.			As Salaries.		As Registers and Forms.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	Northern Division.												
120	Hutheesing and Premabhai Civil Hospital	....			....			....			15,535	4	6
121	Gogha Civil Hospital	....			....			....			4,855	0	0
122	Raipur	....			....			....			....		
123	Sánand	....			95	13	8	95	13	8	....		
124	Viramgám	....			1,390	1	0	1,390	1	0	....		
125	Dholka	....			....			....			....		
126	Dhandhuka	....			308	4	3	308	4	3	....		
127	Dholera	....			....			....			....		
128	Parántij	....			....			....			....		
129	Bechardas (Ahmedabad)	16,500	0	0	....			16,500	0	0	4,365	4	5
130	Khárágho da	....			....			....			803	12	3
131	Sádra Civil Hospital	2,000	0	0	215	3	5	2,215	3	5	2,530	10	8
132	Kaira do.	....			....			....			10,369	1	5
133	Mehmadabad	....			600	12	2	600	12	2	....		
134	Nadiád	....			590	1	6	590	1	6	....		
135	Borsad	....			....			....			....		
136	Mahudha	....			....			....			....		
137	Dakor	....			1,222	8	3	1,222	8	3	....		
138	Kapadvanj	....			644	8	10	644	8	10	....		
139	Dohad Civil Hospital	....			....			....			7,711	13	10
140	Godhra	....			....			....			....		
141	Rájkot Civil Hospital	....			....			....			13,464	13	11
142	Bhuj do.	Supported by Native State.											
143	Mándvi												
144	Anjár												
145	Dorabji Pestonji (Mhow)	18,165	15	2	1,391	1	9	19,557	0	11	....		
	Total	36,665	15	2	6,458	6	10	43,124	6	0	59,095	13	0
	Sind Division.												
146	Kurrachee Civil Hospital	....			....			....			14,706	10	0
147	Kotri do.	....			142	4	7	142	4	7	8,266	6	2
148	Kurrachee Bandar Road	....			....			....			....		
149	Kurrachee Sayari	....			....			....			....		
150	Kurrachee Sadar Bázár	....			....			....			....		
151	Tatta	1,500	0	0	806	5	3	2,306	5	3	....		
152	Keti Bandar	....			840	3	10	840	3	10	....		
153	Jerruck	667	4	4	....			667	4	4	....		
154	Mirpur Batoro	....			1,102	5	6	1,102	5	6	....		
155	Sehwan	....			417	5	11	417	5	11	....		
156	Tháno Bula Khan	....			....			....			578	4	0
157	Manora	....			9	8	0	9	8	0	1,644	0	0
158	Hyderabad Civil Hospital	....			....			....			8,818	7	2
159	Tando Alahyar	....			1,096	11	4	1,096	11	4	....		
160	Tando Muhammad Khán	....			99	6	9	99	6	9	....		
161	Hala	....			342	11	0	342	11	0	....		
162	Thárushá	....			304	4	9	304	4	9	....		
163	Tando Adam	....			97	11	7	97	11	7	....		
164	Mirpur Khás	....			5	0	11	5	0	11	....		
165	Tando Bágo	14,000	0	0	....			14,000	0	0	....		
166	Umarkot	....			....			....			....		
167	Khipra	....			....			....			....		
168	Mitti	....			....			....			....		
169	Nagar Párkar	....			....			....			....		
170	Shikárpur Civil Hospital	....			....			....			5,803	10	6
171	Sukkur do.	....			....			....			4,557	0	0
172	Shikárpur	....			....			....			....		
173	Sukkur	....			....			....			581	10	6
174	Rohri	....			117	4	8	117	4	8	....		
175	Lárkhána	....			592	10	10	592	10	10	....		
176	Mehar	....			457	8	0	457	8	0	....		
177	Jacobabad	....			59	7	5	59	7	5	2,403	0	6
	Total	16,167	4	4	6,490	14	4	22,658	2	8	47,359	0	10
	Grand Total	2,52,397	8	6	52,119	7	8	3,04,516	11	1	4,58,500	14	10

m Of these Rs. 6,779-1-11 were contributed by Local Funds, Rs. 7,990-2-2 by Municipal
n Of these Rs. 6,174-10-0 were contributed by Local Funds, Rs. 20,291-6-5 by Municipal
p Of these Rs. 39,909-1-8 were contributed by Local Funds, Rs. 1,10,071-9-8 by Municipal

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878—continued.

3

COMR.

b					*c*	*d*	*e*	
Government.							Subscriptions.	
As European Medicines.	For Diet of Police Cases.	Sale of Medicines.	Special Allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other Funds.	Interest on invested capital.	From Europeans.	From Natives.
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
58 12 11	..	..	10,476 2 3	26,070 3 8	412 15 3	....	....	....
456 7 1	..	..	283 13 3	5,595 4 4	120 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	693 12 0	693 12 0	2,069 5 11	....	....	....
....	..	..	666 4 0	666 4 0	654 15 5	....	....	....
....	..	..	825 0 0	825 0 0	7 9 7	....	....	....
....	..	..	940 0 0	940 0 0	1,108 11 5	....	....	....
....	..	..	816 4 0	816 4 0	601 2 6	....	....	....
....	..	..	843 12 0	843 12 0	606 8 6	....	....	....
....	..	..	621 4 0	621 4 0	656 5 7	....	....	....
....	..	..	59 9 4	4,424 13 9	527 4 3	660 0 0	....	....
135 5 10	..	..	238 7 2	1,237 9 3	1 1 2	....	....	....
438 8 5	..	..	166 14 10	3,136 1 11	379 8 3	77 8 0	....	10 0 0
979 4 4	..	..	1,228 1 0	12,576 6 9	16 13 2	....	....	....
....	..	..	580 0 0	580 0 0	1,017 2 2	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,040 0 0	1,040 0 0	1,397 4 5	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,081 4 0	1,081 4 0	847 12 9	....	....	....
....	..	..	853 12 0	853 12 0	650 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	960 0 0	960 0 0	412 1 4	....	....	....
....	..	..	740 0 0	740 0 0	1,615 0 11	....	....	....
948 3 5	..	..	299 0 0	8,959 1 3	1,185 15 2	....	....	....
....	..	..	2,158 11 6	2,158 11 6	2,180 9 7	....	....	....
858 11 5	..	..	5,447 0 7	19,765 9 11	17 1 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	....	....	1,212 8 0	812 14 3	1,395 12 0	786 12 0
3,870 5 5	..	..	31,018 15 11	94,585 2 4	*m*17,707 12 4	1,550 6 3	1,395 12 0	796 12 0
797 2 8	..	..	2,465 15 5	17,969 12 1	142 12 8	....	....	....
....	..	..	....	8,266 6 2	1,200 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,514 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	946 2 5	....	....	....
....	..	..	579 0 0	579 0 0	1,326 11 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,750 0 0	1,750 0 0	1,652 9 2	45 0 0	....	....
....	..	..	750 0 0	750 0 0	480 7 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	900 0 0	900 0 0	143 15 6	15 0 0	....	....
....	..	..	775 0 0	775 0 0	1,112 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	2,052 8 0	2,052 8 0	804 9 0	....	....	....
103 7 8	..	..	232 1 2	913 12 5	....	....	....	....
....	..	..	23 10 6	1,667 10 6	....	....	....	....
1,075 10 11	..	..	779 9 3	10,673 11 4	1,733 6 11	....	....	356 8 0
....	..	..	2,640 0 0	2,640 0 0	1,022 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	750 0 0	750 0 0	511 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	575 0 0	575 0 0	607 13 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	725 0 0	725 0 0	834 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	186 0 0	186 0 0	719 7 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	....	....	442 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	676 12 7	676 12 7	188 6 3	430 0 0	....	....
....	..	..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	346 9 10	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	404 6 5	....	....	....
....	..	..	617 10 5	617 10 5	767 8 4	....	....	....
....	..	..	439 12 5	439 12 5	921 1 6	....	....	....
1,230 7 4	..	..	626 14 4	7,661 0 2	13 15 3	....	....	....
572 11 7	..	..	370 0 0	5,499 11 7	142 1 9	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,559 8 10	1,559 8 10	1,181 5 2	....	....	....
....	..	..	....	581 10 6	5,150 13 11	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,090 0 0	1,090 0 0	1,000 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	900 0 0	900 0 0	1,797 8 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	750 0 0	750 0 0	486 0 0	....	....	....
645 14 11	34 8 0	..	747 0 4	3,880 7 9	336 0 0	....	....	....
4,425 6 8	34 8 0	..	27,161 7 3	78,980 6 9	*n*27,988 10 1	490 0 0	....	356 8 0
44,538 10 10	34 8 0	..	*p*2,68,963 4 2	7,72,087 5 10	1,73,073 15 9	11,806 8 7	1,700 12 0	1,866 1 0

Funds, and the remaining was on account of hospital stoppag s and sale of unserviceable store and medicines.
Funds, and the remaining was on account of hospital stoppages and sale of unserviceable store and medicines.
Funds, and the remaining was on account of hospital stoppag and sale of unserviceable store and medicines.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(2.)—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals*

1	2	3	4			
		Income—*continued.*	Expen			
		f	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*
No.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Total Income.	On Establishment	On Bázár Medicines.	On European Medicines, whether from Government Stores or purchased.	On Diet.
	Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
120	Hutheesing and Premábhai Civil Hospital	26,483 2 11	15,535 4 6	1,507 0 2	58 12 11	7,920 14 1
121	Gogha Civil Hospital	5,715 4 4	4,975 0 0	183 5 3	456 7 1	40 8 0
122	Rájpur	2,763 1 11	1,010 7 2	297 2 3	1,017 4 6	13 2 0
123	Sánand	1,417 1 1	587 12 0	148 7 2	400 2 0	19 4 0
124	Viramgám	2,222 10 7	920 2 1	41 13 3	306 8 0	107 7 4
125	Dholka	2,048 11 5	788 3 10	58 7 0	643 14 0	219 8 3
126	Dhandhuka	1,725 10 9	701 0 0	17 10 0	118 11 7	71 1 4
127	Dholera	1,460 4 6	870 3 9	78 10 8	50 8 6	0 6 0
128	Paránt ij	1,277 9 7	673 5 11	51 13 10	228 9 0	89 10 9
129	Bechardas (Ahmedabad)	22,112 2 0	4,587 4 5	152 1 1	315 0 5	373 0 0
130	Khárághoda	1,238 10 5	863 12 3	15 12 7	135 5 10	....
131	Sádra Civil Hospital	5,818 5 7	2,530 10 8	15 9 0	463 8 5	48 0 0
132	Kaira do.	12,593 3 11	10,369 1 5	112 9 7	979 4 4	767 10 6
133	Mehmadabad	2,197 14 4	802 15 6	131 9 2	509 12 0	5 8 7
134	Nadiád	3,027 5 11	1,298 12 11	171 3 1	580 12 0	70 13 0
135	Borsad	1,929 0 9	627 2 0	136 0 7	21 13 0	43 8 5
136	Mahudha	1,503 12 0	604 8 6	23 2 6	248 15 11	....
137	Dakor	2,594 9 7	991 1 1	57 13 0	....	149 7 0
138	Kapadvanj	2,999 9 9	1,004 5 11	60 7 3	289 1 0	53 12 4
139	Dohad Civil Hospital	10,145 0 5	7,879 18 10	103 6 8	948 3 5	476 11 0
140	Godhra	4,339 5 1	2,866 5 5	135 8 8	725 0 2	181 7 7
141	Rájkot Civil Hospital	19,782 10 11	13,464 13 11	72 7 8	853 11 5	3,715 3 5
142	Bhúj do.	Supported by Native State.				
143	Mandvi					
144	Anjar					
145	Dorabji Pestonji (Mhow)	23,764 15 2	1,500 0 6	44 0 8	360 3 5	941 0 0
	Total	1,59,160 2 11	75,452 3 7	3,675 12 1	9,711 3 11	15,247 15 7
	Sind Division.					
146	Kurrachee Civil Hospital	18,112 8 9	14,706 10 0	109 7 10	0 2 8	864 2 3
147	Kótri do.	9,608 10 9	8,266 6 2	149 14 4	....	260 14 0
148	Kurrachee Bandar Road	2,614 0 0	1,473 13 0	44 8 0	570 12 0	....
149	Kurrachee Sayari	1,446 2 5	904 9 2	88 12 6	345 2 3	....
150	Kurrachee Sadar Bazar	1,905 11 0	1,046 1 0	62 13 0	417 9 0	....
151	Tatta	5,753 14 5	2,585 2 3	78 0 4	362 3 0	35 1 0
152	Ketí Bandar	2,070 10 10	721 13 10	15 5 10	229 2 0	8 4 6
153	Jerruck	1,726 3 10	888 10 0	5 4 6	....	24 14 0
154	Mirpur Batoro	2,989 5 6	974 6 4	35 7 1	247 6 4	12 0 6
155	Sehwan	3,274 6 11	2,130 13 11	48 6 6	240 6 0	102 3 6
156	Tháno Bulákhán	913 12 5	578 4 0	69 4 5	108 7 3	8 14 0
157	Manora	1,677 2 6	1,644 0 0	1 14 6	....	....
158	Hyderabad Civil Hospital	12,407 2 3	8,818 7 2	146 4 0	1,075 10 11	2,037 8 9
159	Tando Alahyar	4,758 11 4	2,746 10 7	113 11 3	309 11 0	64 14 0
160	Tando Muhammad Khán	1,716 14 9	1,236 0 0	....	120 10 0	4 6 0
161	Hálá	1,525 8 0	804 0 0	73 9 3	20 0 0	11 0 0
162	Thárushá	1,863 4 9	1,325 0 0	17 2 10	125 0 0	25 0 6
163	Tando Adam	1,003 2 7	320 0 0	47 4 6	489 12 0	44 8 0
164	Mirpur Khas	647 0 11	308 11 3	26 6 6	56 15 6	....
165	Tando Bágo	15,295 2 10	701 3 4	21 0 6	279 15 0	16 8 0
166	Umarkot	2,346 9 10	1,770 3 3	102 10 4	293 11 6	85 0 0
167	Khipra	1,064 6 5	876 3 5	54 13 0	....	3 10 0
168	Mitti	1,385 2 9	1,056 9 9	142 4 4	105 9 8	64 1 0
169	Nagar Párkar	1,360 13 11	1003 0 5	140 1 1	266 2 7	30 0 10
170	Shikárpur Civil Hospital	7,674 15 5	5,803 10 6	86 11 11	1,230 7 4	241 14 9
171	Sukkur do.	5,641 13 4	4,557 0 0	28 0 0	572 11 7	262 0 0
172	Shikárpur	2,740 14 0	2,095 6 7	174 12 1	240 9 0	97 11 3
173	Sukkur	5,732 8 5	2,571 14 1	401 10 1	605 4 0	1,688 3 4
174	Rohri	2,207 4 8	1,279 14 0	42 15 9	31 8 0	118 10 0
175	Lárkhána	3,290 2 10	1,500 0 0	55 8 3	806 0 0	54 12 0
176	Mehar	1,603 8 0	1,134 4 8	24 3 6	212 6 0	35 8 0
177	Jacobabad	4,225 15 2	2,739 0 6	83 4 3	645 14 11	507 4 0
	Total	1,30,473 11 6	78,476 13 2	2,440 13 9	10,701 1 6	6,706 14 2
	Grand Total	12,65,001 1 4	6,17,469 2 1	15,181 6 4	83,964 2 7	1,28,172 12 5

o Includes Rs. 14,410-12-11 on account of hospital stoppages, sale

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*concluded.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878—concluded.

DITURE.				5	6	7
e	*f*	*g*	*h*			
On Miscellaneous Charges.	On Buildings and Repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.	Balance in hand on 31st December 1878.	Average Cost of each Diet.	Percentage of total Cost paid by Government.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,002 15 6	4,158 3 9	....	26,483 2 11	....	0 3 2	39·5
60 0 0	....	....	5,715 4 4	....	0 2 0	97·9
330 2 8	94 15 9	....	2,763 1 11	....	0 3 0	25·1
252 1 7	....	....	1,407 10 9	9 6 4	0 2 4	47·2
197 8 5	59 9 0	....	1,332 11 1	589 15 6	0 3 8	50·5
167 3 8	57 8 4	....	1,934 13 1	113 14 4	0 3 0	48·5
272 5 9	....	....	1,120 12 8	604 14 1	0 3 0	72·7
204 8 5	255 15 2	....	1,460 4 6	....	0 3 0	57 8
234 2 1	....	....	1,277 9 7	....	0 4 4	48·5
59 9 4	125 2 9	....	5,612 2 0	16,500 0 0	0 3 0	78·8
223 11 9	....	....	1,238 10 5	....	....	99·9
151 5 10	362 11 3	....	3,571 13 2	2,246 8 5	0 2 0	87·7
364 10 1	....	....	12,593 8 11	....	0 2 10	99·8
223 12 3	73 11 2	....	1,747 4 8	450 9 8	0 2 3	38·1
483 11 9	49 11 4	....	2,655 0 1	372 5 10	0 2 10	99·1
403 5 4	22 0 0	....	1,253 13 4	675 3 5	0 4 0	80·2
173 6 11	22 10 8	....	1,072 12 6	430 15 6	....	79·5
158 12 4	136 13 7	....	1,493 15 0	1,100 10 7	0 2 9	64·2
205 7 2	158 3 0	398 0 0	2,169 4 8	830 5 1	0 2 0	35·0
642 1 1	94 12 5	....	10,145 0 5	....	0 2 11	88·3
399 1 4	32 2 11	....	4,339 5 1	....	0 2 4	49·7
1,204 12 0	471 10 6	....	19,782 10 11	....	0 4 1	99·9
120 12 6	22 15 6	....	2,989 0 7	20,775 14 7	0 3 6	....
7,475 7 4	2,498 13 1	398 0 0	1,14,469 7 7	44,700 11 4	0 3 0	83·1
850 2 11	784 15 1	....	18,112 8 9	....	E. 0 8 0 N. 0 2 0	99·0
62 11 0	....	....	8,739 13 6	868 13 3	0 2 6	94·6
85 9 0	61 1 6	378 9 6	2,614 0 0	....	....	44·2
72 0 6	35 10 0	....	1,446 2 5	....	....	34·5
36 13 0	202 7 0	....	1,905 11 0	....	....	30·4
89 6 6	341 0 0	1,545 0 0	5,035 13 1	718 1 4	0 2 2	50·1
111 11 6	35 0 0	520 0 0	1,641 5 8	429 5 2	0 2 6	66·9
81 2 7	108 7 10	....	1,108 6 11	617 12 11	0 2 0	81·2
99 7 7	206 8 0	....	1,575 3 10	1,414 1 8	0 1 6	49·1
137 6 1	156 2 5	....	2,824 6 5	450 0 6	0 2 0	72·6
69 9 9	84 5 0	....	913 12 5	....	0 2 2	100·0
31 4 0	....	....	1,677 2 6	....	....	100·0
143 14 6	185 4 11	....	12,407 2 8	....	0 2 7	100·0
18 10 0	....	....	3,253 8 10	1,505 2 6	0 1 8	81·1
78 13 3	62 6 0	....	1,502 3 3	214 11 6	0 2 0	49·9
79 7 0	61 9 0	....	1,049 3 9	476 4 3	0 2 0	54·7
64 15 2	47 0 0	....	1,604 2 6	259 2 3	0 2 0	45·2
35 9 3	....	....	937 1 9	66 0 10	0 2 0	19·3
42 14 0	....	....	434 15 3	12 1 8	....	....
104 6 10	....	....	1,123 1 3	14,172 1 2	0 2 0	60·2
95 0 9	....	....	2,346 9 10	....	0 2 0	85·2
49 12 0	80 0 0	....	1,064 6 5	....	0 2 0	56·3
16 10 0	....	....	1,385 2 9	....	0 2 0	44·6
15 1 0	6 8 0	....	1,360 13 11	....	0 2 6	32·3
62 2 11	300 0 0	....	7,674 15 5	....	0 2 0	100·0
80 0 0	142 1 9	....	5,641 13 4	....	0 2 0	99·7
203 8 9	28 14 4	....	2,740 14 0	....	0 2 0	56·9
332 3 6	133 5 5	....	5,732 8 5	....	0 2 7	10·1
85 11 5	159 11 5	....	1,716 6 7	490 14 1	0 2 0	63·5
218 13 6	76 0 0	....	2,711 1 9	579 1 1	0 2 0	33·1
94 7 0	42 0 0	....	1,542 13 2	150 10 10	0 2 0	48·6
191 0 1	....	....	4,166 7 9	59 7 5	0 2 0	91·9
3,790 5 4	3,430 5 8	2,443 9 6	1,07,989 15 1	22,483 12 5	0 3 8	75·6
70,452 11 7	24,059 15 0	4,941 16 5	9,44,242 1 5	3,20,758 15 11	0 3 8	88·4

of unserviceable stores and medicines remitted to Treasury.

C.—LUNATIC

(1.)—Statement showing the Admissions, Discharges, &c., &c., of as compared with those of

1	2	3	4	5	6																				
					Discharged.																				
					A			B						C			D								
					Cured.			Transferred to Friends.						Otherwise.			Total.								
								Improved.			Not improved.														
Year.	Remained on 1st January 1878.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total of Population.															
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Kolába .. .. 1877 ..	227	54	281	135	20	155	5	5	10	367	79	446	35	1	45	65	7	72	33	5	38	..	..	..	133	22	155
1878 ..	218	54	272	124	22	146	8	2	10	350	78	428	18	4	22	91	11	102	7	1	8	..	..	..	116	16	132
Poona .. .. 1877 ..	46	17	63	37	3	40	1	..	1	84	20	104	17	3	20	5	..	5	..	..	..	6	1	7	28	4	32
1878 ..	51	15	66	14	2	16	1	..	1	66	17	83	12	..	12	6	..	6	3	..	3	..	..	..	21	..	21
Dhárwár .. 1877 ..	18	6	24	5	1	6	..	..	..	23	7	30	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
1878 ..	11	6	17	4	2	6	..	..	..	15	8	23	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Ahmedabad .. 1877 ..	89	19	108	8	4	12	2	..	2	99	23	122	3	2	5	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	7	2	9
1878 ..	89	15	104	18	4	22	2	1	3	109	20	129	13	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	..	1	14	2	16
Hyderabad .. 1877 ..	89	17	106	55	6	61	..	..	..	144	23	167	24	3	27	11	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	7	42
1878 ..	99	15	114	42	10	52	..	..	..	141	25	166	19	2	21	13	3	16	..	..	..	†1	..	1	33	5	38
Total for each year .. 1877 ..	469	113	582	240	34	274	8	5	13	717	152	869	81	18	99	82	11	93	35	5	40	7	1	8	205	35	240
1878 ..	468	105	573	202	40	242	11	3	14	681	148	829	63	8	71	110	14	124	10	1	11	2	..	2	185	23	208

C.—LUNATIC

(2.)—Return of Criminal Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay

1	2			3			4		
Year.	Remaining on 1st January 1878.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Kolába ... ... 1877 ...	46	3	49	12	...	12	....	...	...
1878 ...	49	2	51	11	...	11	2	...	2
Poona ... ... 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1878 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár ... 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad ... 1877 ...	19	1	20	2	1	3	...	...	...
1878 ...	19	1	20	2	...	2	...	...	...
Hyderabad ... 1877 ...	15	...	15	6	...	6	...	...	...
1878 ...	16	...	16	7	2	9	...	...	...
Total for each year ... 1877 ...	80	4	84	20	2	22	...	...	...
1878 ...	84	3	87	20	2	22	2	...	2

ASYLUMS.

Lunatics in the Asylums in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878, the previous year 1877.

7			8			9			10			11												Remarks.
												Percentage to												
												Daily Average Strength.						Admissions.						
												A			B			C			D			
Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1878.			Daily Average Strength.			Daily Average Sick.			Cured.			Died.			Cured.			Died.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
16	3	19	218	54	272	232·2	55·8	288·0	26·6	8·3	34·9	15·1	17·0	15·6	6·8	5·4	6·6	25·0	40·0	27·2	11·4	12·9	11·5	
12	4	16	222	58	280	230·9	58·1	289·0	9·6	4·3	13·9	7·8	6·9	7·6	5·2	6·9	5·5	13·6	16·6	14·1	9·1	16·6	10·2	
5	1	6	51	15	66	49·5	17·3	66·8	1·0	1·0	2·0	34·3	17·3	29·8	10·1	5·7	8·9	44·7	100·0	48·7	13·1	33·3	14·6	
7	1	8	38	16	54	44·0	16·0	60·0	2·0	1·0	3·0	27·2	..	20·0	15·9	6·2	13·3	80·0	..	75·0	46·6	50·0	47·0	
10	1	11	11	6	17	15·5	5·5	21·0	0·5	0·2	0·7	12·9	..	9·5	64·5	18·2	52·3	40·0	..	33·3	200·0	100·0	183·3	
2	..	2	12	8	20	11·6	7·2	18·8	1·0	..	1·0	8·6	..	5·3	17·2	..	10·6	25·0	..	16·6	50·0	..	33·3	
3	6	9	89	15	104	90·4	17·7	108·1	3·8	2·3	6 1	3·3	11·3	4·6	3·3	33·9	8·3	30·0	50·0	35·7	30·0	150·0	64·3	
3	..	3	92	18	110	91·7	16·7	108·4	4·7	1·4	6·1	14·2	12·0	13·8	3·3	..	2·8	65·0	40·0	60·0	15·0	..	12·0	* Transferred to Colába Asylum.
10	1	11	99	15	114	98·	17	115	16	2	18	24·6	17·6	23·4	10·2	5·8	9·5	43·6	50·0	44·2	18·1	16·6	18·0	
9	3	12	99	17	116	102·	16	118	18	1	19	18·6	12·5	17·8	8·8	18·7	10·1	45·2	20·0	40·3	21·4	30·0	23·0	
44	12	56	468	105	573	97·1	22·6	119·7	9·6	2·7	12·3	16·7	15·9	16·5	9·0	10·5	9·8	33·7	52·9	36·1	18·3	35·3	20·4	†Escaped.
33	8	41	463	117	580	96·0	22·8	118·8	7·1	1·5	8·6	18·1	7·0	11·9	6·8	7·0	6·9	31·2	20·0	29·3	16·3	20·0	16·9	

ASYLUMS—*concluded.*

Presidency during the year 1878, as compared with those of the previous year 1877.

5			6			7			8			9		
Total.			Discharged, transferred, &c.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1878.			Daily Average Strength.		
Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
58	3	61	8	1	9	1	...	1	49	2	51	47·8	2·2	50·0
62	2	64	7	...	7	3	...	3	52	2	54	50·9	2·0	52·9
...	1	1	...	1*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	2	23	1	...	1	1	1	2	19	1	20	19·3	1·5	20·8
21	1	22	3	...	3	...	...	...	18	1	19	17·5	1·0	18·5
21	...	21	5	...	5	...	...	...	16	...	16	16·0	...	16·0
23	2	25	2	1	3	3	...	3	18	1	19	16·0	0·7	16·7
100	6	106	14	2	16	2	1	3	84	3	87	27·7	1·3	29·0
106	5	111	12	1	13	6	...	6	88	4	92	28·1	1·2	29·3

* Remanded to Dhulia Jail—cured.

D.—VACCINATION.

(1.)—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Persons primarily Vaccinated and the Number of those Persons who were successfully Vaccinated in the Bombay Presidency in each of the undermentioned official years.

Establishment.	Persons Primarily Vaccinated.									
	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Years ended 31st March.									
	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
Government	280,148	261,554	245,625	229,514	79,022	73,398	3,446	3,012	3,208	2,867
Municipal	26,169	24,036	41,099	35,055	55,011	44,879	53,415	45,372	51,313	44,129
Local Fund	28,726	27,270	59,082	55,247	221,483	208,413	309,666	283,655	357,162	326,852
Cantonment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,103	999
Native State	112,937	105,219	133,977	123,991	152,213	142,039	180,314	163,891	188,788	171,657
Dispensary	9,882	8,405	9,241	7,894	13,792	11,998	16,685	14,652	18,560	16,403
Army .. European ..	907	907	960	960	1,090	1,080	1,517	1,517	1,122	1,122
Army .. Native ..	5,898	†	6,598	†	4,552	4,211	4,982	4,627	4,562	4,246
Total ..	464,667	427,391	496,582	452,661	527,153	486,018	570,025	516,726	625,818	568,275

Establishment.	Persons Primarily Vaccinated—*continued.*									
	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Years ended 31st March—*continued.*									
	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
Government	4,517	4,365	4,706	4,552	5,518	5,346	5,472	5,311	4,630	4,444
Municipal	54,810	51,162	59,392	55,698	61,671	58,300	50,250	46,355	42,211	39,129
Local Fund	377,558	361,689	375,202	364,503	394,775	382,211	340,998	326,670	304,420	292,640
Cantonment	969	906	1,018	965	827	771	845	804	872	846
Native State	209,689	195,729	224,730	211,316	242,391	226,402	246,773	228,333	188,447	174,757
Dispensary	19,393	17,463	19,954	18,156	19,996	18,486	20,201	17,904	17,887	16,233
Army .. European ..	728	728	825	825	1,973	1,973	1,313	1,313	494	458
Army .. Native ..	4,163	3,940	4,812	4,541	5,033	4,659	4,203	3,920	3,008	2,719
Total ..	671,817	635,982	690,639	660,556	732,184	698,148	670,055	630,590	561,969	531,221

Note.—Re-vaccinations are wholly excluded from this statement.

* The figures are included in those for the Native Army.
† The figures are not available.

D.—VACCINATION.

D.—VACCINA

(2.)—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination

No.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1872.	Average Population per square mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6		
	Northern Deccan Registration District.						
1	Khándesh	1,028,642	101·22	19	P. 14,256 R. 451	14,137 7	28,393 58
2	Násik	687,353	90·05	12	P. 7,305 R. 134	7,147 31	14,452 165
3	Ahmednagar	778,938	116·43	12	P. 8,534 R. 110	8,220 63	16,763 173
4	Poona	907,235	177·92	14	P. 8,560 R. 318	8,034 32	16,594 350
5	Sholápur	718,034	159·25	12	P. 6,105 R. 220	5,625 143	11,730 363
6	Native States—Dáng Territory	39,111	10·19	..	..	..	..
7	Native States—Peint State	47,033	48·99	1	..	339	1,374
8	Native States—Akalkot	81,068	162·79	1	735 684	591	1,275 217
9	Native States—Modnimb	13,773	154·30	..	P. 123 R. 2	94 ..	2
	Totals by Establishments in Northern Deccan Registration District.—Cantonement	28,450	7,112·50	1	P. 479 R. 157	893 10	872 167
	Municipal	269,104	3,129·12	9	P. 4,637 R. 286	4,100 47	8,737 333
	Local Fund	3,817,648	114·01	59	P. 39,644 R. 390	38,679 219	78,323 609
	Native State	180,985	83·58	2	P. 1,542 R. 2	1,324 ..	2,866 2
	Grand Total	4,296,187	110·27	71	P. 46,302 R. 835	44,496 276	90,798 1,111
	Southern Deccan Registration District.						
10	Sátára	1,061,002	220·86	14	P. 12,217 R. 333	11,588 10	23,805 343
11	Belgaum	938,750	204·43	12	P. 6,864 R. 114	6,609 52	13,473 166
12	Dhárwár	988,037	216·43	14	P. 6,787 R. 243	6,183 14	12,920 257
13	Kaládgi	816,037	143·29	12	P. 5,416 R. 252	5,073 83	10,489 335
14	Kolhápur State	802,691	288·95	11	P. 5,933 R. 55	5,719 19	11,652 74
15	Southern Maratha Jágirs.—Sángli	223,663	249·62	4	P. 1,136 R. 11	1,119 15	2,255 26
16	Jámkhandi	102,346	208·02	2	P. 767 R. 14	771 1	1,538 15
17	Miraj (Senior)	68,428	272·62	2	P. 488 R. 2	446 3	934 5
18	Miraj (Junior)	35,601	171·99	1	235	130	365
19	Kurundvád (Elder)	39,420	216·59	1	326	311	637
20	Kurundvád (Younger)	30,251	265·38	2	P. 129 R. 5	107 ..	236 5
21	Mudhol	58,921	162·76	1	299	253	552
22	Rámdurg	88,081	271·65	1	208	220	428
	Total	596,661	225·58	14	P. 3,588 R. 82	3,357 19	6,945 51

TION—*continued.*

in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878-79.

Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Total.	Primary Vaccinations.			Re-vaccinations		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
		Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary	Re-vaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
		Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all Ages.									
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,497	28,617	13,732	11,487	27,693	58	56	97·53	96·55	26·98	27,434	26·67	1,548	1·50
1,218	14,542	9,931	3,602	13,611	165	89	94·11	53·94	19·93	15,992	23·27	898	1·31
1,411	16,801	9,565	6,831	16,497	173	77	98·41	44·50	21·42	21,760	28·12	494	0·64
1,210	16,628	7,639	8,202	15,942	350	191	96·07	54·57	17·78	17,728	19·54	530	0·58
1,008	11,770	5,149	5,859	11,477	363	279	97·84	76·86	16·37	16,825	23·43	269	0·37
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,374	1,374	247	861	1,336	..	..	97·23	..	28·41	1,232	26·20	..	..
1,275	1,280	656	552	1,209	..	..	94·82	..	14·91	1,676	20·67	..	..
..	219	164	48	214	2	2	98·61	100	15·68	152	11·04	..	..
1,039	877	637	208	846	167	115	97·02	68·86	33·78	909	31·95	19	0·67
1,008	8,737	5,010	3,101	8,403	333	161	95·83	48·35	31·82	9,602	35·68	269	1·00
1,338	78,744	40,369	32,672	75,971	609	416	97·00	68·31	20·01	89,228	23·37	3,451	0·90
1,434	2,873	1,067	1,461	2,759	2	2	96·26	100	15·26	3,060	16·91	..	..
1,294	91,231	47,083	37,442	87,979	1,111	694	96·90	62·47	20·64	102,799	23·93	3,739	0·87
1,725	23,881	11,109	11,900	23,319	344	317	97·96	92·42	21·93	29,971	28·25	295	0·28
1,137	13,507	4,236	8,302	12,928	167	144	95·95	86·75	13·92	17,449	18·59	671	0·71
941	13,000	4,250	6,950	11,904	257	120	92·14	46·69	12·16	18,811	19·06	919	0·93
902	10,540	2,496	6,811	9,702	335	253	92·50	75·52	12·20	17,043	20·89	322	0·39
1,066	11,678	4,789	6,106	11,104	74	64	95 30	86·49	13·91	16,036	19·98	..	..
570	2,255	819	1,155	2,001	26	24	88·74	92·31	9·05	2,960	13·23	..	..
776	1,542	440	897	1,408	15	13	91·55	86·67	13·88	2,052	20·05	..	..
469	945	258	458	737	5	2	78·91	40·00	10·80	1,251	18·29	..	..
365	365	185	180	365	..	..	100	..	10·25	559	15·67	..	..
637	639	142	474	622	..	..	97·69	..	15·78	1,065	27·02	..	..
120	237	150	77	227	5	2	96·19	40·00	7·57	517	17·09	..	..
552	552	127	385	522	..	..	94·57	..	8·86	1,147	19·47	..	..
428	428	23	304	364	..	..	85·04	..	9·57	626	16·46	..	..
500	6,963	2,144	3,930	6,246	51	41	89·94	80·39	10·54	10,176	17·05	..	..

D.—VACCINA

(2.)—Statement showing the Particulas of Vaccination in the

No.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1872.	Average Population per square mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
	Southern Deccan Registration District—*continued.*				Males.	Females	Total.
23	Sátára Jágírs — Pant Pritinidhi	68,335	320·82	1	188	188	376
24	Sátára Jágírs — Pant Sacheo	136,075	91·26	2	P. 1,332 R. 24	1,519 ..	2,851 24
25	Sátára Jágírs — Phaltan	59,124	148·03	1	P. 378 R. 4	324 1	702 5
26	Sátára Jágírs — Jath	70,665	91·77	1	P. 405 R. 16	468 7	873 23
	Total ..	334,199	116·40	5	P. 2,303 R. 44	2,499 8	4,802 52
	Under the Dha'rwa'r Agency.						
27	Savanúr State	17,288	247·04	1	P. 80 R. 1	85 2	165 3
	Totals by Establishments in Southern Deccan Registration District — Municipal	195,206	65,068·67	9	P. 2,791 R. 309	2,564 11	5,355 320
	Totals by Establishments in Southern Deccan Registration District — Local Fund	3,606,620	183·61	43	P. 28,443 R. 633	26,889 148	55,332 781
	Totals by Establishments in Southern Deccan Registration District — Native State	1,750,839	209·33	31	P. 11,904 R. 132	11,660 48	23,564 180
	Grand Total ..	5,554,665	198·23	83	P. 43,138 R. 1,074	41,113 207	84,251 1,281
	Konkan Registration District.						
28	Kánara	398,406	94·07	11	P. 4,501 R. 255	4,028 144	8,529 399
29	Ratnágiri	1,019,136	225·87	13	P. 11,650 R. 2,546	11,228 1,989	22,887 4,535
30	Kolába	350,405	232·98	5	P. 4,056 R. 131	3,759 21	7,815 152
31	Thána	847,424	209·13	13	P. 9,138 R. 1,507	8,625 213	17,763 720
32	Native States — Sávantvádi	190,814	212·02	1	P. 1,649 R. 1,200	1,622 941	3,271 2,141
33	Native States — Janjira	71,996	479·53	1	P. 801 R. 7	781 6	1,582 13
34	Native States — Jawhár	37,406	70·05	1	900	825	1,725
	Totals by Establishments in Konkan Registration District — Municipal	33,825	3,382·50	2	P. 1,037 R. 482	756 206	1,793 688
	Totals by Establishments in Konkan Registration District — Local Fund	2,581,546	180·61	40	P. 28,317 R. 2,957	26,884 2,161	55,201 5,118
	Totals by Establishments in Konkan Registration District — Native State	300,216	213·65	3	P. 3,350 R. 1,207	3,228 947	6,578 2,154
	Grand Total ..	2,915,587	185·61	45	P. 32,704 R. 4,646	30,868 3,314	63,572 7,960
	Presidency Circle.						
35	Bombay City (Municipal)	644,405	29,291·13	8	P. 5,376 R. 2,490	5,190 243	10,566 2,733

TION—*continued.*

Bombay Presidency during the year 1878-79—continued.

Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Total.	Primary Vaccinations. Successful. Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all Ages.	Re-vaccinations. Total.	Successful.	Percentage of Successful Cases. Primary	Re-vaccination.	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years. No.	Ratio per 1,000.	Average annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years. No.	Ratio per 1,000.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
376	379	158	153	313	..	..	83·24	..	4·58	954	13·96	..	..
1,437	2,851	1,060	1,616	2,837	24	24	99·51	100	21·03	2,864	21·05	..	..
707	704	200	436	637	5	4	90·74	80·00	10·84	1,068	18·06	..	..
896	875	161	523	742	23	14	84·99	80·87	10·70	1,206	17·07	..	..
971	4,809	1,579	2,728	4,529	52	42	94·31	80·77	13·65	6,092	18·22	..	..
168	165	77	65	142	3	2	86·09	66·66	8·33	528	30·54	..	..
631	5,302	2,450	2,287	4,995	321	284	93·28	88·75	27·04	8,758	44·87	162	0·83
1,805	55,566	19,641	31,676	52,858	782	550	95·53	70·42	14·80	74,516	20·65	2,045	0·57
766	23,615	8,589	12,829	22,021	180	149	93·45	82·78	12·66	32,832	18·75	..	..
1,031	84,543	30,680	46,792	79,874	1,283	983	94·80	76·74	14·56	116,106	20·90	2,207	0·40
813	8,555	737	4,879	7,820	399	258	91·09	64·66	21·59	12,390	33·11	240	0·6 4
2,109	22,983	9,274	12,197	22,324	4,535	3,167	97·54	69·83	25·01	28,927	28·38	676	0·64
1,593	7,868	5,319	2,080	7,518	152	63	96·20	41·45	21·63	8,146	23·25	213	0·61
1,422	17,804	9,430	7,090	17,163	720	250	96·62	34·72	20·55	16,643	19·64	625	0·74
5,412	3,336	1,229	1,652	3,029	2,141	727	92·60	33·96	19·68	6,400	33·54	..	..
1,595	1,620	742	733	1,537	13	11	97·16	84·62	21·50	2,374	32·97	..	..
1,725	1,725	704	952	1,718	..	..	99·59	..	45·93	1,328	35·50	..	..
1,240	1,793	1,031	380	1,782	688	239	99·39	34·74	59·75	1,529	45·20	20	0·59
1,503	55,417	23,729	25,866	53,043	5,118	3,499	97·54	68·37	22·21	64,564	25·01	1,734	0·67
2,911	6,681	2,675	3,342	6,284	2,154	738	95·53	34·26	23·39	10,102	33·65	..	..
1,590	63,891	27,435	29,588	61,109	7,960	4,476	96·13	56·23	22·49	76,195	26·13	1,754	0·60
1,662	11,028	6,558	2,519	9,247	2,739	1,575	87·52	57·63	16·79	16,071	24·94	612	0·95

D.—VACCINA

(2.)—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

No.	Circles and Districts.	Population of District according to Census of 1872.	Average Population per square mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed through out the season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6		
	Eastern Gujara't Registration District.						
36	Súrat	607,087	372·44	9	P 7,224	6,787	14,011
					R 217	42	312
37	Broach	350,322	257·02	6	P 3,550	3,324	6,874
					R 162	32	194
38	Kaira	782,733	501·43	9	P11,094	8,852	19,946
					R 225	21	246
39	Panch Mahals	240,743	146·43	5	P 3,100	2,948	6,048
					R 387	77	464
40	Ahmedabad	829,637	215·83	13	P11,428	10,523	21,951
					R 800	251	1,051
41	Native States. Rewa Kántha States	505,732	1,504·45	11	P 6,902	6,266	13,168
					R 51	25	76
42	Mahi Kántha States	447,056	111·76	5	P 4,921	4,281	9,202
					R 29	15	44
43	Cambay	88,494	238·55	1	P 967	867	1,834
					R 10	..	10
44	Surat Agency. Dharampor	74,592	331·52	1	P 891	852	1,743
					R 7	5	12
45	Bánsda	32,154	98·04	1	434	461	895
46	Sachin Local Fund	17,103	263·12	..	P 122	118	240
					R 1	..	1
47	Jambughoda, Local Fund	6,837	47·81	..	90	71	161
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarát Registration District. Municipal	337,685	22,512·33	8	P 5,036	4,649	9,685
					R 456	103	559
	Local Fund	2,496,777	244·02	34	P31,572	27,974	59,546
					R 1,389	320	1,709
	Native States	1,143,028	120·40	19	P14,115	12,727	26,842
					R 97	45	142
	Grand Total	3,977,490	201·49	61	P50,723	45,350	96,073
					R 1,942	468	2,410
	Western Gujara't Circle.						
48	Jhálávád Prant	459,463	83·33	7	P 6,068	5,884	11,947
					R 266	138	404
49	Hálár Prant	647,204	105·39	10	P 8,709	8,160	16,869
					R 332	189	521
50	Sorath Prant	634,309	118·70	11	P 7,794	7,352	15,146
					R 495	472	967
51	Gohelwad Prant	571,653	171·10	8	P 7,333	7,097	14,430
					R 379	300	679
	Káthiáwár States, Total	2,312,629	113·69	36	P29,899	28,493	58,392
					R 1,472	1,099	2,571
52	Pálanpur States	502,586	83·19	7	P 7,345	6,943	14,288
					R 517	464	981
	Totals by Establishments in Western Gujarát Circle. Government	95,926	356·60	2	P 2,365	2,265	4,630
					R 46	22	68
	Native State	2,719,289	119·22	41	P34,879	33,171	68,050
					R 1,943	1,541	3,484
	Grand Total	2,815,215	121·99	43	P37,244	35,436	72,680
					R 1,989	1,563	3,552

TION—*continued.*

Bombay Presidency during the year 1878-79—continued.

Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Total.	Primary Vaccinations. Successful. Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all Ages.	Re-vaccination. Total.	Successful.	Percentage of successful Cases. Primary	Re-vaccination.	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years. No.	Ratio per 1,000.	Average annual number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years. No.	Ratio per 1,000.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,591	14,049	9,729	3,688	13,632	372	105	97·29	33·65	22·63	15,089	24·85	712	1·17
1,178	6,937	5,012	1,521	6,553	196	63	95·33	32·47	18·86	8,349	23·83	274	0·78
2,244	20,093	14,092	3,871	18,962	246	98	95·07	37·80	24·34	19,270	24·62	472	0·69
1,302	6,101	2,956	2,597	5,903	464	313	97·60	67·45	25·82	9,317	38·70	48	0·20
1,769	22,209	16,611	4,257	20,956	1,051	602	95·47	57·28	25·98	22,684	27·34	404	0·49
1,204	13,249	4,025	7,247	12,790	76	66	97·13	86·84	25·42	13,195	26·09	..	..
1,849	9,271	4,082	4,720	8,945	47	25	97·21	56·82	20·70	9,392	21·01	..	..
1,844	1,888	1,405	846	1,768	10	4	96·40	40·00	21·22	2,481	29·71	..	..
1,755	1,743	419	798	1,723	12	..	98·85	..	23·10	3,499	46·91	..	..
895	895	270	536	850	..	..	94·97	..	26·44	1,756	53·99	..	..
..	240	133	94	230	1	..	95·83	..	14·03	392	22·92	..	..
..	161	82	72	157	..	..	97·52	..	22·96	209	30·57	..	..
1,280	9,777	7,379	1,744	9,175	559	243	94·73	43·47	27·89	11,295	33·45	265	0·78
1,802	60,013	42,136	14,356	57,218	1,711	933	96·09	54·59	23·29	64,016	25·64	1,645	0·66
1,420	27,046	10,201	13,647	26,076	145	95	97·14	66·90	22·89	30,324	26·53	..	..
1,614	96,836	30,716	29,747	92,469	2,415	1,271	96·25	52·74	23·56	1,05,635	26·57	1,910	0·48
1,764	12,002	6,444	4,347	10,929	404	249	91·40	61·63	24·31	15,765	34·31	..	..
1,739	17,096	8,013	6,252	14,633	522	246	86·74	47·13	22·09	20,649	31·44	..	..
1,465	15,184	7,752	5,722	13,685	967	695	90·35	71·87	22·67	19,991	31·52	..	..
1,889	14,493	7,051	5,695	12,902	679	382	89·41	56·26	23·24	16,956	29·66	..	..
1,693	58,775	29,260	22,016	52,140	2,572	1,572	89·29	61·14	23·23	73,361	3,120	..	..
2,781	14,293	7,775	5,220	13,117	985	719	91·80	73·29	27·53	18,499	26·88	..	..
2,349	4,630	2,767	1,636	4,444	68	59	95·98	86·76	46·94	4,676	48·75	..	..
1,745	68,438	34,268	25,600	60,813	3,489	2,232	89·37	64·06	23·18	82,184	30·22	..	..
1,773	73,068	37,035	27,236	65,257	3,557	2,291	89·79	64·50	23·99	86,860	30·85	..	..

D.—VACCINA

(2.)—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

No.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1872.	Average Population per square mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed through out the season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.		
					Males.	Females	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6		
	Sind Registration District.						
53	Kurrachee	423,495	30·05	12	P 5,920 R 6,534	5,494 7,870	11,414 14,404
54	Hyderabad	721,947	79·75	13	P 10,019 R 5,982	7,515 2,024	17,534 8,006
55	Thar and Párkar	180,761	14·20	6	P 3,532 R 1,497	2,959 3,311	6,491 4,808
56	Shikárpur	776,227	88·08	15	P 11,938 R 6,695	9,948 7,850	21,886 14,545
57	Upper Sind Frontier	89,985	47·03	3	P 2,098 R 751	1,844 1,032	3,942 1,783
58	Khairpur State	130,350	48·14	2	P 1,501 R 52	1,296 13	2,797 65
	Totals by Establishments in Sind Registration District. Municipal	140,223	5007·96	6	P 2,909 R 5,387	2,340 666	5,249 6,053
	Local Fund	2,052,192	54·56	43	P 30,598 R 16,072	25,420 21,421	56,018 37,493
	Native State	130,350	48·14	2	P 1,501 R 52	1,296 13	2,797 65
	Grand Total	2,322,765	47·11	51	P 35,008 R 21,511	29,056 22,100	64,064 43,611
	Baroda Circle.						
59	Baroda States	2,000,225	185·77	31	P 24,332 R 183	22,106 65	46,438 248
	Cutch Circle.						
60	Cutch States	487,805	74·97	15	P 5,804 R 244	5,508 207	11,312 451
	Aden.						
61	Aden Municipality	19,289	1753·54	1	P 551 R 1	275 ..	826 1
	By Establishments.						
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. Government	95,926	356·60	2	P 2,365 R 46	2,265 22	4,630 68
	Municipal	1,639,737	9212·01	43	P 22,337 R 9,411	19,874 1,276	42,211 10,687
	Cantonment	28,450	7112·50	1	P 479 R 157	393 10	872 167
	Local Fund	14,556,783	117·17	219	P 158,574 R 21,441	145,846 24,269	304,420 45,710
	Native States	8,712,237	122·85	144	P 97,427 R 3,860	91,020 2,866	188,447 6,726
	In British Territory	16,214,049	130·54	264	P181,471 R 31,008	166,165 25,555	347,636 56,563
	In Native State Territory	8,819,084	123·53	145	P 99,711 R 3,907	93,233 2,888	192,944 6,795
	Grand Total	25,033,133	127·98	409	P281,182 R 34,915	259,398 28,443	540,580 63,358

TION—*continued.*

Bombay Presidency during the year 1878-79—concluded.

Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Total.	Primary Vaccinations. Successful. Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all ages.	Re-vaccination. Total.	Successful.	Percentage of successful Cases. Primary	Re-vaccination.	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous 5 years. No.	Ratio per 1,000.	Average annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous 5 years. No.	Ratio per 1,000.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,151	11,429	6,531	3,786	10,074	14,405	11,808	96·15	81·98	53·71	21,286	50·26	991	2·34
1,965	17,640	9,786	6,389	16,842	8,030	5,918	96·05	78·92	31·48	34,516	47·81	1,217	1·69
1,883	6,517	2,544	3,234	6,019	4,826	3,678	92·78	76·50	53·65	12,680	70·15	11	0·07
2,429	22,079	13,327	6,884	20,917	14,607	11,735	95·57	80·68	42·06	40,038	51·58	27	0·04
1,908	3,986	2,264	1,297	3,660	1,800	1,331	92·85	74·65	55·46	5,542	61·59	2	0·02
1,481	2,813	1,084	1,486	2,718	65	41	97·00	63·08	21·13	5,040	38·67	..	..
1,717	5,307	3,658	1,071	4,862	6,086	4,589	92·68	75·40	67·40	9,196	65·58	422	3·01
2,175	56,344	30,794	20,469	53,550	37,582	29,881	95·59	79·70	40·65	104,866	51·10	1,626	0·89
1,431	2,813	1,084	1,486	2,713	65	41	97·00	63·08	21·18	5,040	38·67	..	..
2,111	64,464	35,536	23,026	61,125	43,733	34,511	95·41	79·18	41·17	119,102	51·28	2,248	0·97
1,506	46,990	31,053	11,729	43,737	249	172	94·18	69·35	21·95	39,322	19·61	..	..
784	11,312	4,565	5,462	10,354	451	361	91·53	80·04	21·99	62·02	12·73	..	..
827	826	176	404	665	1	..	80·51	..	34·53	907	47·02	..	..
2,349	4,630	2,767	1,636	4,444	68	59	95·98	86·76	46·94	4,676	48·75	..	..
1,230	42,830	26,262	11,506	39,129	10,727	7,091	92·70	66·35	28·19	57,358	34·98	1,750	1·07
1,039	877	637	208	846	167	115	97·02	68·86	33·78	909	31·95	19	0·67
2,599	306,084	156,669	125,039	292,640	45,802	35,279	96·13	77·18	22·53	397,190	27·35	10,701	0·74
1,355	189,768	93,562	75,556	174,757	6,735	3,790	92·74	56·35	20·49	209,006	24·00	..	..
1,531	349,024	183,745	136,709	332,746	56,695	42,485	95·72	75·11	23·14	457,676	28·23	12,470	0·77
1,377	194,265	96,092	77,236	179,079	6,804	3,849	92·81	56·64	20·74	211,523	23·98	..	..
1,477	544,189	279,837	213,945	511,816	63,499	46,334	94·86	73·13	22·30	669,199	26·78	12,470	0·50

D.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement showing the Dispensary Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878-79.

Circles and Registration Districts.	Number of Dispensaries in each District to which a Vaccinator is attached.	Average Number of Vaccinators attached to Dispensaries during the season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of successful Cases.	
							Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Revaccination.
								Under 1 year.	1 and under 6.	Total of all ages.				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Northern Deccan Registration District.			Males.	Females.	Total.									
Khándesh Collectorate	..	..	P 566 R 26	596 2	1,162 28	149	1,171	683	426	1,109	28	23	95·44	82·14
Násik Collectorate	..	..	P 429 R 4	392 2	821 6	165	826	397	334	731	6	6	89·04	100
Ahmednagar Collectorate	..	..	P 148 R ..	132 1	275 1	92	275	88	147	235	1	1	85·45	100
Poona Collectorate	..	..	P 415 R 2	410 2	825 4	104	827	394	374	768	4	4	93·09	100
Native States—Peint State	..	..	17	17	34	34	34	14	11	26	..	..	76·47	..
Total for Northern Deccan Registration District	..	..	P 1,570 R 32	1,547 7	3,117 39	126	3,133	1,576	1,292	2,869	39	34	92·04	87·18
Southern Deccan Registration District.														
Sátára Collectorate	..	..	P 556 R 18	526 3	1,082 21	138	1,088	564	443	1,018	21	15	93·62	71·43
Belgaum Collectorate	..	..	P 179 R 16	173 9	352 25	126	352	124	164	289	25	13	82·10	52·00
Kolhápur States—Kolhápur	..	..	P 365 R 278	377 110	742 388	1,130	742	339	286	625	388	303	40·84	78·09
Southern Marátha Jágírs	Miraj ..	..	52	43	95	95	95	49	42	91	..	..	95·79	..
	Mudhol ..	..	63	51	114	114	114	37	71	108	..	..	94·74	..
Total	..	..	115	94	209	104	209	86	113	199	..	..	95·22	..
Native States, Total	..	..	P 480 R 278	471 110	951 388	446	951	425	399	824	388	303	86·65	78·09
Total for Southern Deccan Registration District	..	..	P 1,215 R 312	1,170 122	2,385 434	201	2,391	1,113	1,006	2,126	434	331	89·14	76·27

Konkan Registration District.															
Kánara Collectorate	..	..	P 456 R 27	446 10	902 37	104	913	242	454	759	37	15	83·15	40·54
Ratnágiri Collectorate	..	..	65	70	135	67	142	66	44	110	..	..	81·48	..
Kolába Collectorate	..	..	P 105 R 1	105 ..	210 1	70	210	125	73	198	1	1	94·29	100
Thána Collectorate	..	..	P 620 R 626	550 134	1,170 760	161	1,184	522	523	1,060	760	547	90·60	72·97
Native States—Sávantvádi State	..	..	P 78 R 59	80 11	158 70	228	163	64	60	124	70	4	78·48	5·71
Total for Konkan Registration District ..	..	..	P 1,324 R 713	1,251 155	2,575 868	128	2,612	1,019	1,154	2,242	868	567	87·07	65·32
Eastern Gujara't Registration District.															
Surat Collectorate	..	..	P 561 R 8	517 3	1,078 11	136	1,083	698	303	1,013	11	4	93·97	86·36
Broach Collectorate	..	..	P 318 R 2	269 1	587 3	147	592	370	181	551	3	3	93·87	100
Kaira Collectorate	..	..	P 1,051 R 59	735 3	1,786 62	231	1,790	1,191	246	1,679	62	48	94·01	77·42
Panch Maháls	..	..	P 190 R 266	168 17	358 283	641	361	313	22	335	283	160	93·58	56·54
Ahmedabad Collectorate	..	..	P 399 R ..	367 1	766 1	192	768	618	123	741	1	..	96·74	..
Rewa Kántha States—Bária	..	..	P 35 R 16	44 ..	79 16	95	79	25	50	78	16	10	98·73	62·50
Mahi Kántha Agency—Sádra	..	..	P 76 R 20	80 1	156 21	177	157	125	23	151	21	16	90·79	76·19
Native States, Total ..	..	..	P 111 R 36	124 1	235 37	136	236	150	73	229	37	26	97·45	70·27
Total for Eastern Gujarát Registration District..	..	..	P 2,630 R 371	2,180 26	4,810 397	200	4,880	3,340	948	4,548	397	241	94·55	60·71
Western Gujara't Circle.															
Káthiáwár States..	..	..	P 535 R 151	541 16	1,076 167	124	1,088	659	223	893	107	75	82·99	44·91

D.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement showing the Dispensary Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878-79.

Circles and Registration Districts.	Number of Dispensaries in each District to which a Vaccinator is attached.	Average Number of Vaccinators attached to Dispensaries during the season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of successful Cases	
							Total.	Successful.			Total	Successful.	Primary.	Revaccination
								Under 1 year.	1 and under 6.	Total of all ages.				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Males.	Females.	Total.									
Sind Registration District.														
Kurrachee Collectorate	..	..	P 233 R 63	211 32	444 95	77	454	205	86	304	95	39	68·47	41·05
Hyderabad Collectorate	..	..	P 249 R 189	162 7	411 196	87	412	197	160	361	196	123	87·83	62·76
Thar and Párkar	..	..	P 147 R 54	102 2	249 56	76	263	119	88	218	56	38	88·43	67·86
Shikárpur Collectorate	..	..	P 473 R 1,295	352 31	825 1,326	717	838	629	86	724	1,335	862	87·76	65·01
Mekran Coast—Guadar	..	..	23	7	30	30	30	26	4	30	..	..	100	..
Total for Sind Registration District	..	..	P 1,125 R 1,601	834 72	1,959 1,673	165	1,997	1,176	424	1,637	1,682	1,062	83·56	63·42
Baroda State	..	..	P 1,002 R 1	846 1	1,848 2	185	1,853	1,401	418	1,825	2	2	98·76	100
Bassadore	..	..	P 8 R 1	3 1	11 2	13	11	1	10	11	2	2	100	100
Civil Hospital, Maskat	..	..	P 47 R 4	59 ..	106 4	110	106	15	29	82	5	4	77·36	100
Total for the British Territory	..	..	P 7,233 R 2,661	6,352 261	13,585 2,922	150	13,696	7,587	4,320	12,312	2,932	1,908	90·63	65·30
Total for the Native States	..	..	P 2,223 R 525	2,079 139	4,302 664	184	4,325	2,713	1,184	3,921	664	410	91·14	61·75
Grand Total for the Bombay Presidency	..	..	P 9,456 R 3,186	8,431 400	17,887 3,586	157	18,021	10,300	5,504	16,233	3,596	2,318	90·75	64·64

D.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(4.)—Statement showing the Cost of the Vaccination Department in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878-79.

No.	Circles and Registration Districts.	Establishment.															Expenditure.			
		Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.	Superintendents of Circles.	Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination			Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination.			Clerks.	Vaccinators.						Havaldars and Peons.	Pay of Establishment.	Travelling Allowances.	Contingencies.	Total Cost.
											Government.	Municipal.	Cantonment.	Local Funds.							
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.					1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Native States.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
																			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Northern Deccan.	1	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	2	..	9	1	5	23	31	2	80	35,481 8 8	1,863 15 2	1,441 14 6	38,787 6 4
2	Southern Deccan.	1	...	1	1	3	..	..	1	2	..	9	..	4	16	23	31	93	34,666 5 3	2,071 12 8	1,722 0 3	38,460 2 2
3	Konkan	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	16	20	3	56	23,971 4 1	1,792 5 0	1,362 10 5	27,126 3 6
4	Presidency Circle.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	10,172 4 11	360 0 0	2,311 0 7	12,843 5 6
5	Eastern Gujarát..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	5	12	17	19	68	28,853 3 3	2,128 4 0	2,267 6 4	33,248 13 7
6	Western Gujarát Circle	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	49	27,094 15 0	2,046 1 0	969 12 4	30,110 12 4
7	Sind	1	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	6	18	19	2	59	29,962 15 8	3,201 7 10	1,690 3 1	34,854 10 7
8	Baroda Circle ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	34	11,256 7 9	86 4 4	216 2 3	11,558 14 4
9	Cutch Circle ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	16	8,247 9 11	3,096 12 8	10 2 0	6,354 8 7
10	Aden Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	360 0 0	....	....	360 0 0
	Total for the Bombay Presidency.	5	2	5	5	20	2	1	2	14	2	44	1	24	85	110	144	459	2,05,066 10 6	16,646 14 8	11,991 3 9	2,33,704 12 11

No.	Circles and Registration Districts.	Paid from					Total.	Number of all successful Vaccinations and Revaccinations.	Average Cost of each successful Case.
		Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Native State Funds.			
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Northern Deccan..	17,515 4 9	17,898 3 1	2,543 6 6	193 8 0	637 0 0	38,787 6 4	88,673	0 7 0
2	Southern Deccan..	16,028 9 11	12,699 7 11	2,050 13 8	....	7,681 2 8	38,460 2 2	80,857	0 7 7
3	Konkan	13,521 15 8	11,871 6 7	618 12 2	....	1,119 1 1	27,126 3 6	65,585	0 6 7
4	Presidency Circle.	4,618 4 0	....	8,225 1 6	....	....	12,843 5 6	10,822	1 3 0
5	Eastern Gujarát..	15,704 13 4	10,500 5 5	2,265 11 6	....	2,777 15 4	33,248 13 7	93,740	0 5 8
6	Western Gujarát Circle .. .	15,663 3 6	....	....	126 0 0	14,321 8 10	30,110 12 4	67,548	0 7 2
7	Sind	18,893 11 10	13,552 12 0	1,580 2 9	....	828 0 0	34,854 10 7	95,636	0 5 10
8	Baroda Circle ..	....	....	....	....	11,558 14 4	11,558 14 4	43,909	0 4 3
9	Cutch Circle ..	....	....	....	....	6,354 8 7	6,354 8 7	10,715	0 9 6
10	Aden Municipality	....	....	360 0 0	....	....	360 0 0	665	0 8 8
	Total for the Bombay Presidency..	1,01,945 15 0	66,522 3 0	17,639 0 1	319 8 0	47,278 2 10	2,33,704 12 11	5,58,150	0 6 8

D.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(5.)—Statement showing the total Vaccinations performed by the Special Vaccination and Dispensary Establishments combined in each district during the year 1878-79.

Name of Circle and District.	Total Number successfully vaccinated.			Ratio of successful Vaccinations per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
	By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	Total.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
Northern Deccan Registration District.								
Khándesh	27,749	1,132	28,881	28·08	28,347	27·56	1,548	1·50
Násik	13,700	737	14,437	21·00	16,613	24·17	898	1·31
Ahmednagar	16,574	236	16,810	21·72	21,037	28·34	494	0·64
Poona	16,133	772	16,905	18·63	18,676	20·58	530	0·58
Sholápur	11,756	..	11,756	16·37	17,208	23·97	269	0·37
Native States. Dáng Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native States. Peint State	1,336	26	1,362	28·06	1,316	27·98	..	..
Native States. Akalkot	1,209	..	1,209	14·91	1,033	23·84	..	..
Native States. Modnimb	216	..	216	15·68	152	11·04	..	..
Grand Total	88,673	2,903	91,576	21·32	106,182	24·72	3,739	0·87
Southern Deccan Registration District.								
Sátára	23,636	1,028	24,664	23·25	30,964	29·18	295	0·28
Belgaum	13,072	302	13,374	14·25	17,624	18·77	671	0·71
Dhárwár	12,024	..	12,024	12·16	18,907	19·14	919	0·93
Kaládgi	9,955	..	9,955	12·20	17,061	20·91	322	0·39
Southern Maratha Jágírs. Sángli	2,025	..	2,025	9·05	2,960	13·23	..	..
Southern Maratha Jágírs. Jamkhandi	1,421	..	1,421	13·88	2,052	20·05	..	..
Southern Maratha Jágírs. Miraj (Senior)	739	91	830	12·13	1,317	19·25	..	..
Southern Maratha Jágírs. Miraj (Junior)	365	..	365	10·25	558	15·67	..	..
Southern Maratha Jágírs. Kurundvád (Elder)	622	..	622	15·78	1,065	27·02	..	..
Southern Maratha Jágírs. Kurundvád (Younger)	229	..	229	7·57	517	17·09	..	..
Southern Maratha Jágírs. Mudhol	522	108	630	10·60	1,206	20·47	..	..
Southern Maratha Jágírs. Rámdurg	364	..	364	9·57	626	16·46	..	..
Total	6,287	199	6,486	10·87	10,301	17·26	..	..
Kolhápur States	11,168	928	12,096	15·07	16,845	20·99	..	..
Sátára Jágírs. Pant Pritinidhi	313	..	313	4·58	954	13·96	..	..
Sátára Jágírs. Pant Sachiv	2,861	..	2,861	21·03	2,864	21·05	..	..
Sátára Jágírs. Phaltan	641	..	641	10·84	1,068	18·06	..	..
Sátára Jágírs. Jath	756	..	756	10·70	1,206	17·07	..	..
Total	4,571	..	4,571	13·65	6,092	18·22	..	..
Pavanúr (Dhárwár Agency)	144	..	144	8·33	528	30·54	..	..
Grand Total	80,857	2,457	83,914	15·00	118,322	21·30	2,207	0·40
Konkan Registration District.								
Kánara	8,078	765	8,843	22·20	13,718	34·43	240	0·64
Ratnágiri	25,491	110	25,601	25·12	29,346	28·79	676	0·61
Kolába	7,581	199	7,780	22·20	8,370	23·89	213	0·61
Thána	17,413	1,607	19,020	22·44	17,653	20·83	625	0·74
Native States. Sávantvádi	3,756	128	3,884	20·35	6,747	35·36	..	..
Native States. Janjira	1,548	..	1,548	21·50	2,374	32·97	..	..
Native States. Jawhar	1,718	..	1,718	45·93	1,328	35·50	..	..
Grand Total	65,585	2,809	68,394	23·46	79,534	27·28	1,754	0·60

D.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(5.)—Statement showing the total Vaccinations performed by the Special Vaccination and Dispensary Establishments combined in each district during the year 1878-79—concluded.

Name of Circle and District.	Total Number successfully vaccinated.			Ratio of successful Vaccinations per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
	By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	Total.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
Presidency Circle.								
Bombay City	10,822	..	10,822	16·79	16,071	24·94	612	0·95
Eastern Gujarat Registration District.								
Surat	13,737	1,017	14,754	24·30	16,171	26·64	712	1·17
Broach	6,616	554	7,170	20·47	8,952	25·55	274	0·78
Kaira	19,055	1,727	20,782	26·55	20,891	26·69	472	0·60
Panch Mahals	6,216	495	6,711	27·88	9,775	40·60	48	0·20
Ahmedabad	21,558	741	22,299	26·88	23,911	28·82	404	0·49
Native States. Rewa Kántha States	12,856	88	12,944	25·59	13,264	26·23	..	..
Native States. Mahi Kántha States	8,970	167	9,137	20·44	9,550	21·36	..	..
Native States. Cambay	1,772	..	1,772	21·22	2,481	29·71	..	..
Native States. Surat Agency. Dharampor ..	1,723	..	1,723	23·10	3,499	46·91	..	..
Native States. Surat Agency. Bánsda	850	..	850	26·44	1,756	53·99	..	..
Native States. Surat Agency. Sachin	230	..	230	14·03	392	22·92	..	..
Native States. Jámbughoda	157	..	157	22·96	209	30·57	..	..
Grand Total ..	93,740	4,789	98,529	24·77	110,851	27·87	1,910	0·48
Western Gujarat Circle.								
Jhálávád Pránt	11,169	364	11,533	25·10	15,908	35·28	..	..
Hálár Pránt	14,879	554	15,433	23·85	21,696	33·52	..	..
Sorath Pránt	14,380	16	14,396	22·69	20,020	31·56	..	..
Goholvad Pránt	13,284	34	13,318	23·30	16,973	29·69	..	..
Total Káthiáwár States	53,712	968	54,680	23·64	74,597	32·26	..	..
Pálanpur States	13,836	..	13,836	27·53	13,499	26·88	..	..
Grand Total ..	67,548	968	68,516	24·34	88,096	31·29	..	..
Sind Registration District.								
Kurrachee	22,782	343	23,125	54·61	21,963	51·86	991	2·34
Hyderabad	22,760	484	23,244	32·20	35,608	49·32	1,217	1·69
Thar and Párkar	9,697	256	9,953	55·06	13,191	72·97	11	0·07
Shikárpur	32,652	1,586	34,238	44·11	40,760	52·51	27	0·04
Upper Sind Frontier	4,991	..	4,991	55·46	5,642	61·59	2	0·02
Khairpur State	2,754	..	2,754	21·13	5,040	38·67	..	..
Grand Total ..	95,636	2,669	98,305	42·32	122,104	52·57	2,248	0·97
The Baroda Circle	43,909	1,827	45,736	22·87	39,913	19·95	..	..
The Cutch Circle	10,715	..	10,715	21·09	6,202	12·73	..	..
Aden	665	..	665	34·53	907	47·02	..	..
Bombay Presidency	5,58,150	18,422	5,76,572	[23·03	688,182	27·49	12,470	0·50

D.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(6.)—Statement showing the Operations performed on Children by the Special Vaccination and Dispensary Establishments combined, with the estimated Births in each district during the year 1878-79.

Circles and Districts.	Annual Births estimated at 40 per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Children successfully vaccinated under one year.			Percentage of annual estimated Births successfully vaccinated.	Number of Children successfully vaccinated from above one and under six years.		
		By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	Total.		By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	Total.
Northern Deccan Registration District.								
Khándesh	41,146	13,732	683	14,415	35·03	11,487	426	11,913
Násik	27,494	9,931	397	10,328	37·56	3,602	334	3,936
Ahmednagar	30,958	9,565	88	9,653	31·18	6,831	147	6,978
Poona	36,289	7,639	394	8,033	22·14	8,202	374	8,576
Sholápur	28,721	5,149	..	5,149	17·93	5,859	..	5,859
Native States—Dáng Territory	1,564	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native States—Peirt State	1,881	247	14	261	13·88	861	11	872
Native States—Akalkot	3,243	656	..	656	20·23	552	..	552
Native States—Modnimb	551	164	..	164	29·76	48	..	48
Grand Total	171,847	47,083	1,576	48,659	28·32	37,442	1,292	38,734
Southern Deccan Registration District.								
Sátára	42,440	11,109	564	11,673	27·50	11,900	443	12,343
Belgaum	37,550	4,236	124	4,360	11·60	8,302	164	8,466
Dhárwár	39,521	4,250	..	4,250	10·75	6,950	..	6,950
Kaládgi	32,641	2,496	..	2,496	7·65	6,811	..	6,811
Southern Marátha Jágirs.—Sángli	8,947	819	..	819	9·15	1,155	..	1,155
Southern Marátha Jágirs.—Jamkhandi	4,094	440	..	440	10·75	897	..	897
Southern Marátha Jágirs.—Miraj (Senior)	2,737	258	49	307	11·22	458	42	500
Southern Marátha Jágirs.—Miraj (Junior)	1,424	185	..	185	19·09	180	..	180
Southern Marátha Jágirs.—Kurundvád (Elder)	1,577	142	..	142	9·00	474	..	474
Southern Marátha Jágirs.—Kurundvád (Younger)	1,210	150	..	150	12·40	77	..	77
Southern Marátha Jágirs.—Mudhol	2,357	127	37	164	6·96	385	71	456
Southern Marátha Jágirs.—Rámdurg	1,521	23	..	23	1·51	304	..	304
Total	23,867	2,144	86	2,230	9·34	3,930	113	4,043
Kolhápur States	32,108	4,789	339	5,128	15·97	6,106	286	6,392
Sátára Jágirs—Pant Pratinidhi	2,733	158	..	158	5·78	153	..	153
Sátára Jágirs—Pant Sacheo	5,443	1,060	..	1,060	19·47	1,616	..	1,616
Sátára Jágirs—Phaltan	2,365	200	..	200	8·46	436	..	436
Sátára Jágirs—Jath	2,827	161	..	161	5·69	523	..	523
Total	13,368	1,579	..	1,579	11·81	2,728	..	2,728
Savanúr (Dhárwár Agency)	682	77	..	77	11·13	65	..	65
Grand Total	222,187	30,680	1,113	31,793	14·31	46,792	10,06	47,798
Konkan Registration District.								
Kánara	15,036	737	242	979	6·14	4,879	454	5,333
Ratnágirl	40,765	9,274	66	9,340	22·91	12,197	44	12,241
Kolába	14,016	5,319	125	5,444	38·84	2,080	73	2,153
Thána	33,897	9,430	522	9,952	29·36	7,090	523	7,613
Native States—Sávantvádi	7,633	1,229	64	1,293	16·94	1,652	60	1,712
Native States—Janjira	2,880	742	..	742	26·11	738	..	738
Native States—Jawhár	1,496	704	..	704	47·06	952	..	952
Grand Total	116,623	27,435	1,019	28,454	24·40	29,588	1,154	30,742

D.—VACCINATION—*concluded.*

(6.)—Statement showing the Operations performed on Children by the Special Vaccination and Dispensary Establishments combined, with the estimated Births in each district during the year 1878-79—concluded.

CIRCLES AND DISTRICTS.	Annual Births estimated at 40 per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Children successfully vaccinated under one year.			Percentage of annual estimated Births successfully vaccinated.	Number of Children successfully vaccinated from above one and under six years.		
		By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	Total.		By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	Total.
PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.								
Bombay City	25,776	6,558	..	6,558	25·45	2,519	..	2,519
EASTERN GUJARAT REGISTRATION DISTRICT.								
Surat	24,283	9,729	698	10,427	42·94	3,688	303	3,991
Broach	14,013	5,012	370	5,382	38·41	1,521	181	1,702
Kaira	31,309	14,992	1,191	16,183	51·69	3,871	246	4,117
Panch Maháls	9,630	2,956	313	3,269	33·95	2,597	22	2,619
Ahmedabad	33,185	16,611	618	17,229	51·92	4,257	123	4,380
Native States. Rewa Kántha States	20,229	4,025	25	4,050	20·02	7,247	50	7,297
Native States. Mahi Kántha States	17,882	4,082	125	4,207	23·52	4,720	23	4,743
Native States. Cambay	8,340	1,405	..	1,405	42·07	346	..	346
Native States. Surat Agency .. Dharampor ..	2,984	419	..	419	14·04	798	..	798
Native States. Surat Agency .. Bánsda	1,286	270	..	270	21·00	536	..	536
Native States. Surat Agency .. Sachín	684	133	..	133	19·44	94	..	94
Native States. Jámbughoda	274	82	..	82	29·93	72	..	72
Grand Total ..	159,099	59,716	3,340	63,056	39·64	29,747	948	30,695
WESTERN GUJARA'T CIRCLE.								
Jhálávád Pránt	18,379	6,444	250	6,694	36·42	4,347	98	4,445
Hálár Pránt	25,888	8,013	381	8,394	32·42	6,252	103	6,355
Sorath Pránt	25,372	7,752	13	7,765	30·60	5,722	3	5,725
Gohelvád Pránt	22,866	7,051	15	7,066	30·90	5,695	19	5,714
Káthiáwár States, Total ..	92,505	29,260	659	29,919	32·34	22,016	223	22,239
Pálanpur States	20,104	7,775	..	7,775	38·67	5,220	..	5,220
Grand Total ..	112,609	37,035	659	37,694	33·47	27,236	223	27,459
SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.								
Kurrachee	16,940	6,531	205	6,736	39·76	3,786	86	3,872
Hyderabad	28,378	9,786	197	9,983	34·57	6,389	160	6,549
Thar and Párkar	7,231	2,544	119	2,663	36·83	3,234	88	3,322
Shikárpur	31,049	13,327	629	13,956	44·95	6,834	86	6,920
Upper Sind Frontier	3,599	2,264	..	2,264	62·91	1,297	..	1,297
Khairpur State	5,214	1,084	..	1,084	20·79	1,486	..	1,486
Grand Total ..	92,911	35,536	1,150	36,686	39·49	23,026	420	23,446
Baroda Circle	80,009	31,053	1,401	32,454	40·56	11,729	418	12,147
Cutch Circle	19,492	4,565	..	4,565	23·42	5,462	..	5,462
Aden	772	176	..	176	22·80	404	..	404
Bombay Presidency	1,001,325	279,837	10,258	290,095	28·97	213,945	5,461	219,406

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

(1.)—Expen

Nature of Establishment.	Provincial Funds.	Local	
		Local Cess.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
University	31,400 4 5	....	....
Direction	36,807 4 6	....	....
Inspection — British	1,56,423 14 7	*4,032 4 7	....
Inspection — Foreign	....	....	....
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.			
Arts — Government	89,680 7 2	....	22,500 1 11
Arts — Aided	1,825 0 0	....	....
Law — Government	6,218 15 0	....	2,028 0 0
Medicine — Do.	10,783 3 9	....	....
Engineering — Do.	33,310 11 11	....	....
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.			
Medical Schools — Government	13,051 11 1	....	....
Engineering — Do.	17,916 12 3	....	....
Normal Schools.			
For Masters — Government	31,360 5 8	....	....
For Masters — Inspected	....	....	....
For Mistresses — Government	11,815 1 10	....	....
School of Art — Do.	15,441 0 10	....	5,000 0 0
Other Technical Schools — Government	3,000 0 0	516 0 0	....
Other Technical Schools — Aided	5,100 0 0	....	....
Schools for Boys.			
Higher Class, English — Government	1,23,689 4 2	....	7,204 14 8
Higher Class, English — Aided	35,123 1 3	....	....
Higher Class, English — Inspected	....	....	....
Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular, First Grade — Government	36,169 10 1	....	1,956 15 6
Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular, First Grade — Aided	12,603 14 3	....	....
Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular, First Grade — Inspected	....	....	....
Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular, Second Grade — Government	13,734 4 1	15,816 8 11	....
Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular, Second Grade — Aided	3,765 0 0	....	1,978 15 9
Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular, Second Grade — Inspected	....	....	....
Lower Class and Primary — Government	2,28,215 11 0	4,55,128 12 1	139 11 2
Lower Class and Primary — Aided	5,052 10 2	1,616 9 6	....
Lower Class and Primary — Inspected	....	....	....
Schools for Girls.			
For natives of India — Government	14,810 8 8	28,724 15 8	29 8 0
For natives of India — Aided	5,394 3 2	....	....
For natives of India — Inspected	....	....	....
For Europeans and others — Aided	14,496 8 0	....	....
Mixed Schools for boys and girls — Do.	3,096 2 0	....	....
Scholarships and Prizes.			
In Colleges — Government	23,347 4 3	† 863 14 2	7,834 4 0
In Schools, Government — High Schools	6,118 0 10	‡ 4,023 3 5	615 2 0
In Schools, Government — First Grade	1,617 1 0	‡ 1,772 8 9	170 0 0
In Schools, Government — Second Grade and Primary	10 0 0	3,810 5 4	753 11 6
In Schools, Government — Training Schools (Vernacular)	4,770 1 7	14,695 7 7	....
Buildings — Government — Provincial	222 14 0	....	....
Buildings — Government — Local	2,943 0 0	1,02,090 2 2	....
Buildings — Aided	21,268 0 0	....	....
Buildings — Inspected	....	....	....
Miscellaneous as per detail given separately	30,237 13 6	26,811 13 0	....
Total	10,51,728 12 7	6,59,902 9 2	50,211 4 6

* For Local Fund Clerks in the Collectors' Offices
† For scholarships in the Engineering
‡ For cess-payers' children attend

A.—EDUCATION.

diture.

Funds.					Funds not under Government control.	
Subscriptions, &c.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	....	....	....	....	....	31,400 4 5
....	....	....	....	....	....	36,807 4 6
....	....	....	5,468 4 0	7 6 6	....	1,65,931 13 8
....	....	18,322 9 6	....	....	6,508 15 6	24,831 9 0
....	....	....	18,274 13 1	447 0 0	....	1,30,902 6 2
....	....	....	....	....	23,907 1 9	25,732 1 9
....	....	....	2,725 0 0	....	....	10,971 15 0
....	....	....	10,000 0 0	....	....	20,783 3 9
....	....	....	5,250 0 0	....	....	38,560 11 11
....	....	....	....	....	....	13,951 11 1
....	....	....	....	....	....	17,916 13 3
....	....	5,942 6 9	15 0 0	....	....	37,326 12 0
....	....	....	....	....	6,047 11 5	6,047 11 5
....	....	....	....	....	....	11,815 1 10
....	....	....	1,192 8 0	....	....	21,633 8 10
....	....	....	....	4,305 13 1	....	7,821 13 1
....	....	....	....	....	8,529 7 11	13,629 7 11
581 0 0	8,961 0 0	26,008 12 0	78,642 0 6	19 11 0	....	2,45,106 10 4
....	....	....	....	....	1,74,857 6 10	2,00,98 8 1
....	....	....	....	....	23,850 1 1	23,850 1 1
1,719 8 0	13,750 4 8	8,832 2 0	35,125 5 4	....	4,402 12 10	1,01,956 10 5
....	....	....	....	....	60,587 14 9	73,191 13 0
....	....	....	....	....	18,623 8 9	18,623 8 9
1,570 15 5	6,725 11 6	10,110 2 5	10,370 1 3	18 9 2	2,742 12 8	61,095 4 5
....	....	....	....	....	1,423 9 9	7,167 9 6
....	....	....	....	....	6,624 1 7	6,624 1 7
600 10 6	31,147 14 0	96,917 9 4	1,03,714 8 6	57 6 4	40,407 6 7	9,56,229 9 6
....	....	....	....	....	11,200 12 1	17,959 15 9
....	....	....	....	....	1,02,778 6 11	1,02,778 6 11
....	500 0 3	4,779 9 9	799 15 0	....	3,380 10 2	53,025 3 6
....	....	....	....	....	22,332 15 3	27,727 2 5
....	....	....	....	....	19,157 0 10	19,157 0 10
....	....	....	....	....	31,412 9 9	45,909 1 9
....	....	....	....	....	10,405 12 6	13,501 14 6
....	490 0 0	....	....	39 13 0	....	32,575 3 5
....	263 2 6	2,593 14 4	....	....	....	13,613 7 1
....	....	102 0 0	....	....	....	3,661 9 9
....	....	....	....	....	....	4,574 0 10
....	600 0 0	3,234 13 7	....	....	....	23,300 6 9
....	....	....	....	....	....	232 14 0
588 4 0	....	....	....	18 9 10	96,433 1 5	2,02,073 1 5
....	....	....	....	....	....	21,268 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	13,813 7 7	13,813 7 7
....	....	....	562 4 0	8,948 12 10	....	66,560 11 4
4,966 5 11	62,438 3 11	1,76,843 15 8	2,72,139 11 8	13,863 1 9	6,89,517 11 11	29,81,611 13 1

and in the office of the Accountant General.
School, Hyderabad, Sind.
ing English Schools.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(1.)—Expenditure—concluded.

Detail of Miscellaneous.

Nature of Establishment.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.			Total.
		Local Cess.	Fees and Fines.	Miscellaneous.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Translation Department	11,227 6 10	.....	.....	.....	11,227 6 10
Book Department	3,600 0 0	.....	.....	7,947 5 8	11,547 5 8
Encouragement to Literature	7,450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,450 0 0
Expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund	4,648 3 0	.....	.....	.....	4,648 3 0
Expenses on Boarding-houses for Vernacular Masters under training at Poona and Dhárwar	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0
Pension Fund for Vernacular Masters, &c.	.....	26,039 14 6	.....	.....	26,039 14 6
Gratuity to Miss Miles, late Mistress of the Female Normal School, Hyderabad	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Sind Sudhar	.....	.....	.....	999 8 10	999 8 10
Charges on account of Certificate Examination	.....	.....	562 4 0	.....	562 4 0
Grant to Mechanics' Institute	800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	800 0 0
Grant to Geographical Society	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0
Agricultural Apprentices at the Model Farm, Bhadgaon... ...	.....	186 8 0	.....	.....	186 8 0
Refunds	.....	583 6 6	.....	1 14 4	585 4 10
Printing Forms, &c.	12 3 8	2 0 0	.....	.....	14 3 8
Reward paid to Miss Morris for passing Higher Standard Examination in Marathi...	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0
Total...	30,237 13 6	26,811 13 0	562 4 0	8,948 12 10	66,560 11 4

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

A.—EDUCATION

(2.)—Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Pupils attending them, for

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March learning through		Religious or Nationalities on 31st		
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.								
Arts	3	263	228	263	..	2	206	3
Law	1	104	96	104	..	2	65	5
Medicine	1	181	164	181	..	28	1	42
Engineering	1	100	115	100	..	6	63	2
Forest		10		10	..	..	10	..
Agriculture		32		32	..	..	30	..
Colleges not affiliated to the University.								
Medical School (Vernacular)	1	126	120	115	11	23	69	4
Engineering	1	86	88·9	86	..	8	60	5
Normal Schools.								
For Masters	5	352	283·7	..	352	..	311	41
For Mistresses	2	46	38·2	..	46	..	43	2
School of Art	1	175	105	175	..	20	92	3
Other Technical Schools	1	36	27·5	..	36	..	32	4
Schools for Boys.								
Higher Class, English	22	4,189	3,422·89	4,041	148	21	3,401	117
Middle Schools teaching { English / Vernacular only	83	9,712	7,737·69	4,389	5,323	168	8,221	591
Lower and Primary Schools	3,530	178,687	132,658·3	5	178,682	560	155,074	19,846
Schools for Girls.								
For natives of India	158	8,226	5164·8	..	8,226	20	6,772	760
For Europeans and others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mixed Schools for boys and girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,810	202,325	150,249·98	9,501	192,824	858	174,450	21,425

—*continued.*

the official year beginning 1st April 1878 and ending 31st March 1879.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.													
Classification of Pupils March.			Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National Classification of Pupils as on 31st March.					
Pársis.	Pure Europeans.	Others				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus	Muhammadans.	Pársis	Pure Europeans.	Others
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
50	..	2	2	83	66	83	..	6	45	..	30	2	..
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	198	182·0	41	157	7	75	74	37	..	5
607	10	33	20	3,351	2683·4	3,351	..	908	1,315	74	482	510	62
689	..	43	22	2,006	2454·5	2,162	744	1,033	1,021	115	590	133	14
1,029	..	1,278	107	6,408	4935·1	..	6,408	276	4,707	780	569	..	76
640	..	34	27	2,737	1872·6	82	2,655	358	1,461	9	906	..	8
..	..	..	12	1,017	814·2	998	19	817	4	3	20	186	7
..	..	..	11	677	579·7	309	368	272	13	6	334	51	1
4,135	49	1,408	203	17,377	13587·5	7,026	10,351	3,677	8,641	1,061	2,968	862	168

A.—EDUCATION

(2.)—Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Pupils attending them, for the

Class of Institutions.	Unaided Institutions under Inspection.							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National as on 31st		
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.								
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.								
Medical School (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.								
For Masters	2	76	61	...	76	50	26	...
For Mistresses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Technical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.								
Higher Class, English	3	376	300·7	376	...	...	332	3
Middle Schools teaching through { English ... / Vernacular... }	26	1,280	1692·7	766	1,514	1	1,005	144
Lower and Primary Schools ...	509	18,702	14361·15	...	18,702	31	16,780	1,836
Schools for Girls.								
For natives of India	52	1,715	1022·82	54	1,661	...	1,432	114
For Europeans and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools for boys and girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	592	23,149	17438·37	1,196	21,953	82	20,475	2,097

—continued.

official year beginning 1st April 1878, and ending 31st March 1879—concluded

Classification of Pupils, March.			Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Pupils on 31st March.	Grand Total.					
Pársis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.			Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
...	...	...	5	346	8	251	3	80	2	2
...	...	...	1	104	2	65	5	32	...	...
...	...	...	1	181	28	1	42	100	9	1
...	...	...		100	6	63	2	29	...	...
...	...	...	1	10	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		32	...	30	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	1	126	23	69	4	6	16	8
...	...	...	1	86	8	60	5	9	1	3
...	...	...	7	428	50	337	41	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	46	...	43	2	..	...	1
...	...	...	1	175	20	92	3	42	13	5
..	...	...	3	234	7	107	78	37	...	5
41	...	...	45	7,916	929	5,048	194	1,130	520	95
230	...	...	131	14,898	1,202	11,147	850	1,509	133	57
31	...	24	4,146	203,797	867	176,561	22,462	2,529	...	1,378
109	...	...	237	12,678	378	9,665	883	1,715	...	37
...	...	...	12	1,017	817	4	3	20	166	7
...	...	...	11	677	272	13	6	334	51	1
471	...	24	4,605	242,851	4,617	203,566	24,583	7,574	911	1,600

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(3.)—Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay, and in the States subject to administrative supervision.

Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average Number of square miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number of Villages.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Increase or Decrease of the year for each Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Division.										
Poona	Maráthi	5,099	907,235	212	11,821	24·04	1·30	1,197	152	
Sholápur	Do.	3,925	662,986	116	4,287	33·83	0·65	649	106	
Sátára	Do.	5,378	1,116,050	224	10,643	24·01	0·95	1,428	196	
Thána	Do.	4,052	847,424	155	7,582	26·14	0·89	2,264	134	
Kolába	Do.	1,482	350,405	69	3,880	21·48	1·11	1,065	62	
Ratnágiri	Do.	3,789	1,019,136	125	8,520	30·31	0·84	1,290	110	
Bombay	Do. and Gujaráthi	18	644,405	108	14,405	0·17	2·24	1	1	
Akalkot State	Do.	498	81,068	20	707	24·90	0·87	109	15	
Modnimb Táluka of Miraj State	Do. and Kánarese.	89	13,773	8	192	11·12	1·39	12	8	
Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh State	Do.	213	69,335	15	401	14·20	0·60	71	15	
Phaltan State	Do.	397	59,124	13	568	30·54	0·96	72	13	
Bhor State	Do.	1,491	136,075	23	731	64·83	0·54	471	21	
Jath State	Do.	700	70,665	12	407	58·33	0·58	117	12	
Jawhár State	Do.	534	37,406	3	84	178·00	0·22	122	3	
Sávantvádi State	Do.	900	196,814	40	1,869	22·50	0·98	227	35	
Total, Central Division	....	28,565	6,204,901	1,143	66,097	24·99	1·06	9,095	883	Decrease of schools, 7; increase of scholars, 682.
North-East Division.										
Khándesh	Maráthi	10,162	1,028,642	275	14,298	36·9	1·38	3,447	248	
Ahmednagar	Do.	6,647	773,938	194	7,804	34·2	1·00	1,375	177	
Násik	Do.	7,180	687,353	161	7,926	44·5	1·15	1,453	140	
Peint State	Do.	960	47,033	8	323	120·0	0·68	245	8	
Total, North-East Division	....	24,949	2,536,966	638	30,351	39·1	1·19	6,520	573	Increase of schools, 20; decrease of scholars, 3,008.
Northern Division.										
Surat	Gujaráthi	1,588	587,087	284	16,426	5·59	2·79	850	218	
Broach	Do.	1,358	350,322	208	9,667	6·53	2·75	415	183	
Kaira	Do.	1,561	782,733	190	13,718	8·32	1·75	591	160	
Ahmedabad	Do.	3,344	829,637	185	12,685	20·77	[illegible]	904	131	

Panch Mahals	Do.	1,874	247,580	39	2,522	48·05	1·30	752	37	
Camp Baroda	Do.	..	1,766	1	99	..	5·60	1	1	
Camp Deesa	Do.	..	5,940	2	99	..	1·70	1	1	
Káthiáwár Agency	Do.	20,339	2,312,629	546	24,250	37·25	1·00	4,879	446	
Rewa Kántha Agency	Do.	4,593	505,732	67	3,448	68·55	·70	3,484	61	
Mahi Kántha Agency	Do.	4,000	447,056	55	2,666	72·72	·59	1,645	51	
Pálanpur Superintendency	Do.	6,041	502,586	22	1,168	274·59	·23	1,058	19	
Cutch Agency	Do.	6,500	487,305	71	3,069	91·55	·80	1,025	56	
Cambay Agency	Do.	350	83,494	2	256	175·00	·30	87	1	
Surat Agency	Do.	615	123,849	12	721	51·25	·60	331	11	
Total, Northern Division ..	....	52,663	7,267,716	1,684	91,694	31·27	1·26	16,082	1,376	Increase of schools, 55; decrease of scholars, 6,219.
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	Kánarese and Maráthi .	4,591	800,729	163	8,316	28·10	1·03	1,133	131	
Dhárwár	Do.	4,536	988,037	267	10,546	16·99	1·06	1,458	217	
Kaládgi	Do.	5,695	816,037	145	5,476	39·27	·67	1,205	123	
Kánara	Do. and Konkani ..	4,235	398,406	86	4,600	49·24	1·15	1,154	66	
Kolhápur	Maráthi and Kánarese .	3,184	802,691	136	6,595	23·41	·82	1,105	114	
Miraj	Do.	340	82,201	17	892	20·00	1·08	31	8	
Mudhol	Do.	362	58,921	21	473	17·23	·80	79	17	
Sángli	Do.	896	223,669	48	2,112	18·66	·94	327	35	
Laksmeshvar	Do.	61	19,898	6	585	10·16	2·93	14	2	
Savanúr	Do.	70	17,288	4	174	17·15	1·00	25	1	
Rámdurg	Do.	140	38,031	3	..	46·66	..	..	..	
Kurundvád	Do.	182	39,420	2	116	91·00	·29	..	..	
Jamkhandi	Do.	492	102,346	16	..	30·75	..	..	..	
Total, Southern Division ..	....	24,784	4,387,674	914	39,885	27·11	·90	6,533	715	Increase of schools, 128; increase of scholars, 4,016.
Sind.										
Kurrachee	Sindhi, Gujaráthi and Maráthi.	16,109	426,722	52	3,633	309·7	·85	710	32	
Hyderabad	Sindhi	9,052	723,883	76	4,294	119·1	·59	1,017	54	
Shikárpur	Do.	8,809	776,227	81	5,867	108·7	·75	4,060	57	
Thar and Párkar	Sindhi and Gujaráthi ..	12,729	180,761	12	794	1,060·7	·43	1,750	12	
Upper Sind Frontier	Sindhi	2,177	89,985	5	236	435·4	·26	1,010	5	
Total, Sind ..	....	48,876	2,197,578	226	14,824	216·2	·67	8,547	160	Decrease of schools, 8; decrease of scholars, 760.
Grand Total ..	....	179,837	22,594,835	4,605	242,851	39·05	1·07	46,777	3,707	Increase of schools, 188; decrease of scholars, 5,289.
Aden	....	..	..	2	220	..	..	..	..	

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(4.)—Results of the Examinations of the University of Bombay for the official year beginning 1st April 1878, and ending 31st March 1879.

Examination.	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates passed.			Religious or National Classification of passed Candidates.				
											Natives of India.				
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Europeans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Entrance or Matriculation	25	*a* 24	49	388	*a* 331	213	932	134	*b* 127	261	9	154	2	76	*c* 55
Arts .. First Examination in Arts	2	2	4	107	26	..	133	44	13	57	2	41	1	13	..
Arts .. Bachelor of Arts ..	2	2	4	81	12	..	93	38	4	42	..	31	1	8	2
Arts .. Master of Arts.. ..	2	..	2	6	..	1	7	3	..	3	..	1	..	2	..
Law.. .. Bachelor of Laws ..	1	..	1	19	..	..	19	6	..	6	1	4	..	1	..
Medicine .. First L. M. & S. ..	1	..	1	47	..	..	47	24	..	24	3	5	..	16	..
Medicine .. L. M. & S.	1	..	1	29	..	..	29	19	..	19	2	9	..	8	..
Engineering. First L. C. E.	1	..	1	28	..	..	28	18	..	18	..	14	..	4	..
Engineering. L. C. E.	1	..	1	16	..	..	16	16	..	16	..	11	..	5	..
Total ..	11	4	15	333	38	1	372	168	17	185	8	116	2	57	2

a Including institutions in Native States.
b Includes 5 candidates from schools in Native States and 20 private students.
c There were also 39 "unclassed" candidates that passed.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

A.—EDUCATION

(5.)—*Return of all Native State*

State.	Expenditure, exclusive of School Establishment.				High Schools.						
	Inspection.		Buildings.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly number in 1878-79.	Expenditure.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.		1877-78.	1878-79.
Central Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akalkot	130 0 0	120 0 0	286 3 3	173 1 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Modnimb	120 0 0	120 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhor	744 0 0	708 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aundh	..	582 0 0	..	316 5 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pant Pratinidhi											
Phaltan	348 3 3	348 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jath	275 0 0	350 0 0	57 0 0	67 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jawhár	0 2 0	..	30 11 8	61 15 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sávantvádi	115 4 0	639 6 5	69 1 7	2,138 9 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,732 9 3	2,867 6 5	443 0 6	2,757 5 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-East Division.											
Peint State	..	..	114 0 0	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division.											
Surat Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Káthiáwár Agency ..	12,394 13 9	14,307 9 8	1,03,518 10 10	96,433 1 5	3	4	417	324	303·8	27,704 9 3	28,602 10 4
Cutch Agency	4,936 10 3	..	..	..	1	1	35	41	37·9	3,571 5 1	3,283 11 9
Mahi Kántha Agency ..	11,339 7 4	1,574 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pálanpur Agency ..	1,339 7 4	1,200 0 0	6,790 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rewa Kántha Agency ..	1,327 7 10	1,240 14 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambay Agency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	21,337 14 6	18,322 9 6	1,10,308 10 10	96,433 1 5	4	5	452	365	341·7	31,275 14 4	31,886 6 1
Southern Division.											
Kolhápur	3,362 7 6	3,503 4 5	1,500 15 10	13,405 6 6	1	1	268	284	250·75	16,323 5 9	15,658 0 4
Miraj	486 11 9	517 7 6	320 11 7	408 1 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	375 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sángli	2,295 5 4	2,368 3 7	250 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sávanúr	..	..	165 14 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakshmeshvar	120 0 0	120 0 0	1,703 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamkhandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramdurg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurundvád	..	..	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,630 4 3	6,508 15 6	3,990 10 10	13,813 7 7	1	1	268	284	250·75	16,323 5 9	15,658 0 4

—*continued.*

Schools under Inspection.

Middle Class Schools.							Lower Class Schools.						
Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly Number in 1878-79.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly Number in 1878-79.	Expenditure.	
1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.		1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.		1877-78.	1878-79.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1	125	114	126	1,351 7 3	1,349 12 2	16	18	559	564	574	3,887 1 10	3,882 5 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	216	192	203	1,200 12 9	1,517 13 6
1	2	75	99	80	683 13 0	689 11 0	20	20	551	643	632	3,013 6 0	3,147 6 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	410	401	286	..	2,146 12 3
1	1	147	155	115	1,021 15 3	1,077 0 0	13	11	379	347	343	1,510 0 9	1,262 11 1
..	1	..	133	173	..	744 0 0	12	11	373	274	217	2,389 11 1	2,266 12 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	80	84	63	540 6 2	506 14 11
1	1	87	95	89	2,932 6 6	3,105 2 6	35	38	1,720	1,697	1,667	5,928 6 8	8,284 15 10
4	6	434	596	583	5,999 10 0	6,965 9 2	122	124	4,388	4,202	3,985	18,509 13 3	23,015 12 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	318	323	316·8	2,663 14 0	2,371 2 7
1	1	107	130	124·2	579 10 6	802 8 0	8	10	404	543	511·4	1,140 9 6	1,727 15 8
12	13	741	800	956·8	21,013 0 7	19,924 4 5	426	484	25,280	21,787	24186·3	101,917 11 8	1,09,161 11 8
2	2	118	99	91·7	3,334 5 5	3,271 6 1	59	62	3,370	3,629	2968·9	14,144 6 0	17,264 11 6
1	1	16	18	18·0	424 12 6	420 12 0	48	51	3,799	2,564	2701·3	13,112 15 2	14,198 1 2
2	2	56	45	41·8	964 14 9	1,821 1 0	18	19	1,082	1,098	1208·5	4,927 9 2	5,187 13 7
1	1	383	339	350·3	1,227 0 8	1,469 10 0	63	63	3,259	3,013	2885·5	14,253 7 5	15,157 11 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	288	256	197·	911 1 2	902 2 4
19	20	1,421	1,431	1,582·8	27,573 12 5	27,709 9 6	624	691	36,462	32,790	34658·9	1,50,407 12 1	1,63,600 2 11
6	5	704	629	594·6	5,286 9 8	4,327 9 7	125	125	5,467	5,442	5,451·1	28,548 14 8	27,253 1 10
1	1	65	78	62·	1,398 12 6	1,704 8 5	15	15	737	763	759·4	4,645 7 10	4,238 4 9
1	1	50	50	38·5	1,277 12 4	..	19	19	401	401	320·5	3,871 13 5	..
2	2	246	241	222·6	2,625 0 9	4,311 6 0	38	44	1,451	1,823	1,125·3	9,005 12 7	9,208 11 2
1	1	40	30	19·6	2,443 2 0	2,337 1 10	2	2	106	110	102	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	434	513	400	2,682 10 0	2,374 0 0
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	116	94	12·7	614 0 0	614 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	12	1,220	1,122	1064·3	13,645 5 3	13,294 9 10	222	227	8,659	9,001	8788·3	51,145 0 8	43,074 1 9

A.—EDUCATION

(5.)—Return of all Native State

State.	Female Schools: Number of Schools. 1877-78.	Number of Schools. 1878-79.	Number of Scholars. 1877-78.	Number of Scholars. 1878-79.	Average monthly Number in 1878-79.	Expenditure. 1877-78. Rs. a. p.	Expenditure. 1878-79. Rs. a. p.	Normal Number of Schools. 1877-78.	Normal Number of Schools. 1878-79.	Normal Number of Scholars. 1877-78.	Normal Number of Scholars. 1878-79.
Central Division.											
Akalkot	1	1	20	29	23	169 8 0	170 0 0	..	..	..	..
Modnimb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhor	..	1	..	22	18	..	122 1 8	..	..	..	..
Aundh, Pant Pratinidhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phaltan	..	1	..	66	40	..	407 12 2	..	..	..	..
Jath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juwhár	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sávantvádi	1	1	81	79	78	657 6 7	535 7 2	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2	4	101	194	159	826 14 7	1,235 5 0	..	..	..	..
North-East Division.											
Paint State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division.											
Surat Agency	..	1	..	48	47·3	..	151 6 7	..	..	..	..
Káthiáwár Agency ..	46	44	1,668	1,282	1401·0	7,331 12 7	7,861 7 4	1	1	65	57
Cutch Agency	6	6	322	300	269·9	1,680 3 10	2,168 1 2	..	..	..	..
Mahi Kántha Agency ..	3	3	101	84	89·6	335 7 4	356 4 3	..	..	..	..
Pálanpur Agency ..	1	1	25	25	27·0	163 9 6	164 5 4	..	..	..	..
Rewa Kántha Agency ..	3	3	709	96	99·3	551 6 5	609 0 1	..	..	..	..
Cambay Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	59	58	2,225	1,835	1934·1	10,062 7 8	11,309 8 9	1	1	65	57
Southern Division.											
Kolhápur	2	4	127	217	195·	1,493 4 4	1,457 2 1	1	1	23	23
Miraj	1	1	48	51	47·	370 2 0	261 8 6	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	1	1	22	22	17·2	207 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
Sángli	2	2	21	48	41·4	210 8 7	430 9 2	..	..	..	..
Savanúr	1	1	24	34	17·	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakshmeshvar	2	1	75	72	66·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamkhandi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rámdurg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurundvád	1	1	24	32	..	143 0 0	143 0 0	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10	12	341	466	384·3	2,424 1 11	2,292 3 9	1	1	23	23

—*concluded.*

Schools under Inspection—concluded.

Schools.			Total.							Remarks.
Average monthly Number in 1878-79.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly Number in 1878-79.	Expenditure.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.		1877-78.	1878-79.	
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p	
..	..	..	18	20	704	707	723	5,368 1 1	5,695 2 10	
..	..	..	8	8	2 6	192	203	1,410 12 9	1,637 13 6	
..	..	..	21	23	626	764	730	4,441 3 0	4,667 3 1	
..	..	..	15	15	410	401	286	..	3,045 1 6	
..	..	..	14	18	526	568	498	2,880 3 3	3,095 7 3	
..	..	..	13	12	373	407	390	2,721 11 1	3,428 2 9	
..	..	..	3	3	8	84	63	540 6 2	568 14 5	
..	..	..	37	40	1,888	1,869	1,834	9,712 9 4	14,703 8 6	
..	..	..	128	134	4,823	4,992	4,727	27,074 14 8	36,841 5 10	
..	..	..	8	8	818	823	316·8	2,777 14 0	* 2,471 2 7	* This includes expenditure from Cess and Fees.
..	..	..	9	12	511	721	682·9	1,720 4 0	2,681 13 10	
59·6	8,784 5 4	9,177 4 4	488	546	28,171	24,250	26907·5	2,82,695 0 0	2,85,468 1 2	
..	852 0 0	..	68	71	3,845	3,969	3368·4	28,518 14 7	25,987 14 6	
..	..	..	52	55	2,896	2,666	2808·9	15,212 10 4	16,548 3 1	
..	..	..	21	22	1,163	1,168	1277·3	14,185 8 9	8,373 3 11	
..	..	..	67	67	3,761	3,448	3335·1	17,359 6 4	18,477 3 8	
..	..	..	2	2	288	256	197·0	911 1 2	902 2 4	
59·6	9,636 5 4	9,177 4 4	707	775	40,625	36,478	38577·1	3,60,602 13 2	3,58,438 10 6	
23	2,329 11 7	2,438 9 9	135	136	6,589	6,595	6514·45	58,845 5 6	68,043 2 6	
..	..	..	17	17	850	892	868·4	7,221 13 8	7,129 14 3	
..	..	..	21	21	473	473	376·2	5,732 13 9	..	
..	791 10 2	604 1 8	41	48	1,781	2,112	1971·5	16,766 12 5	16,922 15 7	
..	..	..	4	4	170	174	138·6	2,609 0 5	2,837 1 10	
..	..	..	9	6	509	585	466·7	4,505 11 0	2,494 0 0	
..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2	2	118	116	127·	807 0 0	757 0 0	
23	3,121 5 9	3,042 11 5	248	253	10,511	10,896	10462·85	96,488 8 9	97,684 3 2	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(1.)—Abstract showing the total Number of Books registered in the Bombay Presidency in different Languages.

Description of Books.	Books published in English and other European Languages.		Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.						Books published in Indian Classical Languages.					Books published in more than one Language.	Total.
	English.	Latin.	Maráthi.	Gujaráthi.	Sindhi.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Afgháni.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Zend.	Magadhi.	Arabic.		
Original Works ...	85	1	104	130	3	8	4	2	3	2	...	...	3	41	386
Translations	3	...	18	22	1	4	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	64
Republications ...	18	...	73	49	6	12	19	...	3	41	2	1	8	226	458
Total ...	106	1	195	201	10	24	28	2	7	44	2	1	11	276	908
Total ...	107		460						65					276	908

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(2.)—Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1878.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian Classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography	.....	4	2	.....	
2	Drama	.....	9	.....	.....	
3	Fiction	4	35	5	.....	
4	History	4	11	1	8	
5	Language	4	27	4	21	
6	Law	10	13	.....	5	
7	Medicine	1	5	.....	1	
8	Miscellaneous	66	169	4	193	
9	Poetry	3	95	20	13	
10	Politics	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	Philosophy (including mental and moral science)	.....	6	2	16	
12	Religion	4	51	24	19	
13	Science (mathematical and mechanical)	.....	11	2	.....	
14	Science (natural and other)	10	24	1	.....	
15	Travels and Voyages	1	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	107	460	65	276	908
1	Original Works	86	251	8	41	
2	Translations	3	50	2	9	
3	Republications (*a*) Original	18	144	55	221	
	Republications (*b*) Translation	.....	15	.....	5	
	Total	107	460	65	276	908
1	Educational Works	13	72	7	20	
2	Non-Educational Works	94	388	58	256	
	Total	107	460	65	676	908

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1878-79.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
			(a)—Newspapers.	(b)—Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay.					
Church Gate Street ...	Times of India Steam Press.	Lieut.-Col. Nassau Lees...	Times of India, Daily ... Do. Bi-weekly. Do. Overland Summary. Do. Price Current.	Times of India Calendar and Directory.	
Meadow Street ...	Caxton Printing Works...	G. Claridge	English Mail; Bombay Church Chronicle.	Bombay Traders' Advertiser.	
Pársi Bázár Street ...	Bombay Merchant Press.	Barjorji Hormasji ...	None	None.	
Meadow Street ...	Bombay Gazette Press ...	J. M. Maclean	Bombay Gazette ... ... Do. Overland Summary.	Maclean's Guide. Indian Travellers' Guide; Bombay Price Current.	
Bázár Gate Street ...	Daftar Ashkara Press ...	Byrámji Fardunji & Co...	Rást Guftár and Satya Prakásh.	Stri Bodh—Nur Ellum.	
Armenian Lane, Fort.	The Oriental Printing Press.	Ján Mahomed Khalakdi-ma.	None	None.	
Thákurdwár Road ...	National Press	Wáman Rámchandra ...	Swadesh Mitra	Do.	
Girgaum Back Road...	Daivadnya Samáchár Press.	Gangádhar Anandráo Mir-kar.	None	Do.	
Kándevádi	Arya Sadan Press ...	Dámodar Vináyak Wág-le.	The Aryapatrica. The Bhut.	Do.	
Do. Street ...	Jagadishwar Press ...	Náráyan Rámchandra Sohoni.	None	Do.	
Girgaum Road ...	Indian Printing Press ...	Sadánand Bálcristna Rám-chandra Yeshwant and Goculdass Jagmohanlál.	Subodha Patricka ...	Do.	
Kálbádevi Road ...	Nirnaya Ságar Press ...	Jávji Dádáji	None	Wálmiki Rámkúta Mahodaya; Vedárth Yatna; Veda Bháshya; Vividhadnyán Vistára; Nibandha Málla; Kowmudi Mahotsháha.	
Bázár Gate Street ...	Printers' Press	Fardunji Frámji	Daily Export	None.	
Cáwasji Patell Tank Road.	Indu Prakásh Press ...	Vishnu Parashurám S. Pandit.	Indu Prakásh	Children's Friend; Nátya Kathárnava.	

Cumartukda Road ...	Advertiser Printing Press.	Frámji Cáwasji Gotla. ...	The Friend of Bombay and the Advertiser.	None.
Fort Modikhána Street	Jám-e-Jámshid Press ...	Shápurji Pestonji ...	Jám-e-Jámshid	Do.
Kálbádevi Road ...	Dnyán Ságar Press ...	Shridhar Shivlál	None	Márvádi Chandu Pándurang (Calendar).
Tank Street, New Nágpáda.	Anglo-Vernacular Press .	Revd. Vishnu Bháskar ...	Dnyánodaya ; Bombay Guardian.	None.
Bázár Gate Street ...	English and Gujaráthi Job Printing Press.	Jivanji Framji	None	Fursad.
Church Gate Street ...	Bombay Samáchár ...	Máneckji Barjorji ...	Bombay Samáchár ; Loka Mitra ; Dáterdu.	Bálodaya ; Sukh Dukhno Sáthi; Bombay Samáchár Pancháng ; Bombay Samáchár (Calendar)
Bázár Gate Street ...	Industrial Press	Barjorji Karsetji... ..	None	None.
Girgaum Road ...	Vartmán Press	Mancharji Húsangji Jugose.	Do.	Vidya Mitra; Bhárath Prakásh ; Zoroastrian Calendar.
Duncan Road ...	Hydree Press	Messrs. Nurdin Jivakhán and Karimji Musáji.	Do.	None.
Párai Bázár Street, Fort.	Akhbari Saudágar, Samáchár Darpan and Bombay Chábuk.	Kávasji Dosábhai ...	Akhbari Sandágar, Samáchár Darpan and Bombay Chábuk. The Native Merchants' Daily Gazette.	Gujaráthi Pancháng.
Meadow Street ...	Examiner Press	Roman Catholic Mission.	The Pastoral Gazette ; Bombay Catholic Examiner ; A India Catholica.	None.
Dean Lane, Fort ...	Eagle Printing Press ...	Dosábhai Bomanji ...	None	Do.
Hornby 1st Row, Fort	Indian Spectator Press ...	Dosábhai Rattanji ...	Indian Spectator... ...	Do.
Girgaum Back Road..	Native Opinion Press ...	Náráyan Mádhav Paránjpe and Moru Vithal Wálvekar	Native Opinion	Do.
Bázár Gate Street ...	Durbin Press	Karsetji Temulji... ...	None	Do.
Párai Bázár Street, Fort.	The Reporters' Press ...	Mervánji Nauroji ...	The Daily Commercial Sales Report.	Do.
Marine Street, Fort...	Alliance Printing Press ...	Kávasji Pestonji and Máneckji Dhanjibhai.	Satya Mitra	Dnyán Vardhak.
Old Jámbli Street ...	Ganpat Cristnaji's Press .	Atmárám Kánoba ...	None	Native Calendar (Pancháng) Gulasshan.
Byculla	Bombay Education Society's Press.	Bombay Education Society.	Do.	Bombay Educational Record ; Asiatic Society's Journal ; Medical and Physical Society's Transaction ; Bombay Quarterly Army List ; Army General Orders; Chamber of Commerce Daily Trade Return ; Children's Dnyánodaya ; Indian Antiquary ; Dnyánodaya Almanac ; Indian Evangelical Review ; Ordnance Circular Orders ; Bombay Christian Almanac.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bomay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1878-79—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
			(a)—Newspapers.	(b)—Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay—continued.					
Lohár Cháll	Shri Rádhá Cristna Press.	Tátia Sakhárám	None	None.	
Hammum and Apollo Street.	Government Central Press.	Government	Do.	Bombay Government Gazette; Bombay Civil List; History of Services; Bombay Series of the Indian Law Reports.	
Kálbádevi Road ...	Bombay Printing Press...	Jánoba Bábáji	Do.	None.	
Do. ...	Imperial Press	Nauroji Frámji	Daily Commercial Report.	Do.	
Cavel Street	Asiatic Printing Press ...	Náráyan Sázba, Bálcristna Sázba and Atmáram Ságun.	None	Do.	
Girgaum Road ...	Union Press	Nánábhái Rastomji Ránina.	Bombay Review; Indian Advertiser.	Kávya Rang.	
Breach Candy Road...	Eshvar Tatva Press ...	Krishna Rám Ratan ..	None	None.	
Pársi Bázár Street ...	Fort Printing Press ...	D. S. Bátliválá & Co. ...	Do.	Do.	
Mugbhát Lane ...	General Printing Press ...	Kristnábái, widow of Bábul Luxuman.	Do.	Do.	
New Hanumán Lane.	Bápu Harset's Press ...	Bápu Harset	Do.	Maráthi Pancháng; Hindustani Pancháng; Gujaráthi Pancháng.	
Mugbhát Lane ...	Jagmitra Press	Jaggannath Rámchandra Khadpekar.	Do.	None.	
Parel Road	Arya Mandal Press ...	Jeshankar Sarveshwar ..	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Arya Mitra Press.. ...	Mulchand Brijvalabh ...	Arya Mitra	Do.	
Old Nágpáda ...	Murgul Hardayar Press ..	Hari Lingu	None	Do.	
Barrack Lane, Fort ...	Commercial Press ...	Dosábhái Edalji's Sons ...	Do.	Do.	
Hornby Row, Fort ...	The Fort Mercantile Press.	Mánekji Husangji ...	The Merchants' Daily Report.	Do.	
Fanaswádi Lane ...	Family Printing Press ...	Krishnanáth Raghunáth.	None	Do.	
Shaik Memon Street .	Dnyán Darpan Press ...	Mahádeo Gopáll Amarpurkar.	Do.	Do.	
2nd Don Tár Street ...	Mutbeh Husney	Mahomed Sadik	None	None.	

Khetwádi 5th Lane ...	Minerva Press	Ranchodráo Raoji ...	The Daily Prabhákar ...	None.
New Hanumán Galli .	Bápu Sadásiv's Press ...	Keshav Dasrath ...	None	Maráthi Panchánga.
Do. ...	Naráyan and Tukárám Bhikset's Press	Náráyan and Tukárám Bhikset Khot.	Do.	None.
Northern Division.				
(1). Ahmedabad ...	1. United Printing and General Agency Company, Limited, Ahmedabad.	Ranchorlál Gangárám, Manager.	Do.	Budhi Prakásh, Avdich Hitechhu, Gujarát Shála Patra and Tolak Subhechak Patrika (monthly) and Job-work.
	2. Ahmedabad Victoria Press.	Maganlal Mansukrao ...	Do.	Jam Diváker (monthly) and Job-work.
	3. Ahmedabad Times Press.	Kálidás Sankalchand ...	Do.	Job-work.
	4. Satya Prakásh ...	Bhuldkhidass Náraudás .	Do.	Pamphlet entitled Manoranjak Prakásh (monthly) and Job-work.
	5. Ahmedabad Samáchár.	Lalubhái Surchand ...	Ahmedabad Samáchár ...	Nyáya Tatwa and Indian Law Reports; Pamphlet (monthly) and Job-work.
	6. Lalubhái Amichand Press.	Lalubhái Amichand ...	None.	No work for the present; hence closed.
	7. Bajibhái Amichand Press.	Bajibhái Amichand ...	Do.	Do. do.
	8. Maganlál Karamchand Press.	Maganlál Karamchand ...	Do.	Job-work.
	9. Hitechhu Press ...	Pitámbardás Tribhuvandás.	Hitechhu (weekly) ...	Wadhwan Gazette and Kaira Agricultural Record (monthly) and Job-work.
	10. Jagadishwar Press ...	Dayábhái Dolatram ...	None.	Job-work.
	11. Lalu Kevalrám Press .	Lalu Kevalrám	Do.	Do.
	12. Chaganlál Maganlál Press.	Chaganlál Maganlál ...	Do.	Do.
	13. Samsher Báhádur Press	Savaibhai Raichand ...	Samsher Báhádur (weekly)	Dhrol Darbar Gazette, and a Pamphlet entitled "Vidya Vinod" (monthly) and Job-work.
(2). Kaira	Kaira Niti Prakásh ...	Ranchod Jotáji ...	The Kaira Niti Prakásh,	None.
	Kaira Wartmán	Pánchand Fulchand ...	The Kaira Wartmán ...	Do.
	Kaira Samáchár	Chhotálál Chatur ...	The Kaira Samáchár* ...	Do.
Nadiád Town ..	Dunia Dád	Máneklál Khusháldás ...	The Dunia Dád	Do.
(3). Panch Mahals...	None	None	None	Do.
(4). Broach	Broach Vartmán	Pestanji Rustamji Adhyáru.	Broach Vartmán	Nil

* Not published regularly.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1878-79—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
			(a)—Newspapers.	(b)—Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Northern Division—continued.					
(4). Broach—*continued.*	Bhrigu Katch	Fulchand Khubchand ...	Swadesh Mangal... ...	Nil.	
	Broach Satya Dohan ...	Shaik Martuza Mustofa...	Nil	Nil.	
	Prince of Wales	Ardeshir Dinshaji ...	Broach Samáchár... ...	Nil.	
	Anklesvar Press ...	Tribhuwan Rájárám ...	Nil	Nil.	
(Anklesvar) ...	Surat Vartmán Darpan ...	Jugjivandás Narsaidas ...	.....	.....	Is closed.
(5). Surat	Budhi Prakásh	Wásudev Lálkrishna ...	.....	.....	Does miscellaneous work.
	Surat City Central Press .	Kesorji Raghunáthji ...	Nyáya Prakásh	.....	Do. do.
	Surat Sodágar Press ...	Nagindás Dayábhái ...	Súrya Prakásh	.....	Do. do.
	Khuda Bakhas	Mancharji Jamsetji ...	.....	.....	Is closed.
	Victoria Press	Manchárám Shelabhai ...	Gujarát Mitra and Deshi Mitra.	Swatantratá ...	Does miscellaneous work.
	Mangal Karia Press ...	Maneklal Motichand ...	Gujarát Samáchár ...	.....	Do. do.
	Surat Niti Darpan ...	Bhagvándas Lalubhai ...	.....	.....	Do. do.
	Nitiságar Press	Jagjivandás Narsaidas ...	Dandia	.....	.....
	Dnyan Ságar	Kasidás Bhickhaidás ...	.....	.....	Is closed.
	Mission Press	Irish Presbyterian Mission	.....	Satyodaya ...	Does miscellaneous work.
	Tárá Prakásh	Ghelábhai Ranchordás ...	.....	.....	Is closed.
	Chandrodaya	Rattanchand Jechand ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Prabhákar...	Dálpatrám Gopáldás ...	.....	.....	Does miscellaneous work.
	Police Line Press ...	Government	.....	.....	Government notices and forms are printed.
	Gulsan Alani	.....	.....	.....	Is sold to Mancherji.
	Gujarát Revenue Press ...	Government	.....	.....	Government notices are printed.
	Islám Press	Nurul Husain	.....	.....	Is closed.
(6). Thána	Arunodaya	Káshináth Vishnu Phadke	Arunodaya newspaper; about 500 copies published every Sunday.	.....	

	Súryodaya	Gopál Govind Dabak ...	1. Súryodaya newspaper; 300 copies published every Monday. 2. Hindu Páuch; 325 copies published every Thursday.			
	Wasai Samáchár	Manishankar Shrikrishna.	Wásai Samáchár newspaper, 125 copies published every Sunday.	Cháturyalahari; 100 copies published every month.		
(7). Kolába	Satya Sadan	Ráoji Hari Athavale ...	Satya Sadan	1. Saldharma Dip. 2. Abala Mitra.		These periodicals are published monthly.
Central Division.						
(8). Násik	Násik Vrat	Hari Trimbak Kálé ...	Násik Vrat; issued weekly	None. Job-work is undertaken by this press.		
	Násik Samáchár	Hari Vishnu Sahásrabudhé.	Násik Samáchár; issued weekly.	Do. do. do.		
	Gangá Lahari	Vishnu Janárdan Thakúr.	Gangá Lahari; issued weekly.	Do. do. do.		
(9). Khándesh ...	Khándesh Vaibhav ...	Ganesh Bhikáji Vaidya Bivalkar.	.....	None		These are merely local papers with a poor circulation, and exercising little or no influence.
	Aryávarta	Vithal Lakshman Upásani	.....	None		
	Jalgáon Samáchár ...	Krishnáji Anant Wamarkar.	.....	None		
(10). Ahmednagar ...	Nyáya Sindhu	Dáji Chimnáji Kukde ...	Nyáya Sindhu	None		175 copies of the publication entered in column 4 (*a*) are issued every Monday morning.
	Nagar Samáchár	Abanna Linguji	Nagar Samáchár	Nyáya Prakásh		125 copies of the publication entered in column 4 (*a*) are issued every Saturday morning, and 200 copies of the publication entered in column 4 (*b*) are issued monthly.
(11). Poona	Poona Observer	Temulji Dádábhái ...	Poona Observer	.....		
	Deccan Herald	Dorábji Jehángirji ...	Deccan Herald	.....		
	Dnyan Prakásh	Krishnáji Trimbak Ránade.	Dnyan Prakásh	.....		
	Dnyan Chakshu	Bháu Govind Sápkar ...	Dnyan Chakshu	... .		
	Shri Shiváji	Krishnáji Bápuji Mánde...	Shri Shiváji	.....		
	Satya Shodhaka	Náráyan Rámchandra Nagarkar.	Satya Shodhaka	.....		
	Poona Herald	Ganesh Abáji Athavló ...	Poona Herald	... .		
	Vidya Sangraha... ...	Bálkrishna Hari Támboli.	Vidya Sangraha	.....		

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1878-79—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a*).—Newspapers.	(*b*)—Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Central Division—continued.					
(11) Poona—*continued.*	Budhi Prakásh	Pándurang Vithal Ránade	.....	Books, Religious works, Almanacs, &c., are also printed.	
	Jagahitechu	Raoji Shridhar Gondhalekar.	.....		
	Vrata Prakásh	Náro Appáji Godbole ...	.....	Do.	
	Vratasuchak	Balwant Appáji	.....	Do.	
	Chandrodaya	Nágu Shripat	.....	Do.	
	City Press	Wasudev Madhowrao Pendse.	Deccan Star	Do.	
	Suvidya Prakásh... ...	Wáman Balkrishna Shástri.	.....	Do.	
	Ránadé	Dinkar Vithal	.....	Do.	
	The Revenue Survey Press	Government	.....	Government work.	
	Photozincographic Press.	Do.	.....	Maps, Plans and Drawings for Government.	
	City Jail	Do.	.....	Confined to the printing of Government work.	
	Municipal Press	Poona Municipality ...	.....	Office work and forms, &c.	
	Krishnarao Pándurang ...	Krishnarao Pandurang ...	Dín Bandhu.		
	Law Printing Press ...	Ganputráo Hari Khándekar.	.....	At these presses, Books, Religious works, Almanacs, &c., are printed.	
	Vithal Sakháram Agnihotri.	Vithal Sakharam Agnihotri.	.....		
	Chitrashála	Shankar Tukárám ...	.....		
	Kiran	Kesheo Balal Sathé ...	.....		
	Vedánt Prakásh	Wasudev Shivrám Joshi.	.....		
	Data Prasárak	Vináyak Vishnu Ránade.	.....		
	Police Press	Government	.....	Confined to the printing of Police work.	
	Civil Engineering College Press.	Government	.....	Confined to the printing of the Civil Engineering College work.	

	Yerauda Jail Press ...	... ...	.....	Forms, circulars, &c., for departmental use, as well as for Government offices and private individuals.	
Sholápur	Kalpataru and Anand Vritta.	Báláji Náráyan Kákde ...	.....	....	
	Pandhari Vritta ...	Shivápa Murgápa ...	.....	.....	
Sátára	Sudarshan	Venkatesh Raghunáth ...	....	.....	
	Mahárástra Mitra ...	Ganesh Náráyan Kolatkar	Mahárástra Mitra ...	.....	
	Shubh Suchak	Rámchandra Apáji Chitle.	Shubh Suchak	.....	Three newspapers are published weekly.
	Bodh Sudhákar	Pándurang Sákharam Kásiker.	Bodh Sudhákar	....	
	Columbian Press... ...	Revd. H. J. Bruce ...	.....	.....	
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	Belgaum Samáchár ...	Bhikáji Hari	The Belgaum Sámachar...	.....	Published weekly 230 copies.
Dhárwár	Dhárwár Vratt	Antáji Rámchandra ...	Dhárwár Vratt	.....	
	Dnyán Bodhak	Gavrishankar bin Rámaprasád.	Dnyán Bodhak	....	
	Dnyán Vardhak	Raghavendra Shriniwas Tonapi.	Dnyán Vardh	....	
Kaládgi	Chandródaya	Huchaya bin Gangapa ...	Chandrodaya	.....	
Kánara	Hitechhu	Bálláji Ráoji Vengurlekar	Hitechhu Newspaper ...	None.	
Ratnágiri	Nil	.....	... .	.....	
	The Jagatmitra ...	Janardan Hari Athle ...	On every Monday ...	.....	
	The Satyashodhak ...	Hari Náráyan Limaye ...	On every Sunday ...	.....	
	Málvan Samáchár and Vengurla Wrata.	Vithal Govind Banavlikar	On every Monday ...	.....	
Sind.					
Kurrachee	Commissioner's Press ...	The Bombay Government	The Sind Official Gazette. (English and Sindhi) ...	*English.* Half-yearly, Sind. Civil List.	
			The Sind Sudhar, in Sindhi.		
				Sindhi. School Books for the Sindhi Educational Department.	
	Moofurah-ul-Kuloob ...	Mirza Mahomed Shuffee..	Weekly Newspaper (in person.)	None.	
	Sind, Panjab and Delhi Railway.	Sind, Panjab and Delhi Railway Company.	Forms	Do.	
	Beacon Press	James Autram Twells ...	"Beacon" published tri-weekly (280 copies) each publication.	Do.	
		For Sind Advertiser, Nauroji & Co.	Sind Advertiser and the Civil and Military Gazette, Sind issue.		

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*concluded.*

(3.)—Returns of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1878-79—concluded.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
			(a)—Newspapers.	(b)—Periodicals.*	
1	2	3	4		5
Sind—continued.					
Kurrachee—*contd.*	Commercial Press ...	Civil and Military Gazette.	Military Gazette (Sind issue).	None.	
	.....	D. P. Mason	.....	.....	
	.....	Colonel Cory	.....	.....	
	Mercantile Press	H. I. Rustomji, Esquire .	None	None.	
Native States.					
Káthiáwár—					
Rajkot	Káthiáwár Political Agency Press.	Káthiáwar Local Funds..	Káthiáwár Political Agency Gazette.	None.	
Do.	Káthiáwár Printing Press	Harishankar Pránjivan...	None	Do.	
Do.	Káthiáwár Samáchár* ...	Mansukh Jetha	Káthiáwár Samáchár ...	Do.	* Discontinued from October 1878.
Do.	Swadesh Bándhav Press..	Thákur Dámodar Govardhandas	None	Do.	
Do.	Káthiáwár General Press.	Kásidás Brijbhukhandás.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Swadesh Hit Prakásh Press.	Vallabji Kuberdás ...	Do.	Do.	
Junágad	Saurashtra Niti Prakásh Press.	His Highness the Nawáb of Junágad.	Dastural Amal	Saurashtra Darpan.	
Navánagar ...	Navánagar Gazette Press.	His Highness the Jám of Navánagar.	Navánagar Darbári Gazette.	None.	
Bhávnagar ..	Darbári Press	His Highness the Thakor of Bhávnagar.	Darbári Gazette	Do.	
Gondal	Town Press	Kánji Karsanji	None	Do.	
Sávantvádi ...	Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office Press.	Sávantvádi State ...	Do.	Do.	Used for printing forms, returns, &c.
Savánur	Prabodha Chandrodaya†	Bál Prásád bin Sivadayál Prasád.	.....	.....	† This press is established for Job-work only.
Aden	Jail...	Government	.....	....	
Do.	No name	Kawasji Dinsháh and Brothers.	.....	.....	

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS. A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bombay Presidency for 1878-79.

1	Denomination.	2 Number of Persons. (a) Natives.	2 Number of Persons. (b) Others.	3 Number of Ministers or Priests.	4 Number of Churches or Buildings designed, &c.	5 Total annual Income from Government.	6 Remarks.
1	Church of England	*3,714	19,406	48	*a* 51	The Lord Bishop's office does not possess the data from which the information required under No. 5 can be given.	*a* 38 Churches consecrated.
2	Church of Scotland	* 100	3,250	6	6	36,480	
3	Protestant Dissenter	† 2,876	.....	*b* ...	...	.....	*b* This information is not obtainable.
4	Roman Catholic	*19,000	2,000	80	51	41,400	Besides these, there are the Goanese Christians under the Archbishop of Goa.
5	Greek Church	† 89					
6	Armenian	† 136					
7	Syrian	.....					
8	Jew	† 5,929					
9	Pársi	† 66,498					
10	Hindu	† 12,917,793	This information is not obtainable.				
11	Muhammadan	† 2,843,954					
12	Buddhist	† 190,620					
13	Jain	.....					
14	Sikh	† 23,993					
15	Other sects (not included in the above.)	† 92,203					

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* According to the figures furnished by the Ecclesiastical Department.

† According to Census of 1872.

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